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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME XIX.

For the YEAR M.DCC.XLIX.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N:

Printed by EDW. CAVE, at ST JOHN'S GATE.

Directions to the BINDER.

Bind up the Title-Page with the Contents to each Month.

Take the General Title and Preface from the SUPPLEMENT
and place them before *January*.

Directions for placing the PLATES.

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TH O S E who have taken all our Volumes, (which make a pleasing appearance in a regular library) may have observed some diversification of the subject matter contained in them ; but as this has always been so agreeable to the general taste, as to keep up a superior sale, no excuse need be made for it ; especially as it cannot be called a deviation from the original plan, which was to be adapted to every conjuncture.

Politics, which some years ago, took up a large field, is now reducible into a small compass; this topic having, from the memorable conduct of the most celebrated patriots, failed to engage attention : a change, though very sensibly felt by those who still pursue this subject to their loss, not at all to be regretted by the public, if Literature and Science, raised up from their great depression in the reign of Politics, shall again flourish with proportionable vigour.

A state of tranquillity having succeeded the rage of debate and war, the improvement of the arts of peace, recommended from the throne, naturally took place in our scheme; and we have been so fortunate as to exhibit, for this purpose, many excellent productions. The merit of them is in some degree shewn, by their being every month carefully copy'd into various collections, tho', for the most part, without any acknowledgment of the obligation. One *ingenious* collector, entirely to conceal it, pretends that he took the pyrotechnical remarks from the *Hague* gazette, though they are not to be found in it, and we have the original MS to produce.

Perhaps, it may be retorted, that the *Gentleman's Magazine* has copy'd some late poems within a week of their publication ; it is true, yet are we justified by the consent, or request, of the authors, who rather chuse that they should appear in good company (as they are pleas'd to speak) and be preserved in a work that circulates through the world, than be entirely trusted to a single pamphlet, which rarely reaches posterity. On the other hand, as we want not materials, we forbear pieces prohibited by such proprietors as are not sensible of the advantage of being mentioned in a popular work ; a recommendation, which, since the days of *Isaac Bickerstaff*, Esq; those who are skilled in business are glad to procure, if they can, by properly placing a copy.

To several letters lately received, particularly from the West, signifying among other advices, a singular approbation of our last book, with a further demand for it, we promise a proper regard ; finding no pleasure exceeds that of knowing we give pleasure : and we hope that our benevolent correspondents, who appear to have the same sentiment, will (though we have not yet made use of all their favours) continue their assistance, which we gratefully acknowledge to be a principal support, as well as peculiar distinction, of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

April 1731 will be speedily re-printed, when complete Sets may be had.

Advice to Mr URBAN, on his completing his XIXth Volume of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Jan. 9, 1749-50.

IF not too old, and by success too vain,
Indulge me, *Urban*! nor advice disdain:
Thy friend, I joy to see thy book survive
Its Nineteenth Year, by miracle alive:
But trust, ah! trust to miracle no more;
Secure success by merit, or 'tis o'er.

Tho' palsied SCIENCE, doating now with
age, [page,

And blind with poreing o'er the letter'd
In falt'ring tone approve thy labours past,
And fondly tells thee, that thy work
shall last;

Tho' brainfick *Genius*, hooted now by all,
And doom'd in *Bedlam* to inscribe the wall,
Raves loud applause, and shouts thy fav'-
rite name,

Seen in bright visions on the rolls of Fame;
Though PUBLICK SPIRIT, a rebellious
wight, [lite,

Scorn'd by the great, the wealthy, and po-
In rags dishonest, on his dunghill smiles,
And with thy labours hungry hours be-
guiles;

Can approbation such as theirs avail?
Can this continue or increase thy sale?

Be wise in time—retrench superfluous lays,
Nor share with Poets, poverty, and bays;
O! change thy gold for new-coin'd verse
no more,

Church-yards, and journals, yield a bound-
less store;

Glean thence, sagacious,—and the page
unbought

Shall fill the beau's vacuity of thought,
And belles and beldames shall alike admire
The quaint, short, gingling puns that ne-
ver tire.

If *maps* you give us, give us maps from
|| *Speed*;

And *fairs* § unknown to all but those who
read. [see,

What towns are now, each traveller may
But what they were, the world shou'd
learn from thee;

Retail* *Polnitz* in letters from a friend,
A tour through Europe will essays transcend;
Or poach in *Baker*†, and the margin score,
For *English* hist'ry wrote in days of yore;
New vampt, with wonder shall the tale
be read, [bed.

Rehears'd by nurse, when master goes to

Be foreign letters banish'd from *the gate*,
Nor what all *Europe*'s pedants write, trans-
late;

What's foreign learning in an *English* book?
Teach *John* to brew good beer, and *Nell*
to cook.

Let honest industry thy labours share,
And shew how glass is made and earthen
ware, [view,

Let maids learn spinning, as thy page they
And coblers gain new skill to soal a shoe.

Thy very cuts, perverted from their end,
Engage in thought the minds they should
unbend;

Old pagan figures, scraps of broken stone,
Strange beasts, and monsters, that might
puzzle *Sloan*, [stuff,

And screws, and levers, water-works and
Pox, ha'nt the world philosophy enough?

Get thou some pictures that all eyes may
please, [these!

And infants lisp, what pretty things are
These shall, when rattles tire, with joy be
seen,

And children tease mamma for Magazine.
Do this, friend *Urban*, and at once excell

Each envious rival in compiling well;
Do this—once more thy work shall be thy
own,

And, as at first, shall be at last, ALONE.
PHIL-URBAN.

[As there are already several Magazines on this
plan, we shall continue our own scheme. Howe-
ver, we thank *Phil-urban* for his advice, but, to
make an entire parallel, he should have directed
us also to bribe the retailers with a halfpenny
in every Magazine.]

J. G. to E. C. on the SUPPLEMENT.

WHEN the years Mags' you overlook,
Unfinish'd they appear;
Hence with a *Supplemental* book,
You still conclude the year.

So curious when reflection pries
Thro' a whole twelvemonth spent,
This painful moral it supplies,
There needs a Supplement!

O! cou'd I, C—e, with equal ease
The mourn'd defect supply,
Then, like thy *work*, my *life* shou'd please,
Nor fear a critic's eye.

|| The Maps alluded to are not so correct as *Speed*'s. (See Vol. xvii. p. 598.)

§ *Markets unknown* also might be added; for in a part of one county only, these modern describers
give *Nine* market days wrong, and tell us, that a town has but one church, which has three, &c.

* Author of travels through *Europe*.

† Author of the *Chronicle*, which, as a witty
author says, certain facetious persons have been pleased to call a *History* of *England*.



The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
 Read's Journal:
 Craftsman:
 Daily Advertiser.
 St James's Evening Post
 London Evening Post:
 Gen. Evening Post:
 Daily Gazetteer
 Gen. Advertiser
 Westminster Journal.
 Old England
 Lon. Courant
 Whitehall Evening Post
 Memorandiser



York 2 Petting
 Dublin 3:
 Edinburgh 2
 Bristol :: 3.
 Norwich 1
 Exeter 2
 Worcester
 Port of London
 Gloucester 3
 St. Albans:
 Port of London
 Chester 1
 Derby ditto
 Ipswich :: 1
 Reading :: 2
 Leeds 1
 Newcastle 2
 Canterbury
 Shroton
 Birmingham
 Manchester
 Bath
 Cambridge

For JANUARY 1749.

CONTAINING,

[More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.]

- I. Some of the *English* slaves in *Morocco* turn *Mahometans*.
- II. Solution of three optical Paradoxes.
- III. Cases in which the distemper among cattle is not communicable; experimented by M. *Courtivron*.
- IV. Observations on the last solar eclipse, taken in *Scotland*, by M. *Monnier*, of the royal academy of *Paris*.
- V. The renewed treaty of commerce.
- VI. Obscure texts explained.—Scripture reconciled.
- VII. Memoirs of the *Swedish* academy.
- VIII. A new alarum; with a cut.
- IX. An intended address, with remarks.
- X. Earl of *Sandwich*'s memorial.
- XI. His Majesty's letter to the *S. General*.
- XII. Review of the last year's events.
- XIII. Behaviour of a corporation.
- XIV. A full relation of the murders of *Galley* and *Chater*, by smugglers.
- XV. Alderman of *London*'s resignation, with remarks.
- XVI. Subterranean curiosities.
- XVII. Plot and specimen of *Coriolanus*.
- XVIII. Reflections on fireworks.
- XIX. Specimen of the examination of the principles and conduct of *two B—rs*.
- XX. To prevent infection in cattle.
- XXI. The bottle bubble.
- XXII. POETRY. On an intended address.—An evening hymn, set to music.—Prologues and epilogues spoke by the young princes at *Leicester house*.—In memory of *Dr Watts*.—Ode, Epigrams, &c.
- XXIII. Historical chronicle. Smugglers tried and executed at *Chichester*.
- XXIV. Births, deaths, promotions, &c.
- XXV. Table of stocks, grain, winds.
- XXVI. Foreign history.
- XXVII. Books publish'd.

With a new and correct MAP of *South America*, in which is traced *Admiral Anson*'s course round *Cape Horn*; and also a plate of *Noblemens*' arms, neatly engraved, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at *St John's Gate*, and sold by the booksellers in town and country; of whom may be had any other month, also compleat sets in 18 Vols on royal or common paper, beginning with 1731.

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Besides the Solutions to the Mechanic's difficulties, one of which we have inserted p. 16, and the other in the Supplement, we have three more as judicious and proper; but tho' they are anticipated by those of prior date, the Mechanic, if not satisfy'd, may see them.

N. B. The print of the eastern edifice may be had by any of our readers, possessed of Dr Shaw's travels, fit to put in that Volume, only on signifying their request, two or three days beforehand.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For J A N U A R Y 1749.

*Extract of a letter from Fez, in Barbary,
Dec. 2. from the Dally Advertiser.*

HAVING the misfortune on the 4th of Jan. 1746, to suffer shipwreck in Tangier bay on the coast of Barbary, as many as swam alive from the ship were cruelly and barbarously used by the Moors; many were murdered, and the major part of us, after the difficulty of saving our lives, were stript naked, and since sent to the emperor of Morocco, who has been pleased to use us much worse than any of his slaves (which he has of several other nations) obliging us to keep at hard labour, whilst the christians afore said were unemployed; wherefore 28 of our countrymen turned * Moors, not being able to undergo the fatigues which we have undergone, and that entirely by reason no † ambassador has presented himself before the emperor Muley Abdallah, who told us with his own mouth, on the 30th of Nov. last, he was not at war with the English, and as soon as the ambassador came we should all go to our country; but when he had finished his discourse, ordered us to work as usual, from which he called us to him when he spake the afore said; but since that time, finding the ambassador delays coming, has ordered the guards to keep us more strictly to work, and if we commit the least fault, to punish us severely; and his allowance is so small, it will hardly sub-

* [Turn'd Mahometans, to which we intimated their great temptations, Vol. xviii. p. 531 B.]

† [This also was hinted in the same page: For not only an ambassador, but a large sum of money is expected from England.]

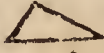
sist us. There are now 55 of us, but three are foreigners, who suffered shipwreck with us in the *Inspector* privateer.


A Mr URBAN, Lanc. 25 Jan.

TO be as good as my word, I here send you the solution of the *three Paradoxes*, which you did me the favour to publish in your *Mag.* for Oct. last, p. 452. The solution sent by your correspondent at *Portsmouth* has its merit.

B The thought was ingenious; but I cannot admit it as a satisfactory answer, for reasons that might easily be given. The fine edge of a knife, however truly set, is no more a mathematical line (*i. e.* without breadth) than the point of the finest needle is a mathematical point: **C** For the point of the needle is easily discernible by the help of the microscope, and carries a considerable breadth. And I suppose the case would be the same with respect to the edge of the knife, if it could be as commodiously placed for view before the microscope as a needle can. **D**

SOLUTION to the three PARADOXES.

DR A W a small rectilinear triangle upon a bit of paper, as  View it with a magnifying lens, and the angles will not appear magnified, but the sides will. This solves the *first* and *third* paradoxes. **E**

Draw a small arc of a circle, and a tangent to it, as  Then will

the angle made by the curve and right line appear less, when view'd by the microscope, in proportion as the arc will then appear a portion of the larger circle. Yours, J. H. **F**

An Examination of the PRINCIPLES, and an Enquiry into the Conduct of the two B——rs, in regard to the Establishment of their Power, and the Prosecution of the War till the signing the Preliminaries.

In a Letter to a Member of Parliament.

THIS pamphlet having already got to the 4th edition, being also the production of a person of noble rank, and highly supported, claims our regard; especially as, by *answers and vindications*, many points of great importance may be cleared up to the satisfaction, or exposed to the resentment of the people.

The writer begins with observing to his friend, the motives of their inattention to publick business for *the four last years*. 'Wearied, *says he*, with an opposition of 20 years, disappointed by the impotence of those, upon whose prudence we rely'd, to obtain some advantage for the nation, from the success of that opposition; betrayed by the new leaders, under whom we lifted the second time, and duped by the affected candor and moderation of the *two men*, who have since improved every weakness, and all the wickedness of this age, to the establishment of their own absolute and unconstitutional power,'—I would have retired, but was 'by my affairs confined to this capital; where I have daily seen some new apostacy in private men, some new imposition on the publick, and some new insult on ———.'

I was soon 'thoroughly convinc'd, that we have fatally imputed the original of all our present misfortunes, to a false cause; ascribed that to a want of integrity, which proceeded only from a want of power in our first leaders; not arising from their folly, or their fault; but created by yourself, by me, by the whole nation, blinded by the infamous misrepresentations, and treacherous professions of a few false and interested men, to whom we resigned our understanding at that time.'

He next blames that absurd conduct, which; after procuring the administration to be put into the hands of able men, who changed the pacific scheme, induced his m——y and the parliament to pursue the national plan; left those men of a sudden, rendered them incapable of doing any thing farther, and finally abandoned them to the groundless rage and unjust aversion of the people.

'I have seen, *says he*, that aversion ma-

naged with such villainy and art, as to become a firm support to a profligate administration; who, by means of that, and that alone, have established themselves in a kind of power, unknown in this, and, I might add, in any other kingdom; running every length of insolence and oppression; impudently counter-acting, backwards and forwards, again and again, every principle they had formerly professed, just as it might serve the temporary purposes of their own ambition and security; consuming the strength and substance of the nation in a war, which they *purposely* rendered unsuccessful, because it was not *their own war*; ——— concluding that war with an in—— p——e, which they have wilfully made precarious, shameful, and destructive; in the single view to discredit the measures of their rival.

'I have seen these men uninterrupted in this wicked course; and I still see you, and all mankind, submissive to all this; tame, abject, passive, with your eyes but half open to your condition; stupidly insensible of the misery you have undergone, or the ruin that must ensue; and to this hour doubtful, whether any opposition should be made, or any endeavours used, to redeem the nation out of this bondage, or to rescue your f——n out of the hands of those treacherous servants, who have taken him c——pt——e in his cl——t, and still detain him prisoner on his t——e.'

A most heavy charge! to maintain it he gives such a deduction of facts, as opens the whole secret of m—— management since the removal of the Earl of ORFORD.

He affirms that the two b——rs had long endeavour'd to betray that minister, and, by *that merit* (with which the public were not then acquainted) recommended themselves as coadjutors to the opposition. 'They had played their parts so well, as to conceal that fact from the major part of his friends. They secured his ———, upon the change, as necessary in his councils to balance the weight of his new minister. They had very early sown so great a jealousy between the different parties of the opposition, by treating separately with them *all*, that they soon became too strong to be removed by any: And they acted at first with so prudent a submission to the new minister, that he was scarce *desirous* to remove them:—They professed in the

'e—b—t

c—b—t the same zeal, to pursue the same measures, and promised to support them with all the influence they had: In a word, they then exercised upon the ———, and upon the new minister, the same talents of imposition and deceit, as they have since done upon every individual, who has fallen in their way; upon every party, in their turn; and, at length, upon the whole nation.—By these means they were suffered to remain in the same stations which they held before the change.'

He proceeds to inform us, 'that as success in the war began early to appear, by the disunion of *Prussia* and *Saxony* from *France*, the conquest of *Bavaria*, and the expulsion of the *French* armies out of *Germany*, they foresaw that the new minister and his measures would gain credit both with the people and the king.'—From this time, therefore, he represents them as labouring, by arts of all kinds, to render both the war and the minister odious to the nation; as proceeding, 'with the utmost indecency and rage, to improve the heats and prejudices of the people to a personal attack on the ——— himself; in short, as the secret authors of all the invectives against *H——r*, the *H——n* troops, and *H——n* interests, with which the nation was at that time inflamed. He describes them as beginning to oppose in the c—b—t, by 'obstructing, thwarting, and disputing every measure of the war, which they had flattered his ———, and assured their colleagues in the beginning, they were equally determined to support.'

This opposition, which at first was little regarded, became at last so troublesome as to cause in his m—— a dislike of them, and favour to *G——lle* and *B—b*. 'The obstruction of the means of pacification, proposed by the Emperor at *Hanau*, and in which both his ***** and *L—C——* would have willingly concurred (and by which 30 millions might have been saved, besides thousands of lives) is ascribed to these b——rs in c——l here at home (and also those of *Worms*). If this be true, we have hitherto been taught to form a very wrong judgment of the first of these transactions. But our author all along represents his heroes as artfully concealing themselves in all unpopular measures, and procuring the odium to be thrown on other shoulders, not respecting even his m—;

which personality, &c. to the family, encouraged the attempt from the Pretender and *France*.

When this disingenuous conduct came to be understood, and the r——l regard towards them was visibly on the wane, they united more closely with the *Broadbottoms*, 'whom they privately excited to ridicule the fear of an invasion, to revile the *****'s family and ancestors, to make new motions against the *Hanoverians*, and for recalling our national troops;' (which, he says, was done by *P—* and others in one house, and the *E. of ———* in the other).—his m——'s message of the preparation for invasion ridiculed, and every man insulted, who supposed that one man in *Britain* would join that cause.—

To these b——rs it is attributed, that a squadron was not timely sent to the *E. Indies*, which might have prevented what was done by *M. de la Bourdenaye*; that *Matthews* and *Lestock* were united in command, against the sense of the 'new part of the administration; the furious malignity that pursued the former, and the unwarrantable means used to protect the latter:' In a word, it is charged to their account that *marshal Wade*, with an army of 85,000 men, superior to the *French*, did nothing in 1744; that *Count Saxe* (who had but 38,000, the rest being detach'd to oppose *Pr. Charles* on the *Rhine*) was not attacked, as the generals proposed; and that artillery was wanting to form any siege, tho' the sieges both of *Maulbeuge* and *Landrécy* were proposed in the army; and that a train, the finest we ever sent abroad, lay only at *Ostend*.—The b——rs would not suffer one piece to be brought up: the war was not their measure; they had foretold, it would be unsuccessful; and, in order to make their words good, they had resolved, that unsuccessful it should be.' They find means, however, artfully to throw the blame on the *Dutch*, who would not readily pay their quota of the expence.

The measures and views of these men are now supposed to be seen thro', and his m——'s dislike of them so great, that they were on the point of being abandon'd, when joining openly with the *Broadbottoms*, even with one man who had been avowedly in the interest of the Pretender, they resolved, 'as they could not work upon the inclinations of their f——n, to govern by his fears; and, upon the same principles, as they could not hope to estab-

‘ establish their authority over the people, by any longer delusion of their understandings, to confirm it by the proudest and most insolent demonstration of their power.

‘ Nothing else, says our author, can account for the irregular and unprecedented manner, in which these men were introduced to him :—they were introduced in publick, in a body ; not by the proper officers about the ——’s person, always in waiting for that purpose ; but by one of the b——rs himself, with all the pomp and ostentation that could attend the glory of a triumph :—standing, like a pr——t——t——r at the elbow of an infant K—— ; bloated with pride, purpled and inflam’d with the inward workings of those various passions, which may be supposed to agitate a man in the very act and execution of such a measure. —To look back upon this event, and to know that his m——— endured it, that the nation connived at it, and that no fatal confusion immediately followed from it, is a matter of astonishment to us, the living witnesses of this conduct, and will surpass the comprehension of all mankind, who shall hereafter read the story of these times.’ —Why a proceeding of so shocking a nature was not resented, *he tells us*, was, because the people saw no person in whom they could confide ; and, being so often disappointed, were at a loss as to facts and characters.

Having thus brought the new men into full possession, our Examiner next follows them thro’ the several measures they took to establish their power : Such as, restoring that putrid body, of which the E—— of O——d had been the head ; gratifying the interested part of the Tories, in two or three of their members ; and taking such a part of the citizens of London into their connection, by contracts, remittances, &c. and by giving up the negative of the court of aldermen so long contended for, as should enable them to trample on the rest. But (who could have thought, if this author had not told us) that the D—— himself, in being advanced to the command of the A——y, was only made an instrument to serve the ambitious purpose of these B——rs ? That they chose him to recommend themselves to the F——r, and balance the natural weight of another P——e, whom they neglected. —The paragraph is very remarkable.

‘ There was but one person in B——n, from whom they had any thing to

‘ apprehend : A person, whose natural interest, sooner or later, was likely to be too mighty for them ; whose natural inclinations were too noble and too good to be debauched by any temptations ; who having no purposes to serve, but such as were both innocent and meritorious, was out of the reach of terror ; and who had too reverential a regard for his R—— F——, too tender an affection for his posterity, too high a value for his own glory, too warm a zeal for the splendor of the *British* monarchy, and too passionate a concern for the welfare of the *British* nation, to make the smallest sacrifice to so infamous a cabal. A *strict union* in the R—— F——y must have placed that person where he ought to be placed, at the right hand of the T——e ; a situation too close to his ——’s ear, for any wicked m———r to suffer an h——r ap———t to occupy ; especially an h——r a——t with so much application to learn what was right, such superior opportunities of knowing what was wrong, and so honest a heart to rectify the one, and to prosecute the other. That, therefore, this *strict union* might be rendered as hopeless as their management could render it, they not only followed the foot-steps of their great original, the E—— of O———, in making or widening a breach, as they followed him in every thing else that was weak or ill, but they improved upon his practice, by bringing forward the y——r B———r on the stage of action, with all the advantages they could heap upon him ; that by some dazzling exploit, he might eclipse the e———r ; that they might create a jealousy between both ; or nourish an improper arrogance in the one, which they imagined would not fail to beget an improper resentment in the other : And that from every one of these consequences, they might draw some considerable advantage to themselves, by playing upon the passions or prejudices of their R——l M———r.

‘ It is no breach of charity to say, such was their purpose ; and it is out of all question, that this purpose of theirs hath been effectually defeated : For such was the good sense, and such was the temper of the P———, that he betrayed no resentment, he entertained no jealousy, and he received his B———r, as often as he had opportunity to receive him, with all the distinction due to his birth and services.

services.—But if, in this one particular, this notable measure has failed, in every other it has answered their most sanguine expectations.

What follows, being much the greatest part of the pamphlet, relates almost wholly to the conduct of the war since the beginning of the year 1745, when his R—H—was put at the head of the *British* army in *Flanders*. It contains so many particulars of a tender nature, (says the *Westminster Journal*) that one must naturally wish they had not been true, or that there had been no occasion to mention them: But our highest regard, our greatest tenderness should be to the publick: And it would be highly criminal, admitting what this author advances to be true, to conceal the iniquity of the two B—rs, because a name more respectable happens to occur in their story. All the censure must fall on *them*, since it is impossible to suppose any guilt in the person they artfully made their instrument.

When our Examiner tells us, therefore, of musters, which in the field seldom exceeded half the number given in upon paper, and that the answer would be, 'the D—has certified them complete;'—that one motive for setting the D—at the head of the army was, that of preventing, or defeating p—y enquiries;—of their aiming to ruin the war through the natural warmth and inexperience of his R—H—; of endeavouring to sow the seeds of animosity between his R—H—and his b—r the P— of O—;—with many other particulars equally heinous and incredible;—we must entirely except the D— from any crime implicated in those charges; we must conclude his R—H—to be as much imposed on as other persons;—and that he had, in fact, 'as much reason to complain of the perfidy of the two B—rs, as either the *** his F—r, the P— his B—r, or the whole nation in general.'

Many other artifices, according to this author, his two heroes used, to gain their favourite point of *ruining the war*; such as, their delaying to take the *Russians* more early into our service, their contriving to render them useless when they were actually engaged;—their hindering the allies from compleating their quotas of troops, by delaying payments, and then charging them with the deficiency as a failure in their engagements;—their refusing to treat if any other m—r but themselves might have

shared in the honour of a treaty;—their feigning a disunion of councils betwixt themselves, that one might lead the party inclined to war, and the other that desirous of peace, till they could accomplish their united purpose.

[Such are the principal charges: more, with the answer, in our next.]

Translation of his Majesty's Letter to the States General for the recalling the Earl of Sandwich. (See p. 21.)

High and Mighty Lords, our good Friends, Allies, and Confederates,

THE negotiations for a general peace having been happily determined by the conclusion of a definitive treaty, we have thought proper to recal our minister plenipotentiary, the Earl of *Sandwich*, in order that he may exercise the important post which we have conferr'd upon him in these kingdoms, as a recompence for the faithful and zealous services which he has rendered us: We have ordered him in taking leave of you to reiterate the strongest assurances of our good-will and friendship towards you and your republic, and of our ardent desire to be always inseparably united to you by the strongest bonds, and the most intimate correspondence. We promise ourselves, that you will give entire credit to every thing that he represents to you on our part, in conformity of these sentiments, which we shall always preserve. We pray, God have you, high and mighty lords, our good friends, allies, and confederates, under his holy protection. Given at our court at *St James's* the 29th of November, 1748. Your good Friend,
Sign'd, G E O R G E R.

The Letter from their High Mightinesses, in Answer.

S I R E,

WE received by the Earl of *Sandwich* your Majesty's letter of the 29th of Nov. last, by which we perceive that your Majesty has been pleased to recal him. We cannot see depart, without regret, a minister, who during his stay here has succeeded so well in gaining the general esteem and approbation. He has, upon all occasions, and particularly during the course of the negotiations for the general pacification, given us such distinguished proofs of a great capacity and extraordinary talents, that we cannot but signify to your Majesty, the high esteem we have conceived for his person and merit.

H If this has recommended him to your Majesty, and rendered him worthy of recompence, he should not be less so for the care he has taken to strengthen more and more the bands of friendship and confidence, which happily unite your Majesty and this republic,

Before his departure, he expressed to us in so lively a manner your Majesty's sentiments of regard and friendship for this republic, that we were eager to seize upon this opportunity to testify to your majesty our most perfect acknowledgments.

We flatter ourselves, that he will not fail to do us justice to your majesty, in representing our high veneration for, and our sincere desire to live always in the most perfect concert and strict union with your majesty.

Nothing can ever happen more happy for us, than to be able to convince your majesty of the reality of the sentiments which we profess upon this occasion.

We are, with the most profound respect, &c.

Mr URBAN,

Among the principal topics of conversation, which now furnish the places of assembly with amusement, may be justly numbered the *Fireworks*; which are advancing, by such slow degrees, and with such costly preparation.

The first reflection that naturally arises is upon the inequality of the effect to the cause. Here are vast sums expended, many hands, and some heads employed, from day to day, and from month to month, and the whole nation is filled with expectations, by delineations and narratives. And in what is all this to end? in a building that is to attract the admiration of ages? in a bridge, which may facilitate the commerce of future generations? in a work of any kind which may stand as the model of beauty, or the pattern of virtue? To shew the blessings of the late change of our state, by any monument of these kinds, were a project worthy not only of wealth, and power, and greatness, but of learning, wisdom and virtue. But nothing of this kind is designed, nothing more is projected, than a crowd, a shout and a blaze; the mighty work of artifice and contrivance, is to be set on fire, for no other purpose, that I can see, than to shew how idle pyrotechnical virtuosos have been busy. Four hours the sun will shine, and then fall from his orb, and lose his memory and his lustre together, the spectators will disperse as their inclinations lead them, and wonder by what strange infatuation they had been drawn together. In this will consist the only propriety of this transient show, that it will resemble the war of which it celebrates the period. The powers of this part of the world, after long preparations, deep intrigues, and tubule schemes, have set *Europe* in a flame, and, after having gazed awhile at their fireworks, have laid themselves

down where they rose, to enquire for what they have been contending.

It is remarked likewise, that this blaze, so transitory and so useless, will be to be paid for, when it shines no longer; and many cannot forbear observing, how many lasting advantages might be purchased, how many acres might be drained, how many ways repaired, how many debtors might be released, how many widows and orphans, whom the war has ruined, might be relieved, by the expence which is now about to evaporate in smoke, and to be scattered in rockets; and there are some who think not only reason, but humanity offended, by such a trifling profusion, when so many sailors are starving, and so many churches sinking into ruins.

It is no improper enquiry by whom this expence is at last to be born; for certainly nothing can be more unreasonable than to tax the nation for a blaze, which will be extinguished before many of them know it has been lighted; nor will it be consistent with the common practice, which directs that local advantage shall be procured at the expence of the district that enjoys them. I never found in any records, that any town petitioned the parliament for a maypole, a bull-ring, or a skittle-ground; and, therefore, I should think fireworks, as they are less durable, and less useful, have at least as little claim to the publick purse.

The fireworks are, I suppose, prepared, and therefore it is too late to obviate the project; but, I hope, the generosity of the great is not so far extinguished, as that they can for the is diversion drain a nation already exhausted, and make us pay for pictures in the fire, which none will have the poor pleasure of beholding, but themselves. O. N.

A medicine to prevent infection in cattle.

TAKE of fresh madder; strong leaf tobacco each half a pound; pigeon's dung, rue, of each a large handful; of brownsworth, otherwise goldon, a handful; if this cannot be had, a handful of devil's-bit will serve: Boil them well in seven quarts of stale urine. A drenching hornful of this to be poured down the throat of each beast. The above quantity will serve 30 cattle.—Take an ounce of assa-fetida, boiled well in a pint of vinegar, and a pint of urine; pour a spoonful into the nostrils of each beast.—Take a pint of tar, a pennyworth of brimstone, mixt and bruised together with three or four heads of garlick; these to be rubbed on the nose and ramp of each beast, which you are to bleed in both nostrils. If any should have the disorder, give them a quart of ale, with a pennyworth of tobacco infused in it; and about a pint of salad oil.

An Abstract of the TREATY of NAVIGATION and COMMERCE betwixt Great-Britain and France, concluded at Utrecht on the 11th of April, N. S. in the year 1713, and confirmed by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, and consequently of use for the direction of all merchants, &c.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perfect liberty of navigation and commerce on such conditions as are settled in the following articles.

II. In case of a rupture, six months shall be allowed for withdrawing effects and persons, or disposing by sale, &c. of such effects as are not moveable.

III. No hostilities hereafter shall be committed, by the subjects of either Great Britain or France, against each other by sea or land. No letters of reprisal granted, under any pretence whatsoever, but in case of denial or delay of justice, nor in that case, till the minister residing be acquainted, and his answer received, within the space of four months.

IV. The subjects of each kingdom may freely go and come, without passports, into any of the kingdoms, &c. in Europe, to buy or sell, abide, pass through, or return, as they please, provided they behave conformably to the laws, &c.

V. The subjects of each kingdom shall have liberty to come into each other's ports with ships and goods (the importation whereof is not prohibited by the laws of either kingdom) to land them, lay them up in warehouses, to bring them to market, to sell them, or any other goods brought from other parts (provided not by retail) nor shall any tax be laid on them, except what is to be paid for their ships; they shall also be at liberty to hire houses, enjoy the liberty of their religion (privately within their own walls, without admittance of other persons) to remove their effects and families, whither, or whensoever they please.

VI. The subjects of each party shall pay the tolls, customs, &c. of import and export, according to the custom-house books kept at London in Great Britain, and Roan in France. In case any custom-house officers shall take any thing above the custom, under pretence of gift, &c. they shall be punished.

VII. No merchant or subject shall be seized by virtue of any law or edict for

the publick use, warlike expedition, &c. or private use, except the case of debt, or crimes, in respect whereof the proceeding must be by way of law, according to the form of justice.

VIII. The subjects of both parties shall, in the respective dominions, enjoy the same privileges both in commerce and all other rights, which any foreign nation, the most favour'd, enjoys, or shall hereafter enjoy.

IX. Within the space of two months after a law shall be made in Great-Britain, whereby it shall be sufficiently provided, that no more customs or duties be paid for goods and merchandizes brought from France to Great-Britain, than what are payable for goods and merchandizes of the like nature imported from any other country in Europe; and all other laws made in Great-Britain since 1664, for prohibiting the importation of goods or merchandize from France, not prohibited before that time, shall be repealed, the general tariff made in France, Sept. 18, 1664, shall take place there again, and the duties payable in France, by subjects of Great-Britain, for goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the tenor of the said tariff, and shall not exceed the rule therein settled, in the provinces whereof mention is therein made, and in the other provinces the duty shall not be payable, otherwise than according to the rule at that time prescribed; and all prohibitions, tariffs, edicts, declarations or decrees, made in France since the said tariff of 1664, and contrary thereunto, in respect to the goods and merchandizes of Great-Britain, shall be repealed: but whereas it is urged, on the part of France, that certain merchandizes, as manufactures of wool, sugar, salted fish, and the product of whales, be excepted out of the rule of the abovementioned tariff; and likewise other heads of matters belonging to this treaty remain, which having been proposed on the part of Great Britain, have not yet been mutually adjusted, a specification of all which is contained in a separate instrument, subscribed by the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries on both sides: 'tis hereby agreed, that within two months from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, commissaries on both sides shall meet at London, to consider of, and move the difficulties concerning the merchandizes to be excepted out of the tariff of 1664, and concerning the other heads, which, as is aforesaid, are

not wholly adjusted; but it is always understood, that every article of this treaty do in the mean while remain in full force.

X. The duties on tobacco imported into *France*, either in the leaf, or prepared, shall be reduced to the same moderate rate as the said tobacco, of the growth of any country in *Europe* and *America*; being brought to *France*, does or shall pay. The subjects on both sides shall also pay the same duties in *France* for the said tobacco, with an equal liberty of selling it; and the *British* subjects shall have the same laws as the merchants of *France*.

XI. The tax of 50 sols per ton on *British* ships, and that of 5 s. on *French* ships shall cease.

XII. The subjects of each party shall be at liberty to manage their business themselves, or to employ whom they please, and to load or unload their ships when and by what hands they please, without paying any salary or duty for that purpose.

XIII. The subjects of both parties, dying in either kingdom, may dispose of their estates, &c. by will, as they think fit; or if they die intestate, their executors, &c. residing on the place, or coming from any other, may take possession of the goods, &c. according to the laws of the kingdoms respectively, although they be not naturalized; but the wills, and right of entering upon the inheritances of persons intestate, must be proved according to law, in the places where each person died, whether in *Great Britain* or *France*.

XIV. In case of any dispute between any masters of ships and their seamen about wages, &c. the magistrates of the place shall require no more of the person accused, than a declaration in writing, that he will answer the matter before a competent judge in his own country; which declaration shall be signed by the magistrates, and given to the accuser; after which he may pursue his business or voyage.

The merchants, &c. may also keep books of accounts in what paper they please, stamp or not, *French*, *Dutch*, &c. except their day book, which, that it may be lawful evidence, ought, according to law, which all persons trading to *France* are to observe, to be subscribed gratis by the judge, and signed with his own hand.

The merchants, &c. of both parties shall converse in what language they please, without molestation; and if ne-

cessitated to produce their books, &c. the judge shall not take them by force, except in case of bankruptcy, or inspect any other articles than what relate to the testimony, &c. in question, or such as shall be necessary to give credit to the said books.

XV. No foreign privateers, commissioned by any prince, &c. in enmity with either nation, not being subjects of either, shall fit out ships, sell what they have taken, exchange goods, or buy more victuals than will carry them to the next port of the prince to whom they belong.

XVI. The ships of both parties, coming, or forced by storm, into any port, shall not be obliged to unlade, or sell any part of their lading there; but, with leave of the inspectors of sea affairs, may sell what is necessary to buy victuals for the ship, paying duty for so much as they sell only.

XVII. The subjects of both parties may freely sail to the ports of those who are at enmity with either, and all goods and persons shall be free on board their ships, except contraband goods, and persons enemies to both, and in actual service of their enemies.

XVIII. This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, except contraband.

XIX. Contraband, or prohibited goods, are arms, great guns, bombs, with their fuzes, and other things belonging to them, fire-balls, gun-powder, match, cannon-ball, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberds, mortars, petards, grenadoes, salt-petre, musquets, musquet-balls, helmets, head-pieces, breast-plates, coats of mail, and the like kind of arms, proper for arming soldiers, musket-rests, belts, horses, with their furniture, and all other war-like instruments whatever.

XX. Goods not contraband are all sorts of cloths, and manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton, or other materials; all kinds of cloaths and wearing apparel, with the species or stuff whereof they are made; gold and silver, as well coin'd as uncoin'd; tin, iron, lead, copper, brass, coals; as also wheat, barley, and all kind of corn and pulse; tobacco, all manner of spices, salted and smoked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wine, sugars, and all sorts of salt, and in general all provisions for support of life. Furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sails, sail-cloths, anchors, and parts of anchors, ship-

ship-masts, planks, boards, beams, and things proper for building or repairing ships; all goods, not worked into the form of warlike instruments, shall not be reputed contraband, much less when made up for any other use; likewise all other merchandizes, not particularly mentioned in the preceding article, may be transported in the freest manner by the subjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, such being only excepted, as are at that time besieged, blocked up, or invested.

XXI. If either party be engaged in war, the ships of the other shall have passports according to the form annexed to this treaty, which their masters on both sides shall exhibit in the ports; they shall likewise be recall'd every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home within a year. They shall also have certificates containing the particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sail'd, and whither she is bound, that so it may be known whether any contraband goods be on board the same, which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sail'd, in the accustomed form, and may express the master's name.

XXII. The ships of both parties coming to the coasts of either, shall not be obliged to give an account of their lading, unless, upon sure evidence, they are suspected of carrying contraband goods.

XXIII. In case of manifest suspicion, the subjects and inhabitants of the dominions of both parties shall be obliged to exhibit in the ports their passports and certificates.

XXIV. If the ships or subjects of either party, in time of war, meet with men of war, &c. they shall shew their passports to the boat which shall be sent to them, and on sight thereof, shall pursue their voyage without search or molestation.

XXV. But if the ship be going to an enemy's port, and suspected to carry contraband goods; it shall, besides the passports, produce certificates of her goods not being prohibited by the 19th article.

XXVI. If the ship be loaded with contraband goods, the hatches shall not be broke, nor any thing be taken out before the lading is brought ashore, in presence of the officers of the admiralty, and nothing sold, &c. till process has been made, and the goods by sentence confiscated; saving always, as well the ship itself, as the other goods found

therein, which by this treaty are free; nor shall the ship be detained under pretence of being infected by the goods, or confiscated as lawful prize: but if not the whole, but part only of the cargo be contraband, and the master be willing to deliver them to the captor, the captor having received the goods, shall permit the ship to pursue her voyage.

XXVII. Whatever shall be found of either party on board the enemies ships, though not contraband, shall be confiscated, except it were loaded before the declaration of war, or within six weeks after within the bounds called, the *Naze in Norway*, and the Soundings; within two months, from the Soundings to *Gibraltar*; within ten weeks in the *Mediterranean*, and within eight months in any part of the world; with this proviso, that if the said goods be contraband, they shall not be carried to the enemies port.

XXVIII. All the men of war, &c. of both parties, shall be forbid to do any injury to the other side; and in case of disobedience, shall be punished, and obliged to make satisfaction under their bond for person and goods.

XXIX. And for this cause, the commanders of privateers, before they receive their commission, shall give sufficient security, by good bail, before a competent judge, for the sum of 15,000*l.* sterling, or 160,500 livres tournois, or 3000*l.* sterling, or 33,000 livres tournois, if the ship carry above 50 men, to repair all damages done by them, or theirs contrary to this treaty.

XXX. Both their royal majesties will take care that justice concerning prizes be done by judges above all suspicion of corruption.

XXXI. In case of any complaint made by the public ministers residing in either court, the complaint shall be examined in council, and during the examination, no goods shall be unladed or sold, without the consent of the persons concerned.

XXXII. A suit being commenced between the captors of prizes on one part, and the reclaimers of the same on the other, and a sentence or decree being given in favour of the claimer, that sentence or decree, security being given, shall be put in execution, the appeal of the captor to a superior judge in any wise notwithstanding; which, however, is not to be observed, when judgment has been given against the claimer.

XXXIII. In

XXXIII. In case of shipwrecks on either coast, such goods, &c. as are saved, shall be restored, paying the charges of saving them, saving the rights and customs of each nation, and such subjects shall be punished as shall be found in this case guilty of inhumanity.

XXXIV. Each party may employ what advocates, &c. they please.

XXXV. Neither party shall suffer any pyrate to be protected in their ports, but shall cause them to be seized, and the goods on board them (pyratically taken) as much as can be found, to be restored to the proprietors; and all the goods that can be rescued at sea, (from such pyrates) shall be brought into some port of either kingdom, and put into the proper officers custody, till it can be found to whom they belong.

XXXVI. The men of war and privateers of both parties, shall carry their prizes taken from the enemy to places mentioned in their commission, without search, stop, &c. whatsoever; but if the ships of either make a prize upon the subjects of either, they shall not be suffered to come into the ports of either party, or to stay there, if forced in by the stress of weather; but care shall be taken that they go thence as soon as possible.

XXXVII. No ships or goods of either party shall be permitted to be taken upon the coasts, or in the ports, or rivers of their dominions, by ships of war, or others, having commission from any prince, commonwealth or town whatsoever. And in case such a thing should happen, both parties shall use their authority and united force, that the damage done shall be made good.

XXXVIII. If any contraventions or inconveniencies on either side arise, concerning the observation of this treaty, the friendship and good intelligence shall not immediately thereupon be broken off; but this treaty shall subsist in all its force, and a proper remedy for removing the inconveniencies shall be procured, as likewise reparation of the contraventions; and if the subjects of either be found in fault, they only shall be severely punished and chastis'd.

XXXIX. But if a captor use any kind of torture upon the master of the ship, the crew, or others, on board any ship belonging to the subjects of the other party, not only the ship itself, with the persons, merchandize and goods, shall be forthwith released,

but all such as shall be found guilty of so great a crime, as also the accessaries thereunto, shall suffer the most severe punishments suitable to their crimes.

XL. The present treaty shall be ratified by the queen of Great-Britain and by the most christian king, and the ratification thereof shall be duly exchanged at Utrecht within four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

XLI. In witness whereof we the underwritten ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of the queen of Great-Britain, and also of the most christian king, have set our hands and seals to this present treaty at Utrecht, the 31st day of March [11th of April] in the year of our lord 1713.

(L.S.) John Bristol, C. P. S.

(L.S.) Strafford,

(L.S.) Uxelles,

(L.S.) Mesnager.

2 PETER ii. 10, 11.

Δόξας ἔ τρέμουν· βλασφημῶντες· Ὅτι αἱ ἀγγελοὶ ἰσχυροὶ καὶ δυνάμει μείζονες ὄντες, ἔ φέρουν κατ' αὐτῶν παρὰ Κυρίου βλασφημίαν κρείων.

THE difficulty is to know, who and what sort of persons the Δόξαι, or dignities, here spoken of, are. Whoever they be, it is plain, that these hereticks described by the apostle spake evil of THEM; whereas angels, which are greater in power and might, bring not a railing accusation against THEM before the Lord.

Dr Hammond says, they are apostles, or magistrates, or masters. But then, not being able to recollect any instance of an angel's forbearing to bring a railing accusation against an apostle, magistrate, or master, he interprets κατ' αὐτῶν of the rulers of darkness, or evil angels, and refers us to the dispute of Michael the archangel with the devil, Jude 9.

Dr Whitby is of opinion, that the dignities in the text are angelical dignities. And to prove that the hereticks of those times spake evil of angels, he tells us, that Irenæus and Epiphanius aver, "That when the hereticks practised their most vile impurities, they invoked some of the angels, to whom they did ascribe that work, saying when they performed it, O angel, I am doing thy work, I am employed in thy service." Which sure, adds the Dr, must be to blaspheme these dignities. This last expression shews that by dignities the Dr means

good angels, since to ascribe works of impurity to evil angels, cannot sure be blasphemy against them. And yet he also interprets κατ' αὐτῶν of the evil angels, and refers to Jude v. 9.

These two interpretations divide between them all the commentators I have seen.

To make good either of them, it must be proved, 1st, That Δόξαι, or dignities, is a term properly applicable to evil angels. 2^{dly}, That it is a crime, or rather, that it is possible to blaspheme evil angels. The proof of these points is, I imagine, no easy task.

Who then are the dignities spoken of in the text?

They are governors and magistrates.

But where do we read of any angel's forbearing to bring a railing accusation against a magistrate?

In the epistle of St Jude v. 9. Ὁ δὲ Μιχαὴλ ὁ ἀρχάγγελος, ὅτε τῷ διαβόλῳ διακρινόμενῳ διέλεγτο περὶ τοῦ Μωσέως σώματος, οὐκ ἐτόλμησε κοῖσιν ἐπενεγκεῖν βλασφημίας, ἀλλ' εἶπεν, Ἐπιμνήσαι σοι Κύριος.

That the body of Moses, about which Michael contended, was the Jewish church and service (just as the body of Christ is the christian church and service) is, I think, proved by Dr Hammond beyond all controversy. The only question is, who was the Διάβολος with whom Michael contended? Dr Hammond says it was the devil, and quotes Zech. iii. 1, 2. And he shewed me Joshua the high priest, standing before the angel of the Lord, and Satan standing at his right hand to resist him. And the Lord said unto Satan, the Lord rebuke thee, O Satan, even the Lord that hath chosen Jerusalem, rebuke thee: Is not this a brand pluckt out of the fire?

But now if Satan here be not the devil, neither is Διάβολος in the text to be so translated.

It is well known that Satan in Hebrew signifies any adversary or false accuser, as does Διάβολος in Greek. The vision evidently relates to the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the temple, and the restoring of the Jewish service. The design of it was to comfort the Jews, who were hindered from proceeding in that work by false accusations; and to assure them that God would rebuke their adversaries, and cause them to escape as a brand plucked out of the fire.

The chief adversaries of the Jews at this time were Rehun the chancellor, Shimshai the scribe, and Tatnai the governor. These troubled the people in building, and hired counsellors against them, to frustrate their purpose all the days of Cy-

rus king of Persia, even until the reign of Darius king of Persia. And in the reign of Ahasuerus, in the beginning of his reign, wrote they unto him an ACCUSATION against the inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem. Ezra iv. 4, 5, 6.

A It seems then that one or all of these persons, who were persons in authority, are the Satan of Zechariah, and, consequently, that this text of St Jude ought to be translated, Yet Michael the archangel when contending with THE FALSE ACCUSER, he disputea, &c.

B And thus St Peter's argument will have great weight in it to shew the high presumption of the hereticks in speaking evil of their governors; since we read of an angel in the vision of Zechariah, that when he contended with an earthly magistrate, who was a false accuser, he did not bring against him a railing accusation, but only said, The Lord rebuke thee.

Mr URBAN,

W However sent you the Progress of Learning at Petersburg, is a correspondent worth obliging, and your insertion of it intitles you to further favours. I have received the particulars of a very curious memoir, lately read in the royal academy of sciences at Paris, which will be highly acceptable to your ingenious readers, and save me the trouble of writing many epistles, if you will translate and insert it in your next.

Jan. 18. Your obliged Reader, J. C.

OBSERVATIONS of the last Solar ECLIPSE, taken in Scotland, by the celebrated M. Monnier, of Paris; from his Account of it to the Royal Academy of Sciences.

A Ltho' the annular eclipse of Feb. 1737*, by the advantage of a clear sky, was observed with great accuracy, and the duration and formation of the annulus exactly determined at the college and castle of Edinburgh; yet there are two questions essential to the progress of astronomy, which were not then decided; of these M. Monnier thought a solution necessary, as well to perfect the theory of the moon's motion, as to improve the doctrine of eclipses in general.

The last annular eclipse was attended with more favourable circumstances than have occurred during the last 12 years: The sky was also more serene in the north of Scotland, than in the year 1737, which made it easy to take the moon's diameter without the help of any

* The French copy erroneously hath it May. See Mag. for Feb. 1737, p. 121.

any instrument, by comparing the observations made towards the two limits northward and southward, where the eclipse ceased to be annular. M. Monnier did not, however, neglect any of the ordinary precautions, his principal design having always been to measure this diameter during the middle of the eclipse, again and again, with a micrometer, which he brought with him from France, and which was adapted to a common 8 foot and a half telescope.

The moon's semi-diameter might also have been determined by comparing the observations made in Scotland, where the eclipse would be central, with those made towards the southern limits of the *Penumbra*; but to effect this, the greatest duration of the annulus should have been accurately taken by observers in different parts of the district in which the eclipse would be annular.

But to return to the favourable circumstances mentioned above: in the year 1737, the moon was nearer to the earth than in 1748; and, for this reason, any observations then made to determine the diameter and the variation of the distance of this planet from the earth, would have been less conclusive than those which were made this year.

But to enable every one to judge of the point in question, and to convince them of the necessity of knowing the apparent diameter of the moon at the time of her passage by the apogee and new moon, M. Monnier had recourse to some former discoveries. He briefly related from historians of modern astronomy, that in the year 1668 M. Picard, one of the astronomers to the Academy of Sciences, had discovered a remarkable variation in the apparent diameters of the moon, at the time of her perigee, or shortest distance from the earth; and at length it was ascertained that the diameter of this planet in her perigee always appeared one minute, or a thirtieth part greater at the full than in her quadratures; and M. Halley has since demonstrated that the same phenomenon happens in a solar eclipse, and at the new moon when in her perigee: from whence it appears, says M. Monnier, 1st, that these earliest discoveries have surprisingly contributed to establish the new theory, and by a proper improvement may render it perfect; 2. that the questions concerning the greatest apparent diameter of the moon, or the variations of her perigean diameter, having been long decided in their ut-

most extent, nothing remains but to ascertain the variations of the smallest diameter in full and new moons, and during the quadratures, when this planet is in her apogee, or at the greatest distance from the earth; but during all the time that this has been attempted, no fact has been published, which enlightens the search, or approaches one step to decide this question.

As the variations of the moon's apogean diameter, during the quadratures and at the full, are indeed very small, and as the adjusting them appeared to be a work of great difficulty, it is no wonder that it should have devolved upon us; and the knowledge of the apogean diameter of the new moon seems to have been reserved for the day of the last solar eclipse; which being annular in almost every part of Scotland, must consequently discover the whole body of the moon upon that of the sun from *Edinburgh* to the *Orcades*.

Another question, of no less importance, has been greatly disputed among astronomers, especially since the partial eclipse of the sun in 1684: Whether the apparent diameter of an opaque body, seen on a luminous ground, as the whole disk of the moon upon the sun in an annular eclipse, suffers any alteration, or rather any sensible diminution, by the contraction of the rays of light, as the contrary effect is produced in other phases, chiefly at the full of the moon, when the luminous disk of this planet appears upon a dark ground.

Now if the apparent diameter of the moon is diminished, according to M. de la Hire, about 30 seconds, or a 60th part, at the time of solar eclipses, it follows, that the apparent time when these eclipses commence is proportionably later than the true time, and the apparent time of their ending is proportionably earlier. The late eclipse was regarded with the greater attention; as it offered the most favourable opportunity of obviating all these doubts, and putting an end to the embarrassments of astronomers, concerning the correction of a false appearance, which some contended was greater, and some less, and which M. de la Hire has varied in his last tables.

Every one was now convinced that these differences were discernable, and that nothing more was requisite than to fix the quantity. This, among other motives, determined M. Monnier to undertake a journey into Scotland; invited thereto by the E. of Morton, who, by

his natural taste for science, the extent of his knowledge, and influence, was enabled to obviate the difficulties which might otherwise render such an enterprise abortive.

Two methods presented themselves, A equally certain, but widely different, and subject to be unequally influenced by error in time: The usual method is well known to astronomers, and Monnier took his micrometer from France, with a view to put it in practice. The other was to establish correspondents B throughout all Scotland, from Edinburgh to the Orkades, and engage them to measure the greatest quantity of the eclipse, or in default of instruments to examine, with a simple telescope, either the time during which the eclipse was annular, or how much it wanted of being annular towards the southern C and northern limits, in order to determine the quantity of the moon's diameter, by a comparison of these observations with each other.

The latter method is very useful, and the effect more certain, when the sky does not continue clear long enough D to permit an observer to repeat, or even to finish, the mensuration of the moon's apparent diameter; in this case it is best to bend all the attention to form a good judgment of the phasis of the eclipse; which may be effected, if the sun is perceived but for a moment, and if, at every observation, the precise E time is noted, as shewn by a well regulated pendulum. On the contrary, as it is a tedious operation to measure, with a micrometer, a diameter often oblique to the diurnal rotation, the use of this instrument, however excellent, is, in these circumstances, ineffectual, F and even impracticable.

Happily, the serenity of the sky now favoured the observations, even in the most northern part of Scotland; an advantage not indulged to Mr Maclaurin, in 1737, who had not the choice of either of these methods; nor, indeed, was he furnished with the necessary G instruments.

During the middle of the eclipse M. Monnier, seeing the sky still continue perfectly serene, chiefly applied himself to measure the diameter of the moon with his micrometer; he repeated the operation five times within H the space of 15 minutes, and found the diameter constantly the same in every experiment, tho' measured from different quarters; and, which deserves particular notice, it was found to be much

larger than expected. The following is an abridgment of this ingenious academic's account of his journey.

I arrived in London towards the end of June, and found the E. of Morton still there, who immediately set forwards for Scotland, having engaged Mr Short to go with us: From him I learnt that there was at my Lord's castle of Aberdour a reflecting telescope four or five feet long, of his own construction, which magnified about 500 times; and another about 15 inches, mounted on different axes, and graduated circles, which it was easy to dispose parallel to the planes of the horizon and equator; and with which the correspondent altitudes of the sun might be taken, and the pendulums regulated with sufficient exactness; there remained also in the mathematical school at the college in Edinburgh a transit instrument, (*instrument des passages*) and a second pendulum, which had been used by the late Mr Maclaurin, in 1737; and Mr Short engaged to write to the same professors who had observed the annular eclipse of that year, and to Mr Mackenzie, who completed the map of the Orkades from a survey.

On the morning of the day of the eclipse, I was obliged to place myself without, on one of the terrasses of the castle, that I might have the free use of my micrometer and an 8 foot and an half telescope; having no other instrument, except a second watch, made by Graham, which I was careful frequently to compare with a pendulum. Here, indeed, I was sheltered from the wind, but not from the dews and rain, which greatly incommoded me at eight o'clock; at 47 minutes after eight, the sun's disk being very distinct and well determined, the eclipse was not begun, tho' by the calculations it ought to have been; the clouds immediately obscuring the sun's disk, I did not see it again till thirty minutes and a half, at some transient openings, and this was precisely the time at which I judged, from a scheme of my own, that the eclipse would begin. Soon after, the sky becoming serene, the phasis of the eclipse was very distinctly perceived, and the field (champ) of the telescope, with which Mr Short made his observations, being circular, it occupied an angle of 8 minutes, 24 seconds and a half; from the phase, which he observed at 54 minutes 35 seconds after eight (the time when the

the chord of the quantity of the eclipse occupied exactly the diameter of the field of the telescope) the commencement of the eclipse was determined at 50 minutes 17 seconds and a half after eight.

The clouds being at length wholly dissipated, and the sky continuing clear all the remainder of the day, we neglected nothing which might render our observations perfect and conclusive.

The old castle of *Aberdour*, where we stood, is situated about nine miles N. of *Edinburgh*, inclining a little towards the W. Its latitude and longitude may be determined by divers observations made in the castle of *Dalmahoy*, which had been connected by triangles, as well with that where we made our observations, as with that at *Edinburgh*, the distance of which from the college was known.

I had been long busied in alternately measuring the luminous phases of that portion of the sun which was not eclipsed, and the distance of the horns, carefully noting the time of each observation, when at 11 minutes 4 seconds after ten, that is, 6 minutes and a half before the middle of the eclipse, I began to perceive that the distance between the points of the horns was become sensibly less than the moon's diameter which, as I then saw it entire on the sun's body, appeared to be 29 minutes 50 seconds and a half.

At 14 minutes after ten the vertical diameter measured 20 minutes 48 seconds and a half; but upon measuring the horizontal diameter the next moment, I found it to be nearly the same, being only one second less; notwithstanding the difficulty of determining it was greater, by reason of the diurnal motion. At 25 minutes after ten, 7 and a quarter after the middle of the eclipse, the moon moving between two threads parallel to the equator, and observed for the second time, within the space of seven or eight minutes, her apparent diameter was 29 minutes 47 seconds and a half.

This diameter was less than that of the sun, which I measured soon after it passed the meridian, by 1 minute 51 seconds and a half. To reduce the parts of the micrometer into seconds, a base of 2570 feet was used, at the extremity of which having fixed two posts, and placed two points for sight, at the distance of 22 feet, the most favourable times were chosen for repeating observations, without ever differing more than a space proportioned

to one second in the parts of the micrometer. As the extremity of this base was situated in the aperture of one of the windows of *Dalmahoy* castle, near the apartment which I occupied, I had frequent opportunities of proving the amplitude of my micrometer, during my stay in *Scotland*, which was more than a month.

The diameter of the moon, as measured during the eclipse, was on a comparison found to exceed that which is set down in Mr *Halley's* tables, 10 minutes, and consequently it appeared greater than we expected. But the variation of the moon's horizontal diameter from her apogee to her perigee, that is, from the solar, to the lunar eclipse which immediately followed, according to these tables, should be 4 minutes ten seconds, and 4 minutes 4 seconds according to those of Mr *Flamsteed*. The diameter of the full moon has been carefully examined at *Paris* and *Greenwich*, and upon comparing the horizontal diameters of the new and full moon, they appeared to differ only 3 minutes 45 seconds, which is considerably less than the calculated difference in our best tables, as inserted above; from whence it follows that the theory in this part of the moon's orbit is erroneous, and ought to be corrected by these observations. But above all it should be noted, that notwithstanding the errors of the theory, the sum of the two corrections which it is necessary to make of the apparent diameters of the new and full moon, as seen alternately on a luminous and dark ground, is much less considerable than it was imagined to be, and indeed scarce discernable.

St Matthew and St Luke very clear.

S I R,

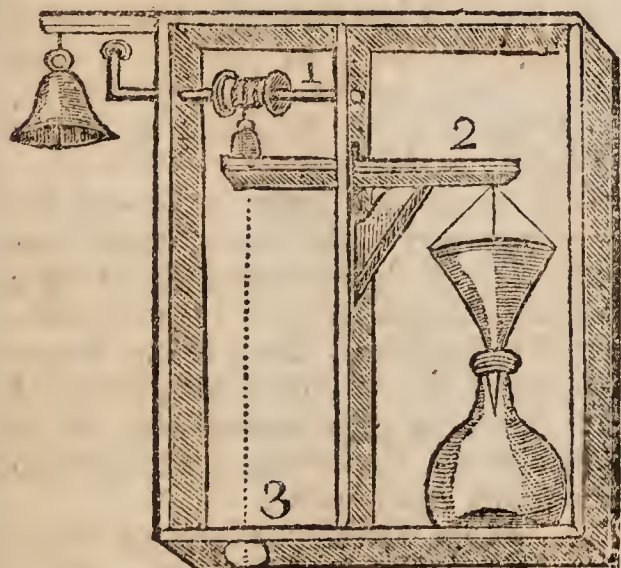
IF you have room in your next *Mag.* I pray give this answer to the Mechanic, in your last; better hands may neglect it, and ignorants may be hurt by that means. In doing this you will oblige a constant Reader of yours.

THERE is no reason to suppose, that the *Epiphany* was as near *Christmas*, as the days of commemoration are placed, *Herod's* ordering the children from two years old and under to be slain, shews it to be otherwise; the holy family might return and live at *Bethlehem*, after the presentation, and both go to and return from *Egypt*, before 12 years. To those that have leisure and capacity, will

and, I will add, an humble and sincere desire to know the truth, there is sufficient in Dr *Patrick* on the old, Dr *Hammond* on the new testament, and the late Dr *Sherlock* on providence, to clear, I think, all reasonable scruples; for the above three books are as easily read as travels. As for those that love disputations, the infinite mercies of heaven can only help them, and may it do so! But when the inspiration of the holy scripture is attack'd, every one of my name is concern'd, which is,
An unlearned Christian.

Mr URBAN, Chatham, Jan. 4.

THE Alarum recommended by *A.Z.* in your last *October* book, p. 456, is so well liked, that several of your readers in this neighbourhood have been busy in making it. But as I love to propose amendments, I think that one cheaper and more compact may be contrived, after the following draught: Though it differs but little from *A.Z.*'s, except in the part of the bell, and falling of the weight, I must give it $\frac{y}{y}$ preference, and so no doubt will many others, when they know that I have copy'd that whole side from an alarum made for her own use by a learned young lady, who frequently rises at five in the morning, even in the winter.—There is a subject, *Syl.* for your poetical friends! If the cutter will make a good representation, *discerning* readers will not want to have it explain'd. However, to facilitate the business for those who may be but beginners this new year with your magazine, I will give you some of the particulars.



The frame of this larum I should make of wainscot, beech, or mahogany; deal, tin, iron, perhaps *lignum vitæ*, steel, ivory, brass, silver, or gold, would do as well, with diamonds for the pivot
(Gent. Mag. JANUARY 1749.)

holes, as in watches; but I should not choose these latter materials, except on such terms as a goodly round Dutchels declared for *t'ick* plate. It consists of five pieces about four inches broad, a traverse rail (as at 2) about two inches square, and a bracket, or rather prop, to sustain the rail when the funnel is full of sand.

Instead of a tin funnel, which the lady had, as it may rust and impede the sand, I believe I shall substitute a flask, the mouth of which is to have a concave piece of perforated brass (perhaps a piece of tobacco-pipe) put in with cement. On the broad end of the flask I would cut a hole with a burning stick or scuer (like the trick on drinking glasses). By this hole the sand is to be returned; but it should be kept cover'd or stop't at other times, also the bottle's mouth as close as may be, to keep the sand from moisture. The weight on the rail when the sand no longer preponderates, drops down thro' a hole, 3, whirls round the axis, at *Fig. 1*, to which it is ty'd, and strikes the bell, hanging near to the end of it. If the bottom of the weight was convex, it might go off with more ease.

The axis which strikes the bell may be brass or wire so fashioned, which is to be fixed within a bobbin and three button-moulds, two to keep it in the pivot holes, and one to strike the bell, which may be a drinking glass; if a metal bell, the striker should be metal.

The bottom and top of the frame must be about four inches broad, that the bell may hang quite clear of the wall, and the bottle have room to stand.—When this machine is put in order, it is to be hung up on two pegs, in the wall, and near the ceiling, that the weight may have the longer fall thro' the hole at 3. The rail (at 2) may turn on a pivot, like a scale beam, as *A.Z.*'s; or a slit may be cut in the upright piece, the under part made with an edge, on which the rail may turn, having only a peg to stop it from sliding further than to drop the weight. Holes may be burnt for the wires to work in, or you may try a collet of a bit of quill.

I flatter myself that this larum, tho' little of it is my own, is much preferable to your other. 1. Because it is more compact. 2. More cheap. 3. For a reason before hinted.

And whereas *A.Z.*'s bell gave its greatest sound at first, and became weaker at last by the weakening of the spring; this

This young lady's larum, by the increasing velocity of the weight, is rather sharper at last than at first. And besides all these advantages we have a reserve of power for a thousand other uses, which thousands of your readers, who have considered the Marquis of Worcester's schemes, will point out; such as the weight falling on a trigger, which shall pull down another weight, for another larum in another room, to call a servant, and that weight another, and so on, to all the rooms in the house: Or it may pull a servant by the hand, strike a light, fire a pistol, pull up a door bar or bolt, let down a slider to blow up a fire, turn a cock to let in water, draw the curtains, open a window-shutter, give motion to chimes, or a musical barrel set to a solemn or merry air, &c.

Yours,

J. K.

MEMOIRS of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Sweden. (Continued from Vol. xvii. p. 541.)

M. John Hesselius describes a very odd disorder. A girl could swallow hard and solid food, with a natural facility, but no liquid; her endeavouring to swallow it was always accompanied with a violent fit of stomach-colic, for a whole hour. Happily, at last, a fever came on, which was a critical symptom, and, a mixture of matter and blood being evacuated by stool, she grew well. It may be concluded, that this disorder proceeded from an ulcer in the lower part of the oesophagus, where the fluids might enter and cause a pain, but not solids.

M. Triewald has observed that leeches exceedingly infest fresh water fishes, of which that species, called by the Swedes, *Rud*, and by the Germans, *Carauische*, are the greatest sufferers. He proposes, as a remedy, to mix the water of their ponds with a little salt-water; but the question is, how this salt water will agree with the fish, to whom fresh water is natural. **M.** Triewald also proposes the breeding of silk worms, in Sweden: A project, which however beneficial, appears impracticable, to any degree of service, in so sharp a climate.

M. Hiorter delivered his observations on the comet of 1744, and shews its procellions and retrogradations. He differs from **M.** Lays de Cheseaux, who supposed it to be a comet that re-appeared after an interval of 442 years, whereas he holds it rather to be one which made its appearance in 1058, and in

1401, whose revolution is compleated in 343 years.—This is meer conjecture, there being hardly any exact celestial observations before the time of Tycho Brahe.

A He has likewise sent some diurnal meteorological observations, which he made at Upsal. Also made a report in the year 1747 of **M.** Celsius's observations on the declination of the magnetical needle. This mathematician had observed it very nicely, and perceived it to be more variable than is commonly supposed. **B** It seldom keeps the same position for some hours, shifting irregularly from East to West, whence it requires many observations to pitch upon a medium, so as absolutely to ascertain the longitude of any town or country. The magnetical needle is very much disordered by the *Aurora Borealis*; its ordinary variations were to about five minutes a day, but upon the appearance of an *Aurora Borealis* it suddenly made a leap of 150 minutes eastward. This proves that there is an immense quantity of magnetical matter towards the North, which spreading itself Southwards, by expansions very irregular, produces the confused variation in the direction of the compass. These sudden alterations in the needle have proved the very same at Upsal, where **M.** Celsius inspected it, as also at London where Mr Graham observ'd its motions. As to its daily variations, they keep some sort of regularity. **E** The needle moves westward from two o'clock after midnight till eight in the morning, and after noon returns to the East in the same manner.

M. Salander has observed a species of *Gallium*, growing in Gothland, and known there by the name of *Madre*, which yields a red dye, and as bright and lasting as *Madder*.

This remark has been improved by some enquirers, who have found the whole class of *Rubeas* to possess the same advantageous property. This is a substantial observation, there being countries where *Madder* won't take, yet yield other *Rubeas* in great abundance. It is a pleasure to see botany subservient to the publick emolument.

M. Sheldon describes a kind of rollers (See Roller Plate Vol. xvi. June) fit to carry the most ponderous loads, such as pillars, ships, and even whole houses. **M.** Elvius, upon an estimate of the construction and usefulness of the machine, declares it well grounded.

M. Peter Kalm, who is since gone to Gr-

Canada, has recommended to his countrymen the culture of several plants, growing naturally in *Siberia*, as both easily and beneficial. He hopes that vegetables, brought from a climate still colder than that of *Sweden*, will thrive better there than those which are naturally more tender, as produced under a warmer sun. These plants are a woad, a flax, two kinds of vetches, several of dogstooth, of which *Sweden* does not afford enough for fodder, two kinds of sainfoin and bear's-wort, and some other plants, adapted to rural uses.

M. *Schutzer*, a skilful surgeon, has performed an extraordinary cure, upon a woman labouring under pangs, very like those which come on before a delivery. He sagaciously discerned that these were different from the real pangs of childbirth; upon searching the woman he found in her a bladder full of a liquor, different from the waters of the amnion, which having pierced with a trocar,* there was nothing but blood, which had been confined in the matrix. He related another observation, as useful as the above, tho' not so happy in the issue. A woman, being relapsed into a tertian fever, had recourse to a remedy, much in vogue among the soldiers, *viz.* gunpowder in brandy; it threw her into a lethargy, which was quickly followed by her death. Being opened, the cerebral vessels were found oppilated, with all the symptoms of a congestion of the blood towards the head.

M. *Hesslius* has found, by experience, that nettles are a salubrious pasture for cows, and increase their milk.

M. *Lauræus* produc'd a plan of an ice-house, in imitation of the *Russians*; an invention so far useful, that it will preserve meat in summer. It is a cellar, not built under ground, where the heat is not expelled by the night, though it refrigerates the surface of the earth, but built even with the ground. The walls are double, the interval, which is an ell and half thick, being closely fill'd up with clay. The only entrance is by the top, a double door, made as narrow as may be, leads to stairs, and the inward door is an iron cross-bar grate. The ice house is fill'd in *February*, and air let into it three times a week.

(To be continued.)

* A corruption of the *French* word, *un trois quart*, a surgical instrument, being a tube of silver or steel with a bodkin at the end, sharpened with three points triangular-wise. The ancients, before this modern improvement, used only a lancet.

An Account of an experimental Essay, by the Marquis DE COURTRIVON, on some Ways of communicating the contagious Distemper among the Horned Cattle; lately read before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

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THIS general calamity, with the fears and apprehensions of the people, have unfortunately rendered it a subject of great importance. If the endeavours of the ablest physicians in *Paris* and the provinces, have failed in discovering a remedy for so destructive a disorder, and the precautions of the magistrates for stopping its progress have proved no less unsuccessful, the affair ought to be considered in another light. We should seriously examine, whether the strict orders and regulations are not too rigorous in condemning to destruction things necessary to the support of life, and which perish with the distempered beasts. An excessive fear and precaution may have as bad effects as negligence, and is an extreme which ought to be avoided. The annals of *France* afford us a like instance of a general and sudden contagion among the cattle, in the year 810, under *Charlemain*, but we find nothing of orders or precautions on that head earlier than 1714. As this disaster then is so very rare, we have the more reason to improve the present unfortunate juncture, by collecting such experiments and observations, both on the nature of the disease, and on the ways of communicating it, as, when duly established, may serve to limit all precautions within juster bounds, and, when time has render'd them more numerous and extensive, absolutely to fix and determine them. As the murrain among the cattle, which infested *France* in 1714, was communicated from *Italy*, where it took its first rise, the precautions, which were used there under former contagions, may possibly be improved and perfected under the present. In 1713 was published a treatise of M. *Lancisi*,* a celebrated physician to Pope *Innocent XI.* containing almost all that is put in practice among us at this time; but we find in it no direct experiments that might serve as a foundation for its prescriptions. To supply this defect, and to tread the same path with surer steps,

* We inserted seasonable extracts from this treatise in the *Mag. Vol. xiv. p. 631*, before which time we had given an account to the government of this distemper being got into *England*.

steps, it is necessary, that those who are on the spot, and qualify'd for examinations should enquire, whether the time, season, or some particular marks, render the distemper capable of several ways of propagation.

The Marquis himself proceeded to experiments, and, considering the distemper among the horned cattle was supposed as a kind of small pox, he attempted three several ways of communicating it, by digestion, respiration and inculcation. He try'd no less than seven experiments to communicate it by inoculation, but without success. He succeeded no better in respiration, by receiving the breath of the beasts, which had dy'd of the distemper, in woollen, linen and silken cloths. Even the milk of the diseased cattle did not communicate the infection to the calves that were suckled with it. The blood of an infected beast pour'd on the fodder of a sound one, which was made to eat it, had no effect. The way of communication by digestion, try'd by mixing milk with gall taken from the gall-bladder, as the gall appear'd vitiated in all the beasts which dy'd of the distemper in *Iffortille*, a little town in *Burgundy*, actually communicated the infection to a beast; at least the creature was seiz'd and dy'd under the same symptoms with those that were infected. The gall taken from the gall-bladder of this dead beast infected two others, on which the experiment was try'd. They were seiz'd with a scouring, which had been constantly the first symptom of the disorder, but the disease had no fatal consequence. One of these creatures, being left to itself did well, as did the other, on which some remedies were try'd. Other experiments were made, but without success.

The memoir ends with several useful reflexions and remarks. The author pretends not to draw any conclusion from these experiments, but publishes them to excite others to make the like. It is certain that the venom of the distemper, the sphere of whose activity is by no mean extensive, requires (as is confirm'd by a multitude of observations) a certain degree of force from the vital heat of the diseased animal to render it in the utmost degree dangerous. However, the communication of a sound beast with a living sick one, is actually very pernicious, as appears by a multitude of fatal events.

All the experiments before-mentioned were made during the great frosts of

the last winter, and the materials for making them were brought from a distance of about two leagues to the place where the beasts were kept separate for undergoing the experiments.

Those facts which the ingenious author would have examin'd with attention, and brought to some certainty may be of great importance (*in this and all other infected countries*) as it is added that *France* might, perhaps, have saved millions of hides, if the subject had been duly considered sooner.

As the flesh of cattle that have died of the infection has been eat in *Flanders*, for experiment sake, by condemn'd soldiers, without any ill effect on them, were there a great scarcity (which happily there is not) that of cattle which are killed on the appearance only of the symptoms, and also their skins, might, on this author's reasoning, be used without danger. Some such flesh has been brought to market, and the butchers so offending have been deservedly fined; since, tho' it is alledged by them, that at some seasons most of the sheep, which they kill, are not quite sound, yet the prohibition should be strictly observed, till the utmost proof can be had of non infection by a great number of experiments; and who is there that will make them?

The following is said to be the Copy of a late intended Address.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters and scholars of the university of *Oxford*, being powerfully call'd upon, by the happy re-establishment of the publick tranquillity, beg leave thankfully to approach your sacred person, under God, the giver of this invaluable blessing.

It is equally a pleasure to recollect, and justice to acknowledge, that, from the unweary'd bravery of your majesty's forces, the signal successes of the *British* fleet, and your own royal wisdom and vigilance, we have not wanted, under the sad necessity of war, constant and sure hopes of an honourable peace.

Your university largely partaking of this extensive benefit, in dutiful return, offers her fervent prayers to the supreme peace-maker, that the new year may begin with choice and lasting blessings upon your sacred person, and royal house for many generations.

To

To our prayers we are stedfastly purposed to add our constant and united endeavours for enforcing the things which make for peace, by example, by exhortation, by discipline, by severity; and we hope to check those extravagant follies, and to give a right and loyal direction to the warmth of youth, that, while we are discharging a reasonable duty, we may render an agreeable service to you, Sir, our most gracious prince, who have pleasure in the prosperity of your people.

*Given at our House of Convocation
this 28th day of December 1748.*

*On a late intended ADDRESS. From the
London Evening Post.*

None knows the heart, except who gave it form:
Yet sure the words were elegant and warm.—
Reproof, tho' sharp, has oft the wish'd effect:
But nothing stings like—absolute Neglect.
Well should be weigh'd this maxim from above,
'On Condescension waits reluctant love.'
Subdu'd by Goodness, prejudice departs,
And grateful Duty captivates our hearts.

On this occasion was inserted in the news papers a short account of the university of Oxford's refusing to obey an absolute command of King James II. and his menace to the Vice Chancellor, also the following lines,

On an intended Address being rejected.

Oxford! I grieve at heart your hapless lot,
Your virtue, steady loyalty forgot!
In this a strange absurdity there seems,
George can't be angry that you turn'd out James?

*The Memorial of the Earl of Sandwich to their
High Mightinesses, upon his taking leave of
them.*

During the space of two years, in which the undersign'd has been ambassador from the king his master to your High Mightinesses, he has had the satisfaction to be convinced by striking examples, that not only the interest, but even the existence of the maritime powers depend upon their union.

The enemies of liberty vainly flattered themselves with finding an opportunity to execute their favourite project of giving law to Europe; they thought their seducing discourses, which perhaps have not always met with unfavourable auditors, would take off the publick attention from the misfortunes which threatened the nation and its natural allies.

This method not quite succeeding, they endeavoured to divide allies, whose safety consists in their being united; and this artifice having failed them, they at length addressed themselves to the maritime powers, who answered

these advances in the only proper manner, namely, in concert with themselves; a method which has had all the success that could be hoped for, since it has procured peace at the very time when the enemy was at the gates of the republick.

A In vain were four years employed to bring about a pacification. As soon as England and the republick kept the same language, and united in the same views, they render'd themselves infinitely more formidable, than when their forces were entire, and the enemy at a distance from their frontiers.

This example, and several others of the same kind which struck me during the course of my ministry with your High Mightinesses, have appeared to me as so many demonstrations of the antient system, which supposes a strict alliance and inseparable union betwixt Great Britain and this republick. From the greater or less influence of these maxims, which I look upon as sacred, and which shall always serve as a rule for my conduct, will depend the safety and prosperity of two powerful people, who have defended so often, and with so much success, their own liberty and that of the rest of Europe.

'Tis with the most sensible pleasure, High and Mighty Lords, that in taking leave of your High Mightinesses, I solemnly declare, by express orders from the king my master, my firm resolution to cultivate with all possible care, the good understanding which actually reigns between his majesty and your republick.

I cannot think of ending this discourse without mentioning the great event which has happened during the course of my ministry with your High Mightinesses, and which, by strengthening the constitution of your government, will for ever animate those who interest themselves in the union between the two people, in the liberty of the empire, and that of all Europe.

There's no more room to fear, that dangerous precedents and the suggestions of private interest, so fatal to the publick good, should prevail in this state, so long as a prince endow'd with so many virtues, and descended from a race of heroes, whose distinguish'd character is that of having always fought for liberty, is invested with all the honours and all the authority of his ancestors, and sees those dignities happily secured to his posterity.

This change is an earnest of a favourable time to come. Therefore, leaving what is passed, and without entering into comparisons, which could not fail of being odious, let me be permitted, High and Mighty Lords, heartily to congratulate your High Mightinesses upon an ever memorable event, which has preserv'd this republick from its approaching ruin, and which has put it in a condition to make itself again considered as one of the most powerful nations of Europe.

H Nothing more remains, High and Mighty Lords, for me to do, after having deliver'd into your hands the letter from the king my master, which contains the same sentiments that I have the honour to express to your High Mightinesses.

Mightinesses, but to give you my most humble thanks for all the marks of benevolence and favour which I received from you, during my residence in these provinces, and to desire you to accept of the strongest assurances of the most lively gratitude. As a token of this gratitude, High and Mighty Lords, I propose to persevere all my life-time in those principles which appear to me to be the most proper to shew my attachment to the interest of this republick.

I shall by this means have the double satisfaction, to testify to your High Mightinesses the sentiments which animate me, and to think of the manner which agrees best with the inclinations of the king my master, and with the interests of his kingdoms, which are inseparable from those of the United Provinces. *Hague, Jan. 14, 1749.* SANDWICH.

See the E. of Chesterfield's, Vol. XV. p. 260.

From the Westminster Journals,
Jan. 7, and 16.

A Recapitulation of the principal Transactions in the preceding Year 1748.

THE negotiations of peace at *Aix la Chapelle* have produced a treaty that will distinguish the year 48 of the present century, as those of *Munster* and *Osnabrug* did the same year of the last.

I say *as*, because the last negotiations have been productive of a treaty, which bears the titles of *christian, universal, and perpetual*; equally strong in themselves, as any used by the other negotiators: But this difference, I fear, will be perceived betwixt the two transactions: That the *first* did actually discuss and settle, upon solid principles, the interests and claims, religious and civil, of the several powers in the christian world; where the *last* appears to have been the consequence of few discussions, settles no claims made by the parties on one side, is therefore absolutely defective in principles, and cannot be expected to stand for the basis of future treaties, thro' a whole century, as those of *Westphalia* have done, to the immortal honour of the men who conducted and brought them to a conclusion.—But the *English* had no share of this honour, they were too busy at home to have any direction in them.

The house of *Bourbon* could not see, without jealousy and resentment, the prevalence of the maritime powers at the court of *Petersburgh*, and the prospect thence arising, that those powers, with the empress-queen, who had also a great interest at the same court, might in time acquire that superiority in the

field which they had hitherto wanted. This made it her interest to kindle a new war in *Finland*, betwixt the *Swedes* and *Russians*, which might prevent the latter from fulfilling their engagements with those powers. Such would, very probably, have been the event, if the *Swedish* monarch, who is in his 73d year, and so infirm that his death was expected, had died early in the year.

France paid dearly at the *Swedish* court, where her party had the ascendant, for the laying of this train, tho' the occasion did not happen in which it was to have been taken effect.

Perhaps, with a view to a war, the old monarch, who is still alive, distinguished the last year by the creation of a great number of knights, of three different orders, the *sword*, the *northern star*, and the *seraphim*: He has also seen another son born to the pr. successor, and invested him immediately with the office of high admiral of *Sweden*. As the former was called *GUSTAVUS*, this was named *CHARLES*; being the favourite names in *Sweden*, of their two heroic monarchs.

The great object desired at *Copenhagen*, is to see their *Danish* majesties as happy in male issue, as the prince and princess of *Sweden*. The *Danes* have, in this respect, the utmost human probability in their favour.

The case seems the reverse at another court, where the monarch is now in the prime of life, and has a consort far from being past the age of expectation. The reason we must not presume to guess; but certain it is, that the subjects of his *P**n* majesty expect to see the royal line continued by their king's brother, and not from their monarch's own person.

The king of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony*, is as happy as prince could wish in numerous progeny. He has five sons, and six daughters, the three eldest disposed of, and the other three as yet unmarried: But that monarch has not been able to make provision for any of his sons. His eldest, born in 1722, and who has married a princess of *Bavaria*, must of course succeed to the electorate; but it has been found impossible to bring the *Poles* into such a way of thinking, as will give him any other chance of wearing that crown, than what he may expect from the old method of tumultuous elections, and the friendship of his most powerful neighbours—Prince *XAVIER*, 2d son of his *Polish* majesty, born in 1730, we are told, will be appointed to take up his residence

presence at *Warsaw*, in order to gratify the *Polish* nobility with the perpetual presence of a court; and that prince CHARLES, the next brother, born in 1733, is to be elected co-adjutor to the elector of *Cologne* in the bishopricks of *Munster* and *Paderborn*. This latter scheme is not inconsistent with what we have been told, viz. that pr. THEODORE of *Bavaria*, cardinal bishop of *Liege*, would be chosen co-adjutor to his brother in the electorate of *Cologne*; that electorate, and the present elector's other great ecclesiastical sovereignties, not being united together.

The late meeting of the *Polish* dyet brought that monarch to *Warsaw*, the capital of his kingdom; and either the courtesy of the *Polish* nobility, which is the cause assigned, or the prosecution of some latent scheme, which is a more probable reason, detains him there longer than he at first proposed. Certain it is, that he has been wholly disappointed of the good effects he laboured to educe from the meeting of the dyet; such as, the augmentation and better regulation of the army, the cultivation of alliances with other powers, and several other points that would tend to make the *Poles* more respectable among the nations of *Europe*. The *Palatines* and *Nuncios*, according to custom, waited the time limited for their session in fruitless debates, and were then obliged to separate without coming to one resolution.

It has been expected, that the *Courlanders* would have proceeded to a new election, either in confirmation of one of the three formerly elected, or by pitching on some fourth person, more unexceptionable than count MAURICE of *Saxony*, BIRON, or prince LEWIS of *Brunswick*; and that they would have done this previous to, or during, the sessions of the *Polish* dyet, of which the dukes of *Courland* are obliged to receive investiture in token of dependence. There was a report, that count MAURICE, flushed with new honours in the field as a marshal of *France*, and laden with riches in consequence of his success, would again assert his claim with all the weight of *French* influence: And, on the other hand, that the empress of *Russia* would recall count BIRON from his *Siberian* exile, and support him in opposition to that influence. As to the prince of *Brunswick*, though the last chosen, he was not again mentioned to be brought in the list. But we have been told of another candidate, who, 'tis said, will offer himself when the states of

Courland assemble, (See Vol. xviii. p. 526.) whose interest, supported by his *Prussian* majesty, will, in all appearance, stand in competition with that of the *Russian* empress; especially as the internal state of her empire is not altogether secure; a plot, tho' of what nature is unknown, having been discovered at *Petersburgh*. (See Vol. xviii. p. 574.) There have been so many fires in the *Russian* empire, within the compass of the last twelve months, that it would have been impossible to ascribe them to accident, if it had not been discovered that they were caused by a set of malignant incendiaries, some of whom have met with the reward justly due to their demerit. The city of *Moscow*, the old capital of *Russia*, had several thousand houses destroy'd (See Vol. xviii. p. 282.) in room of which new streets are already built with greater elegance than before. *Poland*, into which the incendiaries spread themselves, has been a great sharer in the same calamity, several of her towns being reduced to utter ruin.

The king of *Prussia*'s military dispositions have been much the same this year as the last. He has kept all his corps on foot, continued to recruit 'em throughout the year, and review'd them in person in their different cantonments. 'Tis said, he made warm remonstrances against the coming of the *Russians* into the empire, and has been extremely jealous of their neighbourhood since their arrival in *Bohemia*. But he has not stirr'd, as the friends of *France* last year reported he would do, to oppose them. On the contrary, we were at one time assured, that when the convention was on foot for putting a stop to the march of those troops, his *Prussian* majesty forwarded that negotiation by a promise, that in case *France* should not perform her part, or presumed to take any advantage of this concession from the allies, he would furnish them with an equal number of his own troops.

Amidst these attentions to external affairs, the *Prussian* monarch has pursued his favourite plan of augmenting the number of his subjects, of enlarging their commerce, and reforming the practice of the courts of justice throughout his dominions. As the latter has been a reformation of great extent, and scarce any thing of it is known in *England*, we think proper to say a word or two of it more particularly, as we can do it from unquestionable authority.*

He

* An account printed at *Berlin* a few months ago.

He has absolutely, at once, struck off the whole body of attorneys, or procurers, and obliged them to seek other vocations for a maintenance. These gentlemen, at the time of his accession, were a body not less numerous in the *Prussian* dominions, than in those of other monarchs; and, as in other countries, the reputation of the whole profession suffered from the iniquitous part of it, the very being of it was at last destroy'd on account of this evil reputation. But as it was still necessary to have laws, and consequently lawyers of some kind, his majesty has dealt more favourably by the advocates or counsellors. Of these he has discarded only such as were, upon enquiry, found to be men of bad report: And as to the rest, he has enlarged the province of their profession, by obliging them to do all the business, at certain fixed prices, that was before done by the attorneys, besides their own former business at the bar: So that the same person, in *Prussia*, now begins the suit, draws all the writings, and goes thro' all the forms pertaining to it, and at last pleads the cause, of which he cannot but be well informed, before the judges.—As to the judges themselves, care has been taken that they are not only men of the first character, both for integrity and abilities, but that they be also of easy fortunes. An augmentation has been made to their salaries, that they may be kept entirely above corruption. And such hath his majesty's care been to guard them against temptation, that a judge forfeits his seat, who is known, thro' necessity, to dispose of his family, or personal estate.—The laws themselves have been also reformed, and reduced into a clear and comprehensive system, as little liable as possible to be perverted by chicanry; which is effectually discountenanced by an absolute disqualification for all future practice in the *Prussian* dominions.—No cause is to be heard more than three times, and only causes within a certain description can be heard so often: And the best provisions are made, that human infirmity is capable of, to prevent any possible error or disguise at the last decision. All these hearings must be within the compass of a single year, which is the utmost extent of time allowed to any law proceeding.—Baron COCCIVS, his *Prussian* majesty's chancellor, and one of the greatest civilians of this age, has had the care of all these regulations. They were not, however, imposed up-

on the people in a hurry, but referred to the judges, in the different provinces, as experiments only, and afterwards confirmed into laws upon the favourable reports of those gentlemen. One of the first experiments was made in *Pomerania*, a province before as noted for lawyers, and law-suits, as a certain county in *England*.——

We should not omit, likewise, that the empress-queen, with the assistance of baron HANGWITZ, has been making new regulations throughout her dominions, whereby every province knows, and is charged with, its particular proportion in the levy and maintenance of her majesty's armies. In virtue of this, and the suppression of many expensive offices, the court of *Vienna* proposes to keep a more numerous body of forces than ever, in better condition, and with less burthen upon its subjects.

We now proceed to take a retrospect of the transactions betwixt the two alliances.

At the head of one alliance, we must, for the most obvious reasons, place the K. of *G. Britain*, our sovereign; tho' the chief quarrel, on the *Continent*, respected the empress-queen; who, therefore, is next in order. Then follow the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, and the K. of *Sardinia*. For as to any other princes, who furnished troops to the maritime powers, we are not to speak of them as parties, but only as auxiliary allies, or rather stipendiaries.

On the other side, his most *Christian* majesty takes the lead; tho' not professing, any more than his *Britannic* majesty, to be engaged immediately in his own cause. The King of *Spain*, as a claimant to the *Austrian* succession, and next in power, must come next in order in the alliance of the house of *Bourbon*. The infant don *Philip*, brother to his *Catholic* majesty, and son-in-law to the *French* king, may also be considered as a party in this alliance, though without troops or territory of his own: For a claim being set up for him, in right of his mother, supported by his brother and father-in-law, and at last rendered effectual by their arms and negotiations, he appears at the end of the year second only to the two principals. After him come the republick of *Genoa*, and the duke of *Modena*; since the K. of the *Two Sicilies*, by the respect which the *British* fleet commanded, was restrained within neutral limits during this year.

As to the state of each party; *Great Britain*, in spite of the most mortifying ill

All success, had for some years before made mighty and unexampled efforts; if we may so call the vast supplies she raised, and the subsidies she gave to confederates and mercenaries. Yet this year she exceeded all that she had ever before done; of which the single loan of six millions, upon a new duty of one shilling poundage on goods imported, is of itself a sufficient instance. But then she was the only power, in her alliance, that could supply funds to balance the resources of *France*, and the wealth of the *Spanish Indies*. For the empress-queen, tho' fighting for the preservation of her patrimony, either wanted credit, or did not use it, to make any great anticipation of her revenues. The K. of *Sardinia*, tho' he once borrow'd 200,000*l.* in *Great Britain*, perhaps in consideration of the cessions made to him in *Lombardy*, did not this year propose of himself any extraordinary expences. In a word, those two powers seem to have confined their views within the compass of their ordinary revenues, and the subsidies granted them by *Great Britain*; which were, to the empress 400,000*l.* and 300,000*l.* to his *Sardinian* majesty. Sums quite sufficient to have enabled those monarchs to bring into the field the troops stipulated by treaty.

Tho' much was expected from the *Dutch*, in consequence of the prince of *Orange's* elevation the year before; yet unforeseen accidents had such an influence on the affairs of the republic, that the birth of a son and heir to his serene highness, after 14 years marriage, seems to have been the only portion of felicity tasted in *Holland* for 12 months past. The *Dutch* populace, when they had obtained a head to their state, proceeded as fast as they could in destroying the members; so that no free circulation could remain in the body politic. They begun with the pachters, or farmers, and the taxes on provisions collected by 'em: Of both which, by the sovereign weight which a determined multitude, artfully conducted, always brings with it, they procured the abolition. The state was left without resources, and the government having only temporary expedients for the most pressing exigences, could not make good its engagements.

But this was not all: The same popular authority, which had snapp'd in two the sinews of war, fell next upon the magistrates, whom they determin'd to remove, and the *States General* were obliged to comply, and authorise the prince stadtholder, by himself or

his deputies, to make such changes in every place as he should see convenient. (*See Vol. xviii. p. 429.*)

By virtue of a convention, signed at the *Hague* in *January*, consequent of another signed at *Petersburg* two months before, the allies were to bring into the field, for the campaign in the *Netherlands*, 192,000 men, of whom the empress-queen was to furnish 60,000, and the two maritime powers 66,000 each, exclusive of the garrisons to be kept full by the *States General*. This mighty army was to be joined, as soon as they could come up, by a body of at least 30,000 *Russians*, which *England* and *Holland* were to pay for in conjunction, according to a proportion settled by this convention. *Great Britain's* share, as appears by her parliamentary grants, amounted, under the articles of proportion, forage, and provisions, to about 318,000*l.* besides what she had before paid for keeping those troops in readiness upon the borders of *Livonia*. In *Italy* the empress-queen was to furnish 60,000 men, and the King of *Sardinia* 30,000, exclusive of garrisons likewise.

Tho' *France* was ever known to be fruitful in resources, she at this time seemed to be greatly at a pinch. How much soever her distress might be aggravated on one side, or varnished over on the other, all parties agreed that her commerce was well nigh ruined; that her naval force was broken, and almost annihilated; that her provinces were afflicted with famine; and that the cries of the people, expressed in the voice of her most august assembly, (*See Vol. xviii. p. 172.*) had besieged the throne of her despotic sovereign, and were not drowned in the noise of rejoicings for her conquests in *Flanders*: That in *Italy* her affairs had for this two last years worn a discouraging, or at least a doubtful aspect; and that her progress in the *Netherlands*, as she advanced nearer the antient *Dutch* frontier, grew every day more and more slow.

As to *Spain*, her returns from *Mexico* and *Peru*, on which the whole house of *Bourbon* in a great measure depended, were small, precarious, and insufficient thro' that vigilance, which began to appear in our naval commanders. *Genoa* had lost her trade, her rich inhabitants, the credit of her bank, her drains from *Corfica*, and was obliged to accept of a monthly subsidy, and auxiliary troops, to defend her own capital, without being able to make one effort in behalf of her great allies. The duke of *Medina*

had

had been long dispossessed of his estates, the revenues of which were converted to the use of the troops of the opposite alliance. Without troops or domains, he was a mere pensioner to *France*, for a subsistence.

The trade, the influence, the reputation of *Great Britain* as a maritime power, increased almost in proportion as those of her enemies died away. She had her load of debts still augmenting; but as this was a burden, that could be removed only by new acquisitions in the articles just mention'd, which she had the flattering prospect of still continuing to make; it did not seem that the necessity of a peace was half so pressing on her as on her enemies; and especially as the affairs of the *Dutch* were quite improved to the advantage of the confederacy, and tho' their funds were not yet settled, it would not have been worse economy to lend the *Dutch* a sum, than it was to give so much to the empress, his *Sardinian* maj. the *Czarina*, *Hanover*, and several little princes of *Germany*.

In such a situation, the opening of the campaign in *Brabant* was expected. The congress at *Aix la Chapelle*, which his majesty assured us he complied with upon the overtures of the *French* court, was looked on only as a formal keeping open the door to a reconciliation. The armies, in both seats of war, were to be not only numerous, but very early in the field; and a deduction was to be made in the subsidies of our allies, in proportion to their failure in troops, &c.

Proceed we now to the event.

In *Italy* the *French* and *Spaniards* began early to reinforce their troops in the state of *Genoa*. Several convoys had arrived at that port, and landed their men with little interruption, before it was thought proper (tho' long advised) to arm a number of small vessels to intercept those transportations. So that the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Genoese* had an army of betwixt 20 and 30,000 men in the heart of that republic. The natural consequence was, that tho' the *Imperialists* made several motions on one side, and the *Piedmontese* on the other, the enemies were still superior in the center. Count *BROWN*, indeed, entered the *Eastern Riviera*, and took in some places; and the duke of *RICHELIEU* was advancing to fight him: But just as they drew near each other, the news from *Aix* occasioned a suspension of arms.

The trouble given to the *Genoese* in *Corsica* was balanced by an insurrection in *Sardinia*.

In the *Netherlands* things were yet

more surprisngly conducted, after all the fine things that had been said of our great and early preparations. We will not (as the author of a late pamphlet* has done) absolutely ascribe the miscarriages there to the malignant design of certain great men at home to ruin the war. But surely, whoever reflects upon what has passed, and upon what had been often before said in regard to the subjects of peace and war, will not help concluding, that either great oversight, or great perverseness, had too much influence on our affairs.

The principal object of the preceding campaign, the very cause of the battle of *Lawfeldt*, so destructive to his majesty's subjects in particular, was the preservation of *Maastricht*. Nobody doubted, therefore, but sufficient care would be taken, whatever else was neglected, still to cover that important fortress. M. BATHIANI seemed to have this in view, and drew together, even sooner than was expected, a considerable body of her *Imperial* majesty's forces, and posted himself with it near that place. He was even early enough, had he been as strong, to have defeated the *French* design on that place: A service for which, it is affirmed, he demanded no more than 70,000 men, out of 192,000 that ought by that time to have been in the field.

While the *English* were preparing for the field about *Eindhoven*, the prince of *Orange* was assembling the *Dutch* at *Breda*, and M. BATHIANI lay with only the troops of his own mistress on the *Meuse*, a large body of *French*, under the victorious *LOWENDAHL*, fell down by the right of that river, and M. SAXE, with his main army, advanced by the high road thro' *Tongres* directly to *Maastricht* on the left. The consequence was, that the little insufficient army of *Austrians* was obliged to retire, after throwing 12 battalions into the town, in order to avoid being surrounded; and the *French*, with little or no disturbance, formed the entire investiture of the place. The *English* then passed the *Meuse*, encamped near *Ruremond*, and we were even flattered that the duke, in conjunction with the marshal, would attempt raising the siege. Baron d'AYLVA, the *Dutch* governor, in the mean time made such a defence (*See Vol. XVIII. p. 189.*) when the trenches were opened, as did him honour. But the fate of *Maastricht* was

* An examination of the principles of the two Br—rs.

was to be disposed of at *Aix la Chapelle*, notwithstanding the gallant defence, as if it were to be the prize of the sword only. A messenger comes to the duke, who sends another to M. SAXE, and the world is informed, that *Maestricht*, after so many days, is to be given up to the enemy; and that, in consequence of preliminaries that had been signed, a suspension of arms is agreed upon betwixt the two armies.

The *Russians* had been advancing from the beginning of the year, and were got far into *Poland* when the preliminaries were agreed on. Tho' they were to be only 30,000 in the field, they consisted of near 40,000 on the march, and were not less than 37,000 when they came into *Franconia*: For they still continued to advance, after the said preliminaries were signed, till a convention was made on the 2d of *August*, N. S. and an equal body of *French* troops was to be withdrawn from *Brabant* in consideration of their return. It was owing to the representations of their sovereign, that they did not immediately make the best of their way back thro' *Poland*: But the season being proved unfit for the repetition of such a march, they had winter quarters granted them in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*.

As to the preliminaries, and the subsequent definitive treaty, every one remembers how the former were hurried up, and how little is clearly expressed and determined in the latter.

From the *Old England Journal*, Jan. 21.

THE following relation of an extraordinary behaviour of the mayor, and some other officers of a corporation, of which the late E— of Or—d was then steward, will shew with what sort of disposition that minister was forced into an assent to the late war. He summoned some of the members of the corporation to meet him at the town-hall; from whence they proceeded, without their gowns, to the market-place; where the declaration of war was read by the town clerk, but neither drums nor music, of any sort, were allowed. After a second reading of the declaration at the bridge-foot, the company all dispersed to their several habitations, as if the proclamation against riots had been read; nor did they publicly drink the king's health on the occasion, or success to his arms; But some gentlemen, who were at a tavern, ashamed of the behaviour of their magistrates, and more loyal to the king than to his minister,

supplied, as far as they were able, what was wanting in respect elsewhere. They drank the proper and welcome toasts of the day, health to the king and success to his arms, while the point of war was beating by the drums of the militia, whose proffered service the mayor had refused.

The next day the drummers were summoned before the mayor: and, tho' they were neither servants to him nor to the corporation, yet were they severely reprimanded by him; and he threatened never to employ them on any occasion, unless they submitted to ask pardon for what they had done the night before: And what were these poor innocent fellows to ask pardon for? Why, for no less a crime than beating a point of war to the health of their king, and success to the *British* arms!

No other reason could possibly be assigned for so very extraordinary a behaviour, but that it was a war against the inclination of the minister: The magistrates therefore, who were the tools and slavish dependents of that minister, were determined to shew their disapprobation of it —

If the very same persons, who approved and supported the measures of the minister that was so averse to the war, found means to obtrude themselves afterwards into his power, and restore his corrupt scheme of government; we are not to wonder that the progress of the war succeeded so ill, under the direction of persons interested in marring every purpose that was set on foot by abler hands, for bringing it to a happy issue. Nor are we to wonder at the neglect, which the brave, the experienced, and deserving, have met with in their commands both at sea and land; nor at the pernicious partiality which has been shewed to cowards and betrayers of their country, in opposition to them; when it is very manifest to observation, that success in the war was not the object of some people's wishes or endeavours; as success would reflect a lustre of honour on the actions of those, who, at the head of the people, had declared for and set up the war, as inevitably necessary for maintaining our rights at home and our commerce abroad, which had been sacrificed by ignorance and corruption.

The other Journals are upon topics, which have been treated of in this collection, or will be at a proper time.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Sussex, dated Jan 15, containing further particulars of the murder of Galley and Chater by smugglers.

THE circumstances inserted in our last Vol. p. 425, 475, 572, concerning the murder of Galley and Chater, tho' the best at that time, having been brought to light by imperfect relations, are something different from the facts, which, on minute examinations, have since appeared. The relation in p. 572, wherein Stephens is mentioned, drawing lots, and the eyes thrust out with a fork, cutting off the nose, privities, or head, and hanging by the middle, are all errors; and yet the cruelties exercised on them were not much different or less shocking.—The two unfortunate men were going on Sunday, Feb. 14 last, to major Batten, a justice of the peace at Stanstead in Sussex, with a letter written by Mr Shearer, collector of the customs at Southampton, requesting him to take an examination of Chater concerning one Diamond, or Dymar, who was committed to Chichester goal, on suspicion of being one who broke the King's warehouse at Pool. Chater was engaged to give evidence, but with some reluctance, having declared that he saw Diamond, and shook hands with him, who with many others was coming from Pool loaded with tea, of which he threw him a bag. Having passed Havant, and coming to the New Inn, at Leigh, they enquired their way, when George Austin, his brother, and brother-in-law, said that they were going the same road, and would accompany them to Rowland's castle, where they might get better directions, it being just by Stanstead park.

A little before noon they came to the White Hart at Rowland's Castle, kept by Elizabeth Payne, widow, who had two sons, blacksmiths, in the same village. After some talk she told George Austin privately, she was afraid that these two strangers were come to hurt the smugglers. He said, No sure, they were only carrying a letter to major Batten: Upon this she sent one of her sons for Wm Jackson and Wm Carter, who lived near her house. Mean while Chater and Galley wanted to be going, and asked for their horses; but she told them, that the major was not at home, which, indeed, was true.

As soon as Jackson and Carter came, she told them her suspicions, with the circumstance of the letter. Soon after she advised Geo. Austin to go away lest he

should come to some harm; he did so, leaving his brothers.

Payne's other son went and fetched in Wm Steele, Sam. Downer, otherwise Little Sam, Edm. Richards, and Henry Sheerman, otherwise Little Harry, all smugglers belonging to the same gang.

After they had drank a little while, Carter, who had some knowledge of Chater, called him into the yard, and asked him where Diamond was; Chater said, he believed he was in custody, and that he was going to appear against him, which he was sorry for, but could not help. Galley came into the yard to them, and asking Chater why he would stay there? Jackson, who followed him, said, with an horrid imprecation, What is that to you? and immediately struck him a blow in the face, which knock'd him down, and set his nose and mouth a bleeding; soon after they all came into the house, when Jackson reviling Galley, offer'd to strike him again, but one of the Paynes interposed.—Galley and Chater now began to be very uneasy, and wanted to be going; but Jackson, Carter and the rest of them, persuading them to stay and drink more rum, and make it up, for they were sorry for what had happened, they sat down again; Austin and his brother-in-law being present. Jackson and Carter desired to see the letter, but they refused to shew it. The smugglers then drank about plentifully, and made Galley and Chater fuddled; then persuaded them to lie down on a bed, which they did, and fell asleep; the letter was then taken away, read, and the substance of it greatly exasperating them, it was destroy'd.

One John Royce, a smuggler, now came in; and Jackson and Carter told him the contents of the letter, and that they had got the old rogue the shoemaker of Fordingbridge, who was going to inform against John Diamond, the shepherd, then in custody at Chichester. Here Wm Steele propos'd to take them both to a well, about 200 yards from the house, and to murder and throw 'em in.

This propos'd was not taken, as they had been seen in their company by the Austins, Mr Garnet, and one Mr Jenks, who was newly come into the house to drink. It was next propos'd to send them to France; but that was objected against, as there was a possibility of their coming over again. Jackson's and Carter's wives being present, cried out, Hang the dogs, for they come here to hang;

you. It was then proposed and agreed, to keep them confined till they could know *Diamond's* fate, and whatever it was, to treat these in the same manner; and each to allow 3d a week towards keeping them.

Galley and *Chater* continuing asleep, *Jackson* went in, and began the first scene of cruelty; for having put on his spurs, he got upon the bed, and spurr'd their foreheads, to wake them, and afterwards whipp'd them with a horse-whip so that when they came out they were both bleeding. The abovesaid smugglers then took them out of the house, but *Richards* return'd with a pistol, and swore he would shoot any person who should mention what had passed.

Mean while the rest put *Galley* and *Chater* on one horse, tied their legs under the horse's belly, and then tied both their legs together; they now set forward all but *Race*, who had no horse. They had not gone above 200 yards before *Jackson* called out, *Whip 'em, cut 'em, slash 'em, d—n 'em*; upon which all began to whip except *Steele*, who led the horse, the roads being very bad. They whipp'd them for half a mile, till they came to *Woodash*, where they fell off with their heads under the horse's belly; and their legs, which were tied, appeared over the horse's back. Their tormentors soon set them upright again, and continued whipping them over the head, face, shoulders, &c. till they came to *Dean*, upwards of half a mile farther; here they both fell again as before, with their heads under the horse's belly, which were struck at every step by the horse's hoofs.

Upon placing them again in the saddle they found them so weak, that they could not sit, upon which they separated them, and put *Galley* before *Steele*, and *Chater* before *Little Sam*, and then whipp'd *Galley* so severely, that the lashes coming upon *Steele*, at his desire they desisted. They then went to *Harris's* well, near *Lady-Holt* park, where they took *Galley* off the horse, and threatened to throw him into the well. Upon which he desired them to dispatch him at once, and put an end to his misery. No, says *Jackson*, cursing, *if that's the case, we have more to say to you*; then put him on a horse again, and whipp'd him over the *Downs*, till he was so weak, that he fell off; when they laid him across the saddle, with his breast downwards, and *Little Sam* got up behind him, and as they went on, he squeezed *Galley's* testicles, so that he

groaned with the agony, and tumbled off; being then put on altride, *Richards* got up behind him, but soon the poor man cried out, *I fall, I fall, I fall*; and *Richards* pushing him said, *Fall and be d—n'd*. Upon which he fell down, and the villains thinking this fall had broke his neck, laid him again on the horse, and proposed to go to some proper place, where *Chater* might be concealed till they heard the fate of *Diamond*. *Jackson* and *Carter* called at one *Pescod's* house, desiring admittance for two sick men; but he absolutely refused it.

Being now one o'clock in the morning, they agreed to go to one *Scardefield's*, at the *Red Lion* at *Rake*, which was not far. Here *Carter* and *Jackson* got admittance, after many refusals. While *Scardefield* went to draw liquor, he heard more company come in; but tho' they refused to admit him into the room, he saw one man stand up very bloody, and another lie as dead. They said they had engaged some officers, lost their tea, and several of them were wounded if not killed.

Jackson and *Little Harry* now carried *Chater* down to one old *Mills's*, which was not far off, and chained him in a turf-house, and *Little Harry* staying to watch him, *Jackson* returned again to the company. — After they had drank gin and rum they all went out, taking *Galley* with them; *Carter* compelled *Scardefield* to shew them the place where they used to bury their tea, and to lend them spades and a candle and lanthorn; there they began to dig, and it being very cold he helped to make a hole, where they buried something that lay across a horse like a dead man.

They continued at *Scardefield's*, drinking all that day, and in the night went to their own homes, in order to be seen on *Tuesday*, agreeing to meet again upon *Thursday* at the same house, and bring more of their associates. They met accordingly, and brought old *Rd Mills*, and his sons *Richard* and *John*, *Tho. Stringer*, *Jn Cobby*, *Ben. Tapner*, and *Jn Hammond*, who with the former made 14. They consulted now what was to be done with *Chater*; it was unanimously agreed that he must be destroy'd. *Rd Mills*, jun. proposed to load a gun, clap the muzzle to his head, tie a long string to the trigger, then all to pull it, that all might be equally guilty of his murder. This was rejected, because it would put him out of his pain too soon; and at length they came to a resolution

to carry him up to Harris's well, which was at not far, and to throw him in.

All this while *Chater* was in the utmost horror and misery, being visited by one or other of them, who abused him both with words and blows. At last they all came, and *Tapner* and *Cobby* going into the turf-house, the former pulled out a clasp knife and said, with a great oath, *down on your knees, and go to prayers, for with this knife I'll be your butcher.* The poor man knelt down, and as he was at prayers, *Cobby* kick'd him, calling him *informing villain.* *Chater* asking what they had done with *Mr Galley*, *Tapner* flashing his knife across his eyes, almost cut them out, and the gristle of his nose quite through; he bore it patiently, believing they were putting an end to his misery: Accordingly *Tapner* struck at him again, and made a deep cut in his forehead. Upon this old *Mills* said, *Do not murder him here, but somewhere else.* Accordingly they placed him upon a horse, and all set out together for Harris's well, except *Mills* and his sons, they having no horses ready, and saying in excuse, *That there were enough without them to murder one man:* All the way *Tapner* whipp'd him till the blood came, and then swore, that if he blooded the saddle, he would torture him the more; as he could not stop his wounds from bleeding, this was an incredible instance of barbarity!

When they were come within 200 yards of the well, *Jackson* and *Carter* stopp'd saying to *Tapner*, *Cobby*, *Stringer*, *Steele*, and *Hammond* "Go on and do your duty on *Chater*, as we have ours upon *Galley.*" In the dead of the night, of the 18th, they brought him to the well, which was near 30 feet deep, but dry, and paled close round. *Tapner* having fastened a noose round *Chater's* neck, they bid him get over the pales to the well. He was going thro' a broken place, but tho' he was covered with blood, and fainting with the anguish of his wounds, they forced him to climb up, having the rope about his neck, one end of which being tied to the pales, they pushed him into the well, but the rope being short, he hung no farther within it than his thighs, and leaning against the edge he hung above a quarter of an hour and not strangled. They then untied him, and threw him head foremost into the well. They tarried some time, and hearing him groan, they concluded to go to one *Wm Comleab's*, a gardener, to borrow a rope and ladder; saying, they wanted to relieve one of

their companions who had fallen into Harris's well. He said they might take them; but they could not manage the ladder, in their confusion, it being a long one. They then returned to the well, and still finding him groan, and fearing that he might be heard, so as to make a discovery, the place being near the road, they threw upon him some of the rails and gate posts fixt about the well, also great stones; when finding him silent they left him.

Their next consultation was how to dispose of their horses, when they kill'd *Galley's*, which was grey, and took his hide off, cut it into small pieces, and hid them so as to prevent any discovery; but a bay horse that *Chater* rode on, got from them.

Hammond, *Cobby*, *Tapner*, *Jackson*, *Carter*, old *Mills*, and *Richard* his son, were at different times apprehended; and a special commission being granted, at the request of the nobility and gentry of the county of *Suffex*, they are to be tried at *Chichester* on the 17th of this month, when all the circumstances will fully appear. (*See Hist. Chron. Jan. 19.*)

The discovery of these murders was made by a private letter to a magistrate, and *Steele* and *Royce* surrendering, were to be made witnesses.

Several other Letters relate many more circumstances, but of little importance.

Copy of a LETTER in the LONDON EVENING POST.

Ald. H——TE to Sir W. C——T, Ld Mayor.

My LORD MAYOR,

THE general corruption of the age I have the misfortune to live in, and the frequent detestable instances of apostacy from every principle of honour, integrity, and publick spirit of many of my countrymen, both of my own and a superior rank †, having fully convinced me, that the endeavours of the few, determined to live and die honest men, are fruitless and vain, I have resolved to seek that small share of happiness, which is to be acquir'd in this venal country, in privacy and retirement, where I am sure it is only to be found; and therefore I am determin'd to return no more to London, unless my private concerns call me thither. I cannot think it in any respect right to hold an office I shall never attend: This obliges me to apply to your lordship and court of aldermen for leave to resign my gown, and beg the court will accept of this my resignation, and that your lordship will be pleased to issue a precept for the election of some other person to serve instead of me for the ward of *Wallbrook*. I most sincerely wish health and felicity to my brethren the aldermen, and the most flourishing commerce, with

with the full enjoyments of liberty, to the citizens of *London*, to whom I am inexpressibly oblig'd for the many *honours* * and trusts they have reposed in me; all which I can, with a safe conscience, say, I have faithfully discharg'd, without ever having once betray'd or deceiv'd. (See *Hist. Chron.* 26.) G. H—TE.

* R E M A R K S.

† *Civis Londinensis* desires to remark on the foregoing letter, 1. That as the gentleman, when he wrote it, was an alderman, 'tis pity that he so much lessens that *rank* — by a resignation. 2. That the first copyist or printer of it, was either negligent or officious, in substituting the expression *honours* and trusts *reposed* and *discharged*, since the author from his good sense must have written, *honourable* trusts, &c. 3. That he hopes the worshipful citizens will make an order, that every worshipful alderman shall be, *ipso facto*, discharged as soon as he ceases to do the city the honour to be a housekeeper in it. Such a law would prevent for the future, the trouble of petitioning to resign, and would have taken away all room for former imputations. And if lodgers are permitted to be aldermen, and make that excuse for not paying any tax whatsoever, may it not reasonably give disgust to men of scrupulous *honour*, and produce more resignations?

Further particulars of the curiosities of *Herculaneum*, the subterraneous city mentioned Vol. XVII. p. 419.

AS workmen were digging to lay the foundation of a palace for the prince d'Elbeuf, at a place called *Grana-tella*, near *Portici*, and within a few miles of *Naples*, they broke into a vault, where they discovered many fine statues, which they took up. This was about 1715.

His *Sicilian* majesty having some time afterwards chosen *Portici* for a summer palace, on sinking a foundation 80 feet, was found the pavement of an ancient city, situated near *Portici* and *Resina* contiguous villages six miles distant from *Naples*, and lying between *Vesuvius* and the sea shore.

Some supposed it to be *Pompeia*, which was ruined in the reign of *Nero*; others *Retina*, mentioned by *Pliny*, (See Vol. XVII. p. 420.) and others *Herculaneum*, which is confirmed by the inscriptions which have been from time to time dug up.

This city, which was founded sixty years before the *Trojan* war, was greatly damaged by the earthquake which destroyed *Pompeia*, and afterwards entirely ruined by an eruption of *Vesuvius*, on the 24th of *August*, in the first year of *Titus*, *Anno Dom.* 79.

While the fiery *Lavangi* (see Vol. XVII. p. 419.) is flowing, it insinuates itself into every vacuity, and the interstices of that part of *Herculaneum* through which it flowed, are as exactly filled as a mold of melted lead, (see last Supplement, p. 577.) here only some fragments of brazen statues are found, the rest having been melted and absorbed by the *Lavangi*.

Since the first eruption which overturned this city, 26 other *Lavangi* have flowed over it, so that it is below the level of *Portici* 80 feet. But a small part only of it, was originally ruined by the *Lavangi*, the rest is buried under the cinders ejected by *Vesuvius*, consolidated by earth and water to a hard cement. To account for this it must be supposed, that *Vesuvius* at the first eruption threw out a quantity of cinders, which filled the city higher than the highest building, that the sea having at the same time penetrated into the furnaces of the vulcano, had been ejected from its mouth; that the impetuosity of this torrent carried the cinders with it upon the buildings, &c. where its course was stopped by the obstacles on every side; this supposition is favour'd by many authors, who affirm, that *Vesuvius* in some eruptions, has thrown out as much water as flame. However it was, *Herculaneum* is now one solid mass, and it is necessary to empty both the streets and houses, either of the *Lavangi* or cement, before they can be entered. The ground thus opened under *Portici* and *Resina*, several statues were found of the family of *Balba*, or rather of *Monia*, of which *Balba* was a branch. The workmen next discovered a theatre, supposed to be a piece of *Grecian* architecture; it was faced with the finest marble, enriched with columns and statues, the greater part yet standing in their proper places, and the others so well preserved, that the whole might have been easily restored to its original order and perfection; but they contented themselves with despoiling this theatre of its ornaments, leaving only the shell of it, of which they took the dimensions.

At the end of a street appeared three public buildings, two of them small and contiguous, the other a larger, which was separated from them by the width of the street, about 36 feet. This is supposed to be the forum, and the other two temples. The streets are strait as a line, and have a raised foot-path on each side; the pavement is so like

like that of *Naples*, that it cannot be doubted but that they came out of the same quarry, the Lavangi of *Vesuvius*.

All the houses which were discovered in clearing a space of about 300 fathom by 150, appeared to be built on the same plan, and contained many paintings, which are now in the king's cabinets, to the number of 400, in proper colours, the subjects taken from fable or history; 12 have the figures as big as life, others are in Fresco of only one colour, which in most of them is a red; the design and expression are excellent, but the colours are bad, particularly carnation, or flesh colour; nor is the keeping accurately observed. But it is a mistake, that the painters of antiquity were ignorant of perspective, or that they did not use white, yellow, red, and black; for in one of these pieces, the landscape forms a true perspective, and in others there is a variety of flowers in all colours.

Some pieces of *Mosaic* work have been dug up, but they are without taste, design, variety, or shadowing; the statues, of which there are many, are exquisite, those of marble, are well preserved; but those of copper, except 5, totally defaced. A great number of medals were also found, as well of those called *Consular*, as those which were struck under the first emperors; these are of all sizes and metals.—Although the ruin of *Herculaneum* was antecedent to the reign of *Domitian*, yet there are medals of that emperor, which must be supposed to have been accidentally left there by those who had been employed in digging, either to make discoveries which appears by old excavations to have been attempted, or to recover the city from its ruins, pursuant to an order which had been made by *Titus*; and although *Titus* did not live to see a design executed, so worthy of his virtues, yet *Domitian* might attempt it, and after some progress desist, from the improbability of being able to accomplish so stupendous an undertaking. There were also found, seals, lamps, sacrificial instruments, household implements and furniture; some parcels of thread, which tho' grown black and almost rotted, bore the handling and examination; there was also corn and bread, reduced indeed to a coal, but not changed in their figure.

Few persons seemed to have perished in this calamity, because no skeletons have been found, except one of a child about 5 years old, which was discover'd

lying on a staircase, and holding a purse in its hand, as appeared from the mould it had left in the cement that surrounded it, and that contained the medals which had filled the purse. As in the eruptions of *Vesuvius* the flaming torrent rolls but slowly, by reason of its viscidness, the people had time to escape, and even to carry off their most valuable effects, this also accounts for there being so few portable things of value found among these ruins.

As it is necessary to remove the rubbish alternately, from one part of a building to another, before the figure of these several parts can be discovered, these parts are delineated singly, but being afterwards brought together upon a larger sheet, a compleat view not only of these buildings, but of the whole city is to be obtained, which the king has ordered to be done, and has enjoined *M. Bayard*, a prelate of his court, to illustrate the drawings by explanatory remarks.

Mr URBAN,

AS you have given us the plan of the last new comedies, with remarks, I have sent you a sketch, and some cursory observations on *Coriolanus*, Mr Thompson's last Tragedy, for your next, if ——. Yours, &c. O. R.

Caius Marcius, a Roman general, having subdued the *Volsci*, and taken and sack'd *Corioli*, obtain'd the name of *Coriolanus*, and, some time after his return to *Rome*, stood for consul; but, having dropp'd expressions of resentment against the tribunes, they stirr'd up the *Plebeians* to insist on his immediate banishment; this, either through weakness or jealousy, was consented to by the *Patrician* party, and he was accordingly ordered to depart from *Rome* the same day.

Attius Tullus, at the head of the *Volsci*, had again taken arms against the *Romans*, and marching to their frontier, which was ill guarded, sent a messenger to the senate, demanding the same alliance that had been granted to the *Latins*, as the condition of his forbearing to commit hostilities.

While the *Volsci* were waiting the return of their messenger, which was limited to the third day after his departure, *Coriolanus* was banished, and in a transport of grief, indignation, and resentment, goes into the *Volscian* camp, and offers his service to *Tullus*, against the

the Romans. (Here the action begins.)

Tullus receives him with a generous confidence, and accepts his proposal with joy; divides the command of his forces with him, and both mutually swear an inviolable friendship.

The messenger returning with this haughty answer of the *Roman* senate, "that if the *Volsi* were the first in making war, the *Romans* would be the last in consenting to peace", *Coriolanus* takes upon him the command of half the *Volsian* forces, and engages and defeats the *Romans*.

The honours paid to *Coriolanus* on this victory, which the *Volsi* ascribe wholly to him, being strongly and invidiously represented to *Tullus* by his friend *Volusius*, alarm his jealousy; which is confirm'd and heighten'd by the superiority which *Coriolanus* assumes, and the absolute manner in which he gives directions to *Tullus* himself, for improving the victory by besieging *Rome*.

The *Romans* in their turn now sue for peace, deputies from the senate are sent to *Coriolanus*, his friends being chosen for that office, attended by priests, augurs, &c. *Coriolanus* gives them audience on a tribunal, attended by lictors, files of soldiers under arms, and other circumstances of dignity, *Tullus* being seated on his left hand.

Coriolanus continues inflexible to all their intreaties, rejects their offer of restoring him to his dignity, and refuses to give them peace, except on condition they give back whatever they had taken from the *Volsi*, and admit them to all the immunities of *Rome*. With this answer they are dismissed, and *Coriolanus* promises to suspend the assault, till the senate by their answer either accept or refuse his terms.

Tullus perceiving that *Coriolanus* was determined to continue amongst them, and that his alone would be the glory in obtaining these terms of the *Romans*, or, if they were refused, of rendering himself master of the city, loses all patience, and upbraids *Coriolanus* with ungratefully assuming an unlimited command, and eclipsing the glory of the person to whom he owed not only his life, but his present power of avenging himself on the *Romans*. The quarrel which ensues is interrupted by another deputation from *Rome* to *Coriolanus*, consisting of his mother and his wife, attended by a train of the noblest ladies of *Rome*. *Coriolanus* goes out to receive the embassy, and *Tullus* foreseeing that, if the entreaties of the

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Roman ladies prevail'd, the *Volsi* would be prevented from pushing their advantage to the destruction of *Rome*; and if *Coriolanus* should reject the suit, that he would be established the tyrant of the *Volsi*, determines to have him assassinated.

As the interview between *Coriolanus* and his wife and mother, with which the 5th act begins, is the principal scene, on which the author seems to have chiefly fixed his attention, I chuse to copy it at large.

Coriolanus.] Lower your fasces, lictors—
Oh *Veturia*!

Thou best of parents!

Veturia.] *Coriolanus*, stop.

Whom am I to embrace? a son, or foe?

Say, in what light am I regarded here?

Thy mother, or thy captive?

Cor.] Justly, madam,
You check my fondness, that, by nature hurt—
Forgot I was the general of the *Volsi*, (ry'd,
And you a deputy from hostile *Rome*.

[He goes back to his former station.
I hear you with respect. Speak your commission.

Vet.] Think not I come a deputy from *Rome*.
Rome, once rejected, scorns a second suit.

D You have already heard whate'er the tongue
Of eloquence can plead, whate'er the wisdom
Of facied age, the dignity of senates,
And virtue, can enforce. Behold me here,
Sent by the shades of your immortal fathers,
Sent by the genius of the *Marcian* line,
Commission'd by my own maternal heart,
To try the soft, yet stronger powers of nature.
E Thus, authoriz'd, I ask, nay, claim a peace,
On equal, fair, and honourable terms,
To thee, to *Rome*, and to the *Volsian* people.
Grant it, my son! thy mother begs it of thee,
Thy wife, the best, the kindest of her sex,
And these illustrious matrons, who have
sooth'd (us.

The gloomy hours thou hast been absent from
We, by whate'er is great and good in nature,
By every duty, by the Gods, conjure thee!
To grant us peace, and turn on other foes
Thy arms, where thou may'st purchase vir-
tuous glory.

Cor.] I should, *Veturia*, break those holy
bonds

That hold the wide republic of mankind,
Society, together; I should grow
A wretch, unworthy to be call'd thy son;
G I should, with my *Volumnia*'s fair esteem,
Forfeit her love; these matrons would despise
me—

Could I betray the *Volsian* cause, thus trusted,
Thus recommended to me—no, my mother,
You cannot sure, you cannot ask it of me!

Vet.] And does my son so little know me?
me!

H Who took such care to form his tender years,
Left to my conduct by his dying father?
Have I so ill deserv'd that trust? alas!
Am I so low in thy esteem, that thou

E

Shouldst it

Should'st e'er imagine I could urge a part
Which in the least might stain the *Marcian*
honour?

No, let me perish rather! perish all!
Life has no charms compar'd to spotless glory!
I only ask, thou would'st forbid thy troops
To waste our lands, and to assault yon city,
Till time be given for mild and righteous mea-
sures. (may'st,

Grant us but one year's truce: mean while thou
With honour and advantage to both nations,
Betwixt us mediate a perpetual peace.

Cor.] Alas! my mother! that were grant-
ing all.

Vet.] Canst thou refuse me such a just petition,
The first request thy mother ever made thee?
Canst thou to her intreaties, prayers, and tears,
Prefer a savage obstinate revenge?
Have Love and Nature lost all pow'r within thee?

Cor.] No,—in my heart they reign as strong
as ever.

Come, I conjure you, quit ungrateful *Rome*,
Come, and complete my happiness at *Antium*,
You, and my dear *Volumnia*—there, *Veturia*,
There shall you see with what respect the *Volsci*
Will treat the wife and mother of their general.

Vet.] Treat me thyself with more respect,
my son!

Nor dare to shock my ears with such proposals.
Shall I desert my country? I, who come
To plead her cause? ah no!—a grave in *Rome*
Would better please me, than a throne at *An-*
tium.

How hast thou thus forsaken all my precepts?
How hast thou thus forgot thy love to *Rome*?
O *Coriolanus*, when with hostile arms,
With fire and sword, you enter'd on our bor-
ders, (us,

Did not the fostering air that breathes around
Allay thy guilty fury, and instil

A certain native sweetness thro' thy soul?
Did not your heart thus murmur to itself
“These walls contain whatever can command
“Respect from Virtue, or is dear to Nature,
“The monuments of piety and valour,
“The sculptur'd forms, the trophies of my
children!”

“My household Gods, my mother, wife and
fathers,

Cor.] Ah! you seduce me with too tender
views!—

Those walls contain the most corrupt of men,
A base seditious herd; who trample order,
Distinction, justice, laws, beneath their feet,
Insolent foes to worth, the foes of Virtue!

Vet.] Thou hast not thence a right to lift
thy hand

Against the whole community, which forms
Thy ever-sacred country—that consists
Not of coeval citizens alone:

It knows no bounds; it has a retrospect
To ages past; it looks on those to come;
And grasps of all the general worth and virtue.
Suppose, my son, that I to thee had been
A harsh obdurate parent, even unjust:
How would the monstrous thought with hor-
ror strike thee,

Of plunging, from revenge, thy raging steel
Into her breast, who nurs'd thy infant years!

Cor.] *Rome* is no more that *Rome* which
nurs'd my youth;

That *Rome*, conducted by *Patrician* virtue,
She is no more! my sword shall now chastise
These sons of pride and dirt! her upstart ty-
rants!

A Who have debas'd the noblest state on earth
Into a sordid democratic faction.

Why will my mother join her cause to theirs?

Vet.] Forbid it, *Jove*! that I should e'er dis-
tinguish

My interest from the general cause of *Rome*;
Or live to see a foreign hostile arm

B Reform th' abuses of our land of freedom.—
Pausing.] But 'tis in vain, I find, to reason more.
Is there no way to reach thy filial heart,
Once sam'd as much for piety as courage?
Oft hast thou justly triumph'd, *Coriolanus*!
Now yield one triumph to thy widow'd mo-
ther;

And send me back amidst the loud acclaims,
The grateful transports of deliver'd *Rome*,

C The happiest far, the most renown'd of women!
Cor.] Why, why, *Veturia*, wilt thou plead
in vain? (me thus?)

Vet.] O *Marcus*, *Marcus*! canst thou treat
Canst thou complain of *Rome*'s ingratitude,
Yet be to me so cruelly ungrateful?

To me! who anxious rear'd thy youth to glory?
Whose only joy, these many years, has been,

D To boast that *Coriolanus* was my son?
And dost thou then renounce me for thy mother?
Spurn me before these chiefs, before those sol-
diers,

That weep thy stubborn cruelty? art thou
The hardest man to me in this assembly?
Look at me! speak!

[*Pausing, during which he appears
in great agitation.*

Still dost thou turn away?

Inexorable? Silent?—Then, behold me,
Behold thy mother, at whose feet thou oft
Hast kneel'd with fondness, kneeling now at
thine,

Wetting thy stern tribunal with her tears.

Cor.] *Veturia*, rise. I cannot see thee thus.
[*Raises her.*

F It is a sight uncomely, to behold
My mother at my feet, and that to urge
A suit, relentless honour must refuse.

Volumnia.] [*Advancing*] Since, *Coriolanus*,
thou dost still retain,

In spite of all thy mother now has pleaded,
Thy dreadful purpose, ah! how much in vain.
Were it for me to join my supplications!

G The voice of thy *Volumnia*, once so pleasing,
How shall it hope to touch the husband's heart,
When proof against the tears of such a parent?
I dare not urge what to thy mother thou
So firmly hast deny'd—but I must weep—
Must weep, if not thy harsh severity,
At least thy situation. O permit me;

[*Taking his hand.*

H To shed my gushing tears upon thy hand!
To press it with the cordial lips of love!
And take my last farewell!

Cor.] Yet, yet, my soul,
Be firm, and persevere—

Vet.]

Ah *Coriolanus*!

Is then this hand, this hand to me devoted,
The pledge of nuptial love, that has so long
Protected, blest'd, and shelter'd us with kind-
Now lifted up against us? yet I love it, (ness,
And, with submissive veneration, bow
Beneath th' affliction which it heaps upon us.
But O! what nobler transports would it give
thee!

What joy beyond expression! couldst thou once
Surmount the furious storm of sweet revenge,
And yield thee to the charms of love and mercy.
Oh make the glorious trial!

Cor.] Mother! wife!
Are all the powers of nature leagu'd against me?
I cannot!—will not!—Leave me, my *Vol-*
lunina!

Vol.] Well, I obey—How bitter thus to part!
Upon such terms to part! perhaps for ever!—
But tell me, ere I hence unroot my feet,
When to my lonely home I shall return,
What from their father, to our little slaves,
Unconscious of the shame to which you doom
What shall I say? (them,

[Pausing; he highly agitated.
Nay tell me, *Coriolanus!*

Cor.] Tell thee! what shall I tell thee? see
these tears!

These tears will tell thee what exceeds the power
Of words to speak, whate'er the son, the hus-
And father, in one complicated pang, (band,
Can feel—But leave me; even in pity leave me!
Cease, cease, to torture me, my dear *Volumnia!*
You only tear my heart; but cannot shake it:
For by th' immortal Gods, the dread avengers
Of broken faith!—

Vol.] [Kneeling.] Oh swear not, *Coriolanus!*
Oh vow not our destruction!

Vet.] Daughter, rise.
Let us no more before the *Volscian* people
Expose ourselves a spectacle of shame.
It is in vain we try to melt a breast,
That, to the best affections Nature gives us,
Prefers the worst—Hear me, proud man! I have
A heart as stout as thine. I came not hither,
To be sent back rejected, baffled, sham'd,
Hateful to *Rome*, because I am thy mother:
A *Roman* matron knows, in such extremes,
What part to take—And thus I came provided.

[Drawing from under her robe a dagger.
Go! barb'rous son! go! double parricide!
Rush o'er my corpse to thy belov'd revenge!
Tread on the bleeding breast of her, to whom
Thou ow'st thy life!—lo, thy first victim!

Cor.] [Seizing her hand.] Ha!
What dost thou mean?

Vet.] To die, while *Rome* is free,
To seize the moment ere thou art her tyrant.

Cor.] O use thy power more justly! set not
thus (ion.

My treacherous heart in arms against my rea-
Here! here! thy dagger will be well employ'd;
Strike here! and reconcile my fighting duties.

Vet.] Off!—set me free!—think'st thou that
grasp, which binds

My feeble hand, can fetter too my will?
No; my proud son! thou canst not make me live,
If *Rome* must fall!—no pow'r on earth can do it!

Cor.] Pity me, generous *Volsci!*—you are
men—

Must it then be?—confusion!—do I yield?
What is it? Is it weakness? Is it virtue?—
Well!—

Vet.] What? speak!

Cor.] O, no!—my stifled words refuse
A passage to the throes that wring my heart.

Vet.] Nay, if thou yieldest, yield like *Corio-*
And what thou do'st, do nobly! *lanus;*

Cor.] [Quitting her hand.] There!—'tis
done!—

Thine is the triumph, nature! [To *Veturia* in
a low tone of voice.
Ah *Veturia!*

B Rome by thy aid is sav'd—but thy son lost.

Vet.] He never can be lost, who saves his
country.

Cor.] [Turning to the Roman ladies.] Ye
matrons, guardians of the *Roman* safety,
You to the senate may report this answer.
We grant the truce you ask. But on these
terms:

C That *Rome*, mean-time, shall to a peace agree,
Fair, equal, just, and such as may secure
The safety, rights, and honour of the *Volsci*.

[To the troops.
Volsci, we raise the siege. Go, and prepare,
By the first dawn, for your return to *Antium*.

Upon this *Tullus* (who had persons
ready to assassinate *Coriolanus* as he
D should go out) refuses to abide by his
decision, proposes to him that he should
return to *Rome* and defend the city a-
gainst him, telling him he is now a
Roman, and no longer a *Volscian*; but
Coriolanus rejecting this proposal with
disdain, and appealing to the people for
his justification, *Tullus* gives the sign,
E and the assassins rush in and dispatch
him.

The moral of the piece is compriz'd
in the following lines, with which it
ends.

This man was once the glory of his age,
Disinterested, just, with every virtue
F Of civil life adorn'd, in arms unequall'd.
His only blot was this; that, much provok'd,
He rais'd his vengeful arm against his country.
And, lo! the righteous Gods have now chastis'd
him,

Even by the hands of those for whom he fought.

Whatever private views and passions plead,
No cause can justify so black a deed:

G These, when the angry tempest clouds the soul,
May darken Reason, and her course controul;
But when the prospect clears, her startled eye
Must from the treacherous gulph with horror
fly,

On whose wild wave, by stormy passions tost,
So many hapless wretches have been lost.

Then be this truth the star by which we steer;
H Above ourselves our COUNTRY should be dear.

With this noble sentiment ends this
tragedy. I shall hazard some remarks
on it in my next.

Tours, &c. O. R.

Set to MUSICK by Mr STUBLEY.

ANDANTE,

In-dul-gent God, whose boun-teous care

O'er all thy works is shewn,

Oh, grate-ful let my praise and pray'r

Ascend be-fore thy throne.

What mercies has this day bestow'd !
 How largely hast thou bless'd !
 My cup with plenty overflow'd,
 And with content my breast.
 Safe, 'midst a thousand latent snares,
 Thy careful hand has led ;
 And now, exempt from anxious cares,
 I press the downy bed.
 I fall this night into thy arms,
 Which I have prov'd so kind :

Oh keep my body from all harms,
 And from all sin my mind !
 Let balmy slumbers close my eyes,
 From pain and sickness free ;
 And let my waking fancy rise
 To meditate on thee.
 So bless. each future day and night,
 'Till life's fond scene is o'er ;
 And then to realms of endless light
 Oh aid my soul to soar ! L. A.

To C E L I A.

IN vain you think your beauty's rays
 Have pow'r to melt my heart ;
 When your coy frowns, a thousand ways,
 Such freezing blasts impart.
 In winter radiant *Phæbus* glows,
 With genial heat in vain.
 From icy regions *Boreas* blows
 To freeze the steril plain.

Your beauty thus like *Phæbus* warms,
 And wakes the lost desire,
 But your disdain, like freezing storms,
 Refills the gen'rous fire.

O! *Celia* ! let *Favonius* sigh,
 And bid the spring draw near ;
 Why should you give a cloudy sky,
 And winter all the year ?

JUVENIS.

PROLOGUE to CORIOLANUS, a Tragedy,

Written by Mr THOMSON.

Spoken by Mr QUIN.

I Come not here your candour to implore
For scenes, whose author is, alas! no more;
He wants no advocate his cause to plead;
You will yourselves be patrons of the dead.
No party his benevolence confin'd,
No sect—alike it flow'd to all mankind.
He lov'd his friends (forgive this gushing tear:
Alas! I feel I am no actor here)
He lov'd his friends with such a warmth of heart,
So clear of int'rest, so devoid of art,
Such generous freedom, such unshaken zeal,
No words can speak it, but our tears may tell.—
O candid truth, O faith without a stain!
O manners gently firm, and nobly plain!
O sympathizing love of others bliss!
Where will you find another breast like his?—
Such was the man—the poet well you know:
Oft has he touch'd your hearts with tender woe:
Oft in this croud'd house, with just applause,
You heard him teach fair virtue's purest laws;
For his chaste muse employ'd her heav'n-taught
None but the noblest passions to inspire; [lyre
Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
One line, which dying he could wish to blot.
Oh may to-night your favourable doom
Another laurel add to grace his tomb:
Whilst he, superior now to praise or blame,
Hears not the feeble voice of human fame.
Yet if to those whom most on earth he lov'd,
From whom his pious care is now remov'd,
With whom his lib'ral hand, and bounteous heart,
Shar'd all his little fortune could impart,
If to those friends your kind regard shall give
What they no longer can from him receive,
That, that, even now, above yon starry pole,
May touch with pleasure his immortal soul. L.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs WOFFINGTON.

Well! gentlemen! and are you still so vain
To treat our sex with arrogant disdain,
And think, to you alone by partial heav'n
Superior sense and sov'reign pow'r are given,
When in the story told to-night, you find,
With what a boundless sway we rule the mind,
And, by a few soft words of ours, with ease,
Can turn the proudest hearts just where we please?
If an old mother had such pow'rful charms,—
To stop a stubborn Roman's conqu'ring arms,—
Soldiers and statesmen of these days, with you
What think you wou'd a fair young mistress do?
If with my grave discourse, and wrinkled face,
I thus could bring a hero to disgrace,
How absolutely may I hope to reign
Now I am turn'd to my own shape again!
However, I will use my empire well;
And, if I have a certain magic spell
Or in my tongue, or wit, or shape, or eyes,
Which can subdue the strong, and fool the wise,
Be not alarm'd: I will not interfere
In state-affairs, nor undertake to steer
The helm of government,—as we are told
Those female politicians did of old:

Such dangerous heights I never wish'd to climb—
Thank heav'n! I better can employ my time—
Ask you to what my pow'r I shall apply?
To make my subjects blest, is my reply.
My purposes are gracious all, and kind,
Some may be told—and some may be divin'd:
One, which at present I have most at heart,
To you without reserve I will impart:
It is my sov'reign will,—hear, and obey,—
That you with candour treat this *Orphan Play*.

Spoken by his Royal Highness the Prince of
WALES's CHILDREN, on their performing
the Tragedy of CATO, at Leicester House.

PROLOGUE. Spoken by Prince GEORGE.

TO speak with freedom, dignity and ease,
To learn those arts, which may hereafter
please;
Wise authors say—let youth in earliest age,
Rehearse the poet's labours on the stage.
Nay more! a nobler end is still behind,
The poet's labours elevate the mind;
Teach our young hearts, with gen'rous fire to burn
And feel the virtuous sentiments we learn.
T' attain these glorious ends, what play so fit,
As that! where all the powers of human wit
Combine to dignify great Cato's name,
To deck his tomb, and consecrate his fame?
Where Liberty—O name for ever dear!
Breathes forth in ev'ry line, and bids us fear,
Nor pains, nor death, to guard our sacred laws,
But bravely perish in our country's cause,
Patriots indeed! nor why that honest name,
Thro' every time and station still the same.
Should this superior to my years be thought,
Know—'tis the first great lesson I was taught.
What, tho' a boy! it may with pride be said,
A boy, in *England* born, in *England* bred;
Where freedom well becomes the earliest state,
For there the love of liberty's innate.
Yet more—before my eyes those heroes stand,
Whom the great *William* brought to bless this
land;

To guard with pious care, that gen'rous plan,
Of power well-bounded,—which he first began.
But while my great fore-fathers fire my mind,
The friends, the joy, the glory of mankind:
Can I forget, that there is one more dear?
But he is present—and I must forbear.

EPILOGUE.

Lady AUGUSTA.

THE prologue's fill'd with such fine phrases,
George will alone have all the praises;
Unless we can (to get in vogue)
Contrive to speak an epilogue.

Prince EDWARD.

George has, 'tis true, vouchsaf'd to mention,
His future gracious intention,
In such heroic strains, that no man
Will e'er deny his soul is Roman:
But what have you or I to say to
The pompous sentiments of Cato?
George is to have imperial sway;
Our task is only to obey:
And trust me, I'll not thwart his will,
But be his faithful *Juba* still,

Though

— Though sister ! now the play is over,
I wish you'd get a better lover.

Lady AUGUSTA.

Why,—not to under-rate your merit,
Others would court with diff'rent spirit:
And I,—perhaps,—might like another,
A little better than a brother;
Could I have one of *England's* breeding:
But 'tis a point they're all agreed in,
That I must wed a foreigner,
And cross the sea—the lord knows where:
—Yet, let me go where'er I will,
England shall have my wishes still.

Prince EDWARD.

In *England* born, my inclination,
Like yours, is wedded to the nation:
And future times, I hope will see
Me General, in reality.
—Indeed ! I wish to serve this land,
It is my father's strict command;
And none he ever gave, will be
More chearfully obey'd by me.

VERSES occasion'd by the Death of an unfortunate young Clergyman.

ILL-fated youth ! admit this fun'ral lay,
Which sympathetic friendship weeps to pay;
(This heart, alas ! the wound of love has known,
This bosom heav'd with sorrows like thy own.)

Thou werest whate'er is virtuous, gentle, kind !
To sweetest mirth still tun'd thy artless mind,
Whence hallow'd piety with humble care
To yon bright azure wing'd her constant pray'r.
Oh ! more than this thou wert ! till Beauty came,
And rais'd within a far less sacred flame;
Then thy frail feet the paths of fondness trod,
And woman rose the rival of thy God:
But slighted fondness every comfort stole,
And to mute anguish gave thy wounded soul,
Till madness clos'd the agonizing strife,
And bade thy spirit burst to nobler life.
For sure nought else that brow with horror hung,
Where smil'd fair peace, and joy for ever young;
Nought else with grief's sad plaints those accents fill'd,

Whence chearful virtue's roseate balm distill'd,
Nought else congeal'd in death that gen'rous blood,
Which flow'd for ever forth thy country's good.

Yet happier thou had heav'n-taught *Prudence*
reign'd,

And wild *Despair's* extatic act restrain'd:
Then Love itself had pleaded strong to save,
And charm'd thee bending o'er the tempting wave,
(For when the maid thy piteous tale shall hear,
Her soft'ning heart must pour the frequent tear)
Then had thy soul, each deed of death forgot,
In painful patience learn'd to bear its lot,
And clasp'd this truth my sad experience gives,
That hopeless lover suffers most, who lives.—

Oxon, Jan. 24.

AN HISTORICAL RIDDLE.

MY father is thy father,
My sister is thy sister,
My father is thy grandfather.
I am thy sister,
And thou art my son.

Feversham, Jan. 19.

S. P.

Written before Mr Hervey's *Meditations*.

In VOLUME I.

HAIL meditations ! heav'nly fraught
With energy of stile and thought;
Hervey, inflam'd with love divine !
Sees God, thro' all creation shine;
Large praises draws from smallest things,
And incense from † a meteor brings;
Tombs lose their horrors thus survey'd,
And gardens are new *Edens* made.

† Alludes to the spark struck from the horse-shoe.

In VOLUME II.

SMIT with the saviour's love all o'er,
Where will the † mortal seraph soar ?
Thro' fields of æther see him rise,
And paint the glories of the skies;
Explore the wonders of the day,
Night with her shining host display,
And travel o'er the milky way:
Nought more remains for him to see,
Save only immortality.

R. C.

† *Mortale numen / philosophia.*

Bentley on Sir Isaac Newton.

To SYLVIVS, on his *Addresses* to LAVINIA.

Argenteis pugnatelis, ac omnia vinctis.

SYLVIVS ! let Reason rule thy breast,
Nor longer own weak *Passion's* sway,
Ne'er let *Lavinia* break thy rest,
But cast the tinsel toy away.

Her perfect form the Graces gave,
Her tuneful voice the Syren's art;
Love shall from these his fav'rites save,
For Av'rice has bestow'd her heart.

Serene possess thy manly mind,
Nor with her worthless charms be caught,
Since gold alone can make her kind,
And if she's thine, she must be bought.

How vain the vows of Truth must prove !
And Nature's softer sigh how vain !
Wealth, Wealth, monopolizes Love,
'Tis Wealth alone can Beauty gain.

Thy youthful heart does Beauty fire ?
And the fierce wish resistless rise !
To † *Plutus* let thy pray'rs aspire,
'Tis he alone the bliss supplies.

When *Jove* himself his godhead try'd,
Not all his wisdom, all his pow'r,
Suffic'd to conquer *Danae's* pride;
He triumph'd in a golden show'r.

BOSTONIENSIS.

† *The God of Riches.*

De CLARISSA.

SCire hominum mores varios, bene scribere, si vis:
Perlege Clarissam; mente frua're tuâ.

PAMELA B jun.

An EPISTLE to a FRIEND.

DEAR SIR,

While you to love and trifling bid adieu,
And wisdom's paths with eager steps
pursue,

Your friend, inconstant as the varying wind,
To chance resigns the guidance of his mind.
Now dazling vanities allure my eye,
Now pass despis'd, or unregarded by.
Reason and Passion poize the doubtful scale,
Both yield by turns, and both by turns prevail.
Now pleasures I pursue, now books approve,
Sometimes I study, and sometimes I love.

But chiefly, Love, prevails thy soft disease,
Æmilia's beauties more than *Homer's* please.
Æmilia's beauties! certain to impart
The noble weakness to the soft'ning heart.
She fills my breast with strong, yet soft desires,
With virtue charms me, and with beauty fires,
With gentle torment my fond soul pursues,
But, oh! 'tis torment that I would not lose.

What diff'ring qualities in thee unite,
Mysterious love! what woe, what dear delight!
Can knowledge teach, or eloquence explain
The wond'rous nature of this pleasing pain?
Where does the wish its secret entrance find?
How flows the soft infection to the mind?
Say, from what cause the sudden flame can rise,
Which in a moment kindled, never dies.

Sometimes, 'tis true, its wilder sallies cease,
And yield a prospect of returning peace.
Reason attempts to reascend her throne,
And fondly I believe my passion gone.
The once victorious fair I dread no more,
And dauntless meet the charms which kill'd before.
But, soon as I approach the lovely maid,
(Myself deceiving, by myself betray'd)
Again the tumults in my bosom roll,
Again the fondness rushes on my soul. [Smart,

But ah! my friend, what tongue can speak the
Which love successful pours upon the heart?
Æmilia still, as cruel as she's fair,
Knows not to soften at a lover's pray'r.
She scorns, she hates, at my approach she flies,
She slight's my vows, she disregards my sighs,
Beholds, delighted, my uneasy chain,
And all her pleasure is to give me pain.
Why of my fondness is not she the possessor;
Or why not I with her indiff'rence blest?
Her fix'd aversion how shall I remove,
How shall I change her hatred into love!
Do thou, my friend, instruct me how to find
Easy access to her relenting mind.
Teach me thy gentle, thy prevailing art,
Teach me to speak the language of my heart,
So shall *Æmilia*, vanquish'd, be to me
What smiling *Isabella* was to thee.

Asbby de la Zouch, Jan. 13, 1749

To the MEMORY of the Rev. Dr WATTS.

Thy funeral honours weeping friends have paid,
Peace to thy hallow'd dust! paternal shade;
Our thoughts those mournful images employ,
O! lately ours, whom angels now enjoy.
Still flows the tear, which wisdom bids us blame,
Self-love its weakness hides with *Sorrow's* name;
For thee, so blest in life, in death so blest,
Shou'd ev'ry-tear be dry'd, and plaint suppress,
Faith shou'd her triumph o'er weak sense display,
Death was, dear saint! thy coronation day.

Shall saints above their acclamations show?
And sadness damp the pomp from saints below?
Souls of one temper, one fraternal race,
One in communion, tho' disjoin'd by space?
Yet these, so happy now, their toils, their fears
Once knew, bewilder'd in this vale of tears;
Known too by thee, how late, while here below,
O gentle shade! just freed from mortal woe,
How vast thy transient change!—I see thee now!
Light robes thy form, and Glory wreaths thy brow,
And hark! I hear thee! O thy tuneful tongue!
Round the lamb's blissful throne thou breath'st
his song.

Rest in thy bliss—be ours, thy life's essay,
Thy bright example leading all the way.
—Thy labour'd volumes noblest fame shall give,
And thro' each age for its instruction live;
In ev'ry character thy merits shine,
Admird in each; *saint, poet, sage, divine*;
To thee heav'n's largest trust of talents fell,
So humbly all possess'd, and us'd so well.
Adieu!—till thy short sleep be past—adieu!
Hope keeps, assur'd, thy waking hour in view;
Our eyes, which sorrowing o'er thy lifeless dust,
Saw the base earth receive its precious trust,
Again shall view (from that dishonouring bed)
View thee, in vernal glories lift thy head;
Mark thy bright way, and see thee, radiant, rise,
Fair as a sun, to gild eternal skies.

MOSES BROWNE.

EPI T A P H.

On the Death of the Rev. Dr WATTS.

TO real merit due this humble song,
Watts! now no more, to thee be sacred long:
Sweet were thy numbers as thy soul was great,
In virtue rich, with piety replete;
In vain to thee Vice sounds her soft alarms,
In vain she spreads her gay alluring charms,
Thy steady zeal the wily foe o'erthrew,
* And gave her veil'd deformity to view, [views,
† From thee our youths enlarg'd their op'ning
‡ Learn'd heav'nly truths, and reason's proper use,
|| What vary'd beauties grac'd thy tuneful lyre!
To charm, deter, correct, improve, inspire,
From tort'ring fears the soul depress'd to free,
§ E'en *David's* strains receiv'd new charms from
In haste to aid, but in resentment slow, [thee.
An ardent friend, and quick-forgiving foe.
Oh may thy soul, now loos'd from mortal clay,
Wing its swift flight to realms of endless day!
There all its glories, all its joys improve,
In scenes of perfect purity and love!

* See his hymn, call'd the deceitfulness of sin.

† He wrote several pieces for the use of children and youth, in prose and verse.

‡ His sermons on various subjects, and logick.

|| His book of hymns, and *Horæ Lyricæ*, containing poems upon a great number of divine and moral subjects.

§ His version of *David's Psalms* in the language of the New Testament.

Translation of *Ad cineres*, &c. *Dec. Mag. p. 568.*

O! Dust to dust, that hoarded powder shed,
Or, dust to dust, you mingle with the dead;
From heav'n the breath of life our nostrils drew,
From hell the fumes of death respir'd by you.
Beware! that box will shortly be your urn;
If dust you breathe, to dust you shall return. T.H.

An O D E.

Inscribed to the Rev. Mr T. A — y.

STrike, bold and free, the sounding lyre
Do thou, *Calliope*, inspire, [chuse,
Teach me some high, some weighty theme to
And with thy glowing sense, inflame the daring
muse!

Shall great *Augustus* claim the song?

Shall *William* bear the lay along?

Shall *Starhope* still in various numbers shine,
Or thund'ring o'er the deep shall *Warren* deck
the line?

Or say, shall *Foster* now be sung,

Or *Chandler* just, or moral *Young*?

Or he, whose manners and whose life are such,
That all who know, admire, and none can praise
too much?

Behold! attention on him waits,

Promiscuous sects press to his gates,

So strong in reason, and in thought so wise,
Each man is struck with awe, each woman with
surprise.

Behold him, in persuasion warm,

His *Pathos* melts, his precepts charm!

See him now lab'ring with some truth profound!
He shakes the stubborn soul, and pours conviction
round.

Who can like him the breast inspire

With holy love, seraphick fire?

Who can like him (in ev'ry science read)
Instruct the living now, and now embalm the
dead?

Ye Stoicks rouse, nor longer rest,

Drive the cold passion from your breast,

With gen'rous *A—y* chuse the better part,
At once to form the mind, and cure the vicious
heart.

Serene he hears base scandal fly,

Ye guilty, tremble for the lie!

His modest innocence shall guard his fame,
And heav'n applaud his deeds, and man revere
his name.

Let *A—y's* name the poet's grace,

His name enobles all his race,

His rising race shall all his virtues prove,
Great, in their godlike fire, and in their country's
love.

TAUNTONIENSIS.

On an Almanack sent to a LADY.

EMblem of beauty! which the fair
Esteem as only worth their care!
In gold and vellum gayly bound,
And seal'd with silver clasps around!
This quick transmits thro' either eye
Desire and curiosity;
We long to look within the shrine,
And call the glitt'ring idol *mine*;
'Tis done! O cheat of mortal things!
What cruel disappointment stings!
No wit we find, with lasting pow'r,
To charm us in the lonely hour,
No solid sense to mend the heart,
No depths of wealth-acquiring art,

Alas! of transient date, behold

An *Almanac*, how quickly old!

How quickly thrown as useless by,

You know fair nymph as well as I.

Be this to *Chloe's* charms apply'd,

And *Saccharissa's* lofty pride;

The dimpled cheek, the graceful air,

Whate'er is sweet, whate'er is fair,

Is but the vellum and the gold,

In which an almanac grows old.

But you shall boast a longer reign,

Whose mind can virtue's charms retain,

Virtue, while toasts on toasts arise,

And toast on toast successive dies.

Virtue and you, secure from harms,

Shall flourish in unfading charms.

*A Reply to Miss L——'s Answer to A. B.
Curate. (See December Mag. p. 568.)*

Fletitious *L.* whoe'er thou art,

Correct thy vanity of heart.

Wou'd'st thou, a bliss reserv'd for me,

Appear the charmer of *A. B.*

To me that billet was address'd,

And I with joy the curate's guest.

The cups, the biscuits, all the treat,

Shew'd, as you say, a rich conceit.

Warm as the water was my lip,

I therefore could in safety sip.

But you so critical and shy,

Are sick and sour you know not why.

Believe me, if his chairs or no

My weight from any other 'know,

With equal ease I never sat,

Or join'd in such amusing chat.

He fear'd, and was impatient too,

He hop'd, good miss, but not for you;

The truth he wrote; I've long believ'd

His vows, nor have been once deceiv'd.

Nor just alone to me, the youth

Was ever fam'd for love of truth.

An invitation! from the curate!

Poor squeamish girl! she can't endure it!

So when the grapes beyond his pow'r,

Hung tempting, *Reynard* cry'd, they're sour.

Your days, your nights spend how you

But leave contented folks at ease. [please

To snarle without the pow'r to bite,

Is on yourself to turn your spite.

Seem what you are, and then you do well,

For, I assure you, I'm the true

L.

Verses on the Entrance of a New Year.

Great God! to thee what gratitude I owe;

The source of all that I enjoy below;

Past blessings not thy gracious care suffice,

New mercies still with each new moment rise;

Nor this the least (for which my thanks I pay)

To live to see another new-year's day!

With the old year, may the old man be gone,

And, with the new, may I the new put on!

Oh, to supply new time, new grace, be thine,

New heart, new spirit, and new life be mine!

Jan. 1, 1749.

CYNTHIO.

Historical Chronicle, January 1749.

SUNDAY, Jan. 1.



THE King, with the Duke, and the Princess Amelia, went to the chapel royal, and heard a sermon by Dr Gally; the Knights of the three orders appear'd in their collars; but the new year's ode was not performed, being Sunday.

WEDNESDAY 4.

The young Princes and Princesses, sons and daughters of the Pr. and Prs of Wales, with some youths of quality, acted the tragedy of *Cato* (which they had before rehearsed on the 31st ult.) before a numerous assembly at Leicester house, with great applause; the part of *Portius* was acted by Pr. George; *Juba*, Pr. Edward; *Cato*, Master Nugent; *Sempronius*, Master Evelyn; *Lucius*, Master Montagu; *Decius*, Lord Milfington; *Syphax*, Ld North's son; *Marcus*, Master Madden; *Marcia*, Prs Augusta; *Lucia*, Prs Elizabeth. (See the pretty Prologue and Epilogue, p. 37.)

SUNDAY 8.

Jackson and *Carter*, the two outlaw'd smugglers in Newgate, were brought into the press-yard, stripped, and washed with vinegar, and afterwards dressed in two new suits of cloaths, sent them by the government.—Next day they were order'd to *Chichester* goal.

WEDNESDAY 11.

Were convey'd from the New Goal, Southwark, to *Gravesend*, for transportation during life, *Charles Deacon* and *Wm Bettragh*, both of the *Manchester* rebel regiment; *Henry* and *Robert Moore*, brothers; *Donald* and *Curry Mackenzie*, brothers; and *Walter Mitchell*, and *David Oliphant* of *Edinburgh*; some of them went off with white, and others blue ribbons in their hats.—*Furnival*, of the *Manchester* regiment, was discharged; *Weelden* was reprieved for a certain term of years, and to be discharged; *Charles Gordon*, and *Watson* had liberty to transport themselves where they please.

At night were uncommon flashes of lightening, by which a centinel in the *Privy Gardens*, *Whitehall*, and a man on *Black-beath*, were struck blind.

The number of land forces in *Great Britain* for this year, including commission and non-commission officers, will be 18,857 men.

For this number voted 295

For 15,000 only 181

Majority 114

(Gent. Mag. JANUARY 1749.)

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year ensuing, viz.

Berkshire, Wilmot Baker of Moulsoford, Esq;
Bedfordshire, Tho. Crawley of Dunstable, Esq;
Buckinghamsh. Thomas Leigh of Iver, Esq;
Cumberland, Henry Richmond Brougham of Highead, Esq;

Cheshire, George Leigh of Oughttrington, Esq;
Camb' and Hunt' Peter Standley, Esq;
Devonshire, John Rogers of Plymstock, Esq;
Dorsetsh. Julines Beckford of Steepleton, Esq;
Derbyshire, Henry Every of Eggington, Esq;

Essex, John Fishpool of Billerica, Esq;
Gloucestershire, Tho. Winston of Stapleton, Esq;
Hertfordshire, Nicholson Calvert of Hundsdon, Esq;
Herefordshire, Jn Delahay of Peterchurch, Esq;
Kent, Richard Hornsby of Herton Kinby, Esq;
Leicestersh. Philip Bainbrig of Lockington, Esq;
Lincolnshire, Christopher Neville of Grantham, Esq;
Monmouthsh. Sydenham Shipway of Caldicot, Esq;
Northumberland, Gawen Aynsley, jun. of Little Harle, Esq;

Northamptonsh. Richard Woodford of Northampton, Esq;

Norfolk, Tho. Sotherton of Taverham, Esq;
Nottinghamsh. Wm Chaworth of Aunsley, Esq;
Oxfordsh. John Pollard of Finmore, Esq;

Rutlandshire, Charles Smith, Esq;
Shropshire, Charlton Leighton, Esq;
Somersetsh. Matthew Spencer of Pull, Esq;

Staffordshire, John Wyrley, Esq;
Suffolk, Thomas White of Taffington, Esq;
Southamptonsh. Wm Sloane of South Stoneham, Esq;

Surry, Jeremiah Clutchley of Southwark, Esq;
Sussex, John Fuller of Heathfield, Esq;
Warwickshire, Wilson Aylesbury, Esq;
Worcestershire, Postponed.

Wiltshire, Thomas Cowper of Sarum, Esq;
Yorkshire, John Bouchier of Penningborow, Esq;

S O U T H - W A L E S.

Brecon, Wm Bridges of Brecon, Esq;
Carmarthen, Jn Lewis of Llwynyfortune, Esq;
Cardigan, Lewis Pryse of Abernathychan, Esq;
Glamorgan, Joseph Price of Gelly-hire, Esq;
Pembroke, Thomas Picton of Poyston, Esq;
Radnor, Morgan Evans of Llwynbarried, Esq;

N O R T H - W A L E S.

Anglesea, Owen Wynn of Penheskin, Esq;
Carnarvon, Charles Allanson of Vaenol, Esq;
Denbigh, John Mostyn of Sgreit, Esq;
Flint, J. Broughton Whitehall of Broughton, Esq;
Merioneth, Owen Holland of Pentre Mawr, Esq;
Montgomery, Thomas Lloyd of Trefnant, Esq;

SATURDAY 14.

The old men in the three regiments of foot-guards, were draughted out to do duty as invalids in the forts of England.

The post-boy, with the *Swaffham* mail, was robb'd between that town and *Thetford*, by two highwaymen, who carry'd off several bags and letters; for apprehending them the usual reward of 200*l.* is offer'd, for one, or more, besides that given by act of parliament.

F

Sir

Sir Michael Foster, one of the judges of the King's Bench, Baron Clive, and Sir Thomas Birch, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, appointed to try the *Sussex* smugglers, were met at *Midhurst* by the D. of *Richmond*, and at 5 o'clock they arrived at the bishop's palace at *Chichester*.

SUNDAY 15.

The said judges, attended by the Duke, the mayor and aldermen, went to the cathedral, and heard a sermon preach'd by Dean *Aspurnham*, from *Ezra* vii. 26, 27. *Whofoever will not do the law of thy God, and the law of the king, let judgment be executed speedily upon him, whether it be unto death, or to banishment, or to confiscation of goods, or to imprisonment; and blessed be the Lord God of our fathers, who hath put such a thing as this in the king's heart.*

The BOTTLE BUBBLE.

MONDAY 16.

A Person advertised that he would, this evening, at the Theatre in the Hay-market, play on a common walking-cane the music of every instrument now used, to surprising perfection; that he would, on the stage, get into a tavern quart bottle, without equivocation; and, while there, sing several songs, and suffer any spectator to handle the bottle; that, if any spectator should come mask'd he would, if requested, declare who they were; that, in a private room, he would produce the representation of any person dead, with which the party requesting it should converse some minutes as if alive, &c. to begin half after 6.

Accordingly a great company came, waited till 7 o'clock; then growing impatient and noisy, a person came before the curtain, and declared, that if the performer did not appear, the money should be returned; one in the pit then crying out, *For double prices the conjurer will go into a pint bottle*, a tumult began, and a person in one of the boxes threw a lighted candle on the stage, the greatest part of the spectators hurried out, and the mob breaking in, they tore down the inside of the house, and burnt it in the street, making a flag of the curtain, which was placed on a pole in the middle of the bonfire. During this confusion the money, which was secur'd in a box, according to contract with the owner of the house, was carried off. Several persons of high rank being present, the pick pockets made a good booty, and a great general's rich sword was lost, for the recovery of which a reward of 30 guineas was advertised.

Cur in theatrum (hoc), Cato, severo venisti?

TUESDAY 17.

Came on the choice of a recorder for London, in room of Sir John Stracey, Kt. dec. The candidates, counsellor Morton, and counsellor Adams, having equal votes out of 22 aldermen present, the Lord Mayor gave his casting vote for counsellor Adams, who was called and sworn into the office; but the salary is reduced from 400*l.* to 200*l.* per Ann.

E. of Sandwich arrived from Holland.

Monday, Tuesday, & Wednesday, 16. 17. 18.

Were arraigned, try'd and convicted of the murders of Galley, and Chater (See p. 28) the seven smugglers mentioned in the paragraph E F G on the evidence of John Royce and William Steel (called Stevens in some papers) accomplices Tho. Shearer, Esq; Wm and Rich. Galley, Geo. and Tho. Austen, Wm Lamb, Wm Scardefield, Edw. Holton, Rob. Jenks, Jane Pescod, Edw. Sone, Wm Garnet, Geo. Pate, and Greentree. Nothing appearing against Comlcach he was discharged.

THURSDAY 19.

Was held a general court of the S. Sea company, when a dividend of 2 per Ct. for the half year's interest, due at Christmas last on their capital stock, was declared, payable next Feb. 9.

Were executed near Chichester; condemn'd the 17th and 18th, Wm Carter, Benj. Tapner, John Cobby, John Hammond, Richard Mills, sen. and Ric. Mills, his son, smugglers, for the horrid murders of Chater and Galley [See p. 28-9] The 4 first to be hung in chains.—They were attended by two ministers, and all but Mills and his son (who took no notice of each other, and thought themselves not guilty, because not present at the murder) shew'd great marks of penitence. Tapner, with Carter, gave good advice to y^e spectators, and desired diligence might be used to take Richards, as the cause of their coming to this wretched end.—Young Mills smiled several times at the hangman, who was a discharged marine, and having ropes too short for some of them, was puzzled to fit them: old Mills being forced to stand on tiptoe to reach the halter, desir'd that he might not be hang'd by inches.—It is very remarkable that the Mills's were so rejoiced on being told they were not to be hang'd in chains, that death seem'd to excite no terror in them, and that Jackson was struck with such horror on being measured for his irons, that he soon after expired.

Cobby and Hammond are hung in chains at Cosley Isle, on the beach where they sometimes landed their goods; Tapner is

is hung at *Rock's Hill* on the *London Road*; and *Carter* at *Rake*, near the place where *Galley* was buried.

—*Jackson* and the two *Mills* are buried in one grave, near the place of execution, over which is to be a pyramid, with an inscription of their crime.

Sam. Dormer, otherwise *Little Sam*; *Edmund Richards*; *Henry Sheerman*, otherwise *Little Harry*; and *John Mills*, are not yet taken; but the greatest diligence is used to bring them to justice.

A reward of 50*l.* was advertised (and a pardon to a non-murderer) for apprehending *Jeremy Curtis*, *John Mills*, a person call'd *Rob*, otherwise *Little Fat-back*, and *Thomas Winter*, for forcing away *Richard Hawkins*, whose body was found in a pond in *Parham-Park, Suff.*

—*Winter* is since apprehended; and *John Mills* was seen to go over *Hynd-beath*, soon after the judges, who were going to *Chichester* to try his father, brother, &c.—His brother being told this, after sentence, ask'd if any robbery was committed, for he did not know how his brother *Jack* could subsist without it.

FRIDAY 20.

Being the birth-day of his R. H. the Pr. of *Wales*, who then enter'd the 43d year of his age, was observed as usual.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Baily*, when *Joseph Mapham* was capitally convicted of filing guineas and *Portugal* pieces. (*Usher Gebagan*, and *Terence Conner* were convicted of the same the Monday before) *John Forster*, for stealing 25 *l.* in money, and *Eliz. Watson*, for returning from transportation, were condemn'd the day before; the woman was found quick.

THURSDAY 26.

At a court of ld mayor, aldermen, and common council,—*Resolved*, “that the thanks of this court be given to *Geo. Heathcote, Esq;* (See p. 30.) for his uniform, active, and disinterested conduct in every station of public trust; for his many and great services done this metropolis, as magistrate and representative in parliament; for his zeal and laudable endeavours to promote the trade and prosperity of his fellow citizens; and for his exemplary public spirit and independence in making the preservation of the laws and liberties of his country the constant and invariable rule of all his actions.”—His resolution was moved for by alderman *Gascoigne*, and passed, after some debate, almost unanimously; and *Miles Man, Esq;* the town clerk, was ordered to transmit it to Mr *Heathcote*.

Notwithstanding the peace, 1,287,400 *l.* has been granted for the military since Christmas.

TUESDAY 31.

The crews of several ships of war, having waited on the lords of the admiralty with a petition for their wages and prize-money, had orders for their tickets to be immediately made out, and paid; and also for the speedy payment of their prize-money.

SHIPWRECKS, &c.

Great damages have been done this month by the high winds and floods, and many lives lost. The *Wolf* sloop of war was shipwreck'd on the coast of *Ireland*, and the captain, *Veachel*, with 90 of his men, his wife, and filter-in-law drown'd, and not an officer saved but the gunner.—The *Neptune, Whittle*, from *Chester* to *Dublin*, with near 100 passengers, was cast away, and all perished aboard.—The *Hope*, from *Curacao* to *Amsterdam*, 30 guns, and 100 men, worth above 100,000 *l.* was lost the 16th Inst. off *Weymouth*.—At *Skepperton*, by the high winds and floods, the ferry-boat for passing the *Thames*, was sunk, with a waggon and 5 passengers in it; the people were sav'd, but 5 horses drown'd.—The temporary bridge at *Walton* (See Vol. xviii. p. 329) was also much damaged.—At *Barnstaple* in *Devon*, the tide overflow'd many houses; and at *Appledore*, not far from thence, washed away a whole street, and drown'd many inhabitants.—At *Folkstone*, in *Kent*, on the 11th, the wind strong at S. W. and a spring tide, attended with an extraordinary swell (the tide running with the wind) the surge of the sea carried away almost all the beach from before the town, and did but little more damage. On the 12th, the tide wash'd away part of a house, at the south head of the town, and smash'd the boats. His majesty's watch-house was in so much danger that the officers quitted it: when the tide abated, the beach was clean carried away, almost knee-deep all along the town. Goods were washed out of the houses, as coppers, barrels, tubs, wearing cloaths, &c. and so many capsterns torn up, that the damage of them is 150 *l.* and the whole near 1000 *l.*

F I R E S.

On the 14th the house of Mr *Howell* in *Thames-street* was consumed, and two others damaged—On the 8th, were burnt a hosier's with 9 others in *Blackmanstreet, Southwark*; the hosier was imprisoned as the incendiary.—The 16th, part of the king's new victualling-office, near *Deptford*, was consumed, with the stores in it, and two lighters that lay at the wharf; the tide being out, the firemen play'd several barrels of beer on the flames; the damage is computed at 200,000 *l.*

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

Dec. 25. **L**ady of Sir James Daffwood, Bt, deliver'd of a son.

JAN. 5. Lady of Sir Samuel Manning, — of a son and heir.

9. — of Tho. Phipps, Esq; in Bedford-row, — of a son.

14. — of Hen. Fox, Esq; secretary at war, — of a son.

— of Wm Drake, Esq; member for Agmondesham, — of a son.

15. — of Matthew Lamb, Esq; member for Peterborough, — of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

JAN. 2. **R**obert Belingfley of Nantwich, Cheshire, Esq; marry'd to Miss Anne Hazels of Solehull, Warwickshire.

9. Tho. Brand, Esq; member for Shoreham, — to Lady Caroline Pierpont, aunt to the D. of Kingston.

12. James Harrison of Chelsea, Esq; — to Miss Margaret Carleton, daughter to the late subdean of the chapel royal.

Joshua Restraw, Esq; Portugal merchant, — to Miss Cooling of Newington.

14. Robert Lynch, Esq; eldest son of Sir Henry Lynch, Bt, of Castle Carra, Ireland, — to Miss Jane Barker, daughter and sole heiress to late Fra. Barker of Sibton, Suffolk, 50,000 l.

Roger Comberbach, jun. of Chester, Esq; — to Miss Fanny Swetenham, only child of Edmund Swetenham of Somerset Booths, Cheshire.

16. John Carmichael of Castle Craig, Esq; — to the eldest daughter of Wm Grant, Esq; advocate for Scotland.

19. Rushbrooke, Esq; barrister at law, — to Miss Edwards of Savage Gardens, with 12,000 l.

Rev. Mr Bouchery of Norholt, — to Miss Hales of Teddington.

25. Wm Woodley of Little Parndon, Essex, Esq; — to Miss Newth of Hertfordshire.

24. Walter Wade of Skipley, Yorkshire, — to only daug. of Mr Allenson of Hallifax, 20000 l.

28. Wm Briggs, Esq; of the custom-house, secretary to Mess. Wessels, — to Miss Perronet of Shoreham, Kent, 5000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

Capt. Lloyd of the Glasgow, Sept. 21, in his station at Carolina.

Lord Viscount St John, half-brother to Lord Boringbroke, at Naples.

Dec. 24. Ant. Henley of the Grange, Hants, Esq; of a mortification.

29. Tho. Boone, Esq; at Lee-Place, Kent.

Hum. Manwaring Howarth, only son of Sir Humphry Howarth, member for Radnorshire.

30. John Cox of St Mary Axe, Esq;

31. Dodding Bradshyl, Esq; a director of the East India company.

Lady of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, member for Huddington.

JAN. 1. Mr Ryan solicitor to the Adm.

Rev. Mr Peter Rae, in Scotland, a most ingenious mechanic, and maker of that admirable

astronomical clock at the D. of Queensbury, at Drumlanrig.

Lord Anne Hamilton, uncle to the Duke of Hamilton.

4. Tho. Moore, Esq; J. of P. for Middlesex. Harry Love, Esq; J. of P. for Norfolk.

Edm. Pike Heath of Surrey, Esq;

Charles Pillsworth, Esq; member last parliament for Aylesbury.

6. Dr Kingfley at Richmond.

Henry Pye, sen. of Berkshire, Esq;

7. Abr. Francia, a Jew wine merchant.

8. James Mendes, Esq; a Jew merchant.

9. Bryan Fairfax, Esq; uncle to Ld Fairfax, and long a commissioner of the customs. — He has left a very considerable fortune, with his collection of books, jewels, and curiosities, to Hon. Robert Fairfax, Esq; member for Maidstone.

12. Tho. Fenour, Esq; of the Temple.

John Stevenson, Esq; J. of P. for Cambridge.

16. Orlando Shuttleworth, Esq; youngest son of Rich. Shuttleworth, Esq; member for Lancashire.

17. Charles Eversfield of Sussex, Esq; many years representative for Horsham.

Sir Charles Tirrell, Bt, of Buckinghamshire.

20. Earl of Dalkeith's son, aged 5.

Edmund Aubrey, Esq; at Charing Cross.

21. Christopher Jefferson, Esq; member for Cambridge.

22. Mathew Concanen, Esq; sometime attorney general at Jamaica; and author of several pieces of poetry.

Wm Hinton of Gray's Inn, Esq; aged 78.

23. Dr John Coningham, a physician to the London infirmary.

26. James Lever, Esq; a bank director.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St James's, **T**HE Rt Hon. George Dunk, Jan. 11. E. of Halifax, and the Rt Rev. Thomas, Lord Bishop of London, were sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

Whitehall, Jan. 17. To Sir Ed. Laurence of Huntingdonshire, (and in default of issue male to his nephew Isaac Wollaston of Lotwesty, Leicestershire,) the dignity of a Bart.

James Cresset, Esq; — auditor to the Prince of Wales.

From other Papers.

THE Duke of Richmond, appointed high Steward of Chichester, in room of the late D. of Somerset, who had enjoy'd that post since the reign of King James II.

Rich. Myddelton, Esq; of Chirk Castle, member for Denbigh, — custos rotularum of Denbighshire.

Tho. Potter, Esq; member for St Germain's — secretary to the Prince of Wales.

Hon. Col. York, — envoy to Paris.

Mr Brown, adjutant in Fuller's Reg. of foot — agent, in room of

Capt. Wilson, — major of the same.

M^r James Dalrymple, — a cornet in the

Duke's

Duke's dragoons, for his good behaviour, as a volunteer, in the late rebellion.

Mr John Bampton, — surveyor of the fortifications in the isle of Wight and Southampton, in room of Mr Daniel Lovegrove, preferr'd.

Ensign John Travers, — Lieut. in Read's Reg. in room of

Lieut. Phineas John Edgar, — Lieut. Capt. in room of

Lt Capt. John Catillon, — Capt. in room of

Capt. Dambon, — Major, in room of

Major Orway, — Lieut. Col. of the same.

Lieut. Lardner, — Capt. in Col. Lee's Reg.

Capt. Wolf of Barrel's Reg. — Major of

Sackville's Reg.

Major Scott of Guise's Reg. who so gallantly defended Fort William in the late rebellion, —

Lieut. Col. in Hopson's Reg. late Fuller's, at Cape Breton.

Major Young of Naizon's dragoons, — Lt Col. in Montague's dragoon guards.

Capt. James Campbell, — commander of the Chesterfield at Barbadoes.

Capt. Russel, — of the Leostoff, 20 guns.

James Horsley, Esq; — collector of the customs for the isle of Wight.

John Manwaring, Esq; — collector of the duties at Nantwich.

Mr Thompson, — master of the train of artillery.

Mr Passmore, — chief clerk to the comptroller of the storekeeper's accounts of the navy, in room of Joseph Holder, Esq; resign'd.

Mr Stephen Coleston, — surveyor of the works at Sheerness.

Mr Wm Stonehouse, — master builder in Chatham yard.

E. of Lincoln, — comptroller of the customs, with a reversionary grant to his son.

Mr Stephen Williamson, — clerk to the commissioners at Plymouth.

Mr Francis Gibbons, — storekeeper to Gibraltar, in room of Mr Deale, preferr'd.

Mr Sharp, — a collector of the excise.

John Rirtles, Esq; — consul at Genoa.

Sir Wm Milner, Bart, — receiver general of the licences of publick houses. (Poyntz, d.)

Mr Putter, — accomptant receiver of the excise.

Slingby Bethel, Esq; chosen alderman of Wallbrook ward, in room of George Heatbete, Esq; who resign'd. (See p. 31, 43.)

Mr Putter, — accomptant receiver of the excise.

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Whitehall, Jan. 21. — To grant unto John Dalton, M. A. the dignity of a prebendary of the cathedral of Worcester. (Inett, dec.)

Jan. 28. — Unto Jonathan Shipley, D.D. the dignity of a canon of the cathedral church of Christ, Oxford. (Bp of Landaff, preferr'd.)

From other Papers.

Rev. Mr Castle, master of Bennet college, Cambridge, appointed Dean of Hereford.

Mr John Jago, — rector of St Peter Tavy, Devonshire.

Mr Geo. Henning, — of Poole, Dorsetsh.

Mr John Carter, — of Southwold, Suffolk.

Mr Goddard, — of Westley, Suffolk.

Mr May, fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, — rector of St Botolph, Cambridge.

Hon. and Rev. Mr Harvey, — rector of Shottelsey, Suffolk.

Mr Drake, fellow of Trinity college, Camb.

— rector of Blickling, Surrey, 300l. per Ann.

Mr Barker, — of Range, Suffolk, 150 l.

Mr Story, — vicar of Wickham Skeith, Suffolk. (Gibbs resign'd.)

Dr Taylor, prebendary of Westminster, —

minister of the chapel in the Broadway, who

chose Rev. Mr Downes, rector of St Michael,

Woodstreet, his assistant preacher.

Rev. Edw. Cresset, M. A. elected Bp of

Landaff, had a grant, passed the great seal, of

the confirmation of a doctor of divinity.

Rev. Mr Greene of St John's college, Camb.

— divinity professor. (Whalley dec.)

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

James Hotch- & Brettenham, R. & Suffolk.

his, M. A. & Balsbam, R. & Cambridgesh.

John Byrdall, & Dunsford, V. & Devonshire.

M. A. & Dunsford, R. & Ditto.

E — N K R — P T S 1748.

Robert Leigh of Asoul, Lancash. dealer.

William Jackson of Marlborough, sailcloth maker.

John Eviot of Chichester, Sarey, hatter.

Nicholas Ekroth of Tower Hill, merchant.

John Smart of Shoreditch, brickmaker.

William Cooke of St Albans, cheesemonger.

And. Bradley of Hallfield, Derbysh. cheese-factor.

Batholomew Alton of London, merchant.

James Julien of St Martin's in the Fields, wine merchant.

Jeremy Vickers of Leeds, fluff weaver.

William Yates of Edgworth, Middx. dealer.

Joseph Harris of Buckingham, mercer.

John Ary of Barton upon Humber, chapman.

Robert Miller of Toosham, Devon. merchant.

Joseph Gedhill of Aberford, Yorksh. mercer.

John Cruikshank of Billiter Square, merchant.

William Battey of St James Westminster, bricklayer.

Thomas Young late of Portsmouth, dealer, shopkeeper.

A DIALOGUE on the FIREWORKS.

Country Tradesman.

When will Profusion leave a Bankrupt realm?

When Folly cease? and Prudence guide the

helm?

Court Politician.

O! when will dull mechanics cease to prate,

With blind presumption, on affairs of state!

To break a glorious peace lest France should

dare,

'Tis right to shew, We've powder still to spare.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS

conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to

Jan. 7. appoint the most Rev. Father

in God, Matthew Archbp of York, his majesty's high almoner.

— To order a conge d'elire to the Arch-

deacon and chapter of the cathedral church of

Landaff, empowering them to elect a Bishop of

that See, the same being void by the translation

of the Rt Rev. father in God, Dr John Gil-

bert to the See of Salisbury: And also his

majesty's letter recommending to the said

archdeacon and chapter, the Rev. Edmund Cres-

set, M. A. to be elected Bp thereof.

RUSSIA and the NORTH.

ON the 29th ult. the Empress, with the grand duke and dutchess, arrived at *Moscow*, on sledges, in 60 hours, being 360 *English* miles.—Her majesty is to hold a national synod of archbishops and bishops for a reformation of discipline, &c.—The countess and senatrix of *Eckblad* has been made a member of the royal academy of *Sweden*, for her many valuable experiments in the art of œconomy, and the prince, who is president, has granted her his royal patent for publishing them.—Some extraordinary affair seems to be on the tapis, a *German* prince having demanded of *France* 40,000 auxiliaries.

I T A L Y.

The mutual evacuation of conquests has not yet been performed; but the *Austrian* prisoners at *Genoa*, and the *Genoese* hostages at *Milan* have been released.—The remonstrances of the K. of *Sardinia*, against the *Spaniards'* demolition of the fortifications of *Monimelian* in *Savoy*, being ineffectual, he ordered as much of the works of the citadel of *Placentia* to be ruined, and gave notice of it to the commissaries at *Nice*, on which the *Spaniards* desisted.

Avignon, Jan. 6. On the 2d, at five in the evening, the eldest son of the Chevalier de *St George*, who had been here ever since the 24th of last month, made his public entry into this capital, with great solemnity, being in a coach and six with the Lord *Dunbar*, preceded by a troop of the Pope's horse, and followed by coaches of the nobility, and repair'd to the archiepiscopal palace, where he had a supper and a ball, and was complimented with addresses from the tribunals, and also a firework. He sent, by the *French* officer who conducted him to *Pont-Beauvoisin*, a letter to the king, to inform his majesty, among other matters, that he had left in his hotel at *Paris* the sum of 600,000 livres in specie, and to remind him that there were 800,000 livres of his pension in arrears, of which he stood in need.

G E R M A N Y.

Hanover. The troops of this electorate are to be new cloth'd after *Easter*, in our own manufacture from *Göttingen*, and all foreign utensils for soldiers are strictly forbid; and for the peace no rejoicings or fireworks are to be exhibited.

Mecklenbourg. The long differences between the duke and the nobility are terminated, to the great satisfaction of

the people, who were oppressed on both sides for want of a proper judicature to relieve them.

F R A N C E.

The count de *Maurepas* has proposed a scheme for regulating the *French* sugar colonies, by which every settlement is obliged to furnish a certain quantity of the necessaries of life, before they shall be allowed to cultivate sugar, or any other saleable commodities; this is approved as the only means of preventing the ruin of these plantations, which would have been inevitable, if the war had continued 9 months longer.—Arrived lately at *Rochforte*, a ship of 84 guns, and two of 50, very stout, and well built, from *Quebec*; whither orders are dispatch'd to build 100 ships of war from 90 to 50 guns, which are to be compleated in 3 or 4 years; and there are actually on the stocks, in the several ports of *France*, about 80 transports.—Madame *Adelaide* will speedily be married to the duke of *Savoy*, and Madame *Victoria* to prince *Xavier* of *Saxony*, who is invited by the nobility of *Poland* to reside at *Warsaw*, where he will have a numerous and splendid court of young nobles. (See p. 22 H.) A third match is projected between the princess *Elizabeth*, daughter to Don *Philip*, and the prince of *Conde*, who are to be educated at this court.—The subject for the prizes in the *French* academy, to be delivered next Aug. 25, is, "The advantages that attend such as have labour'd under an adverse fortune." The prize for poetry has for its subject, "The affection shewn by the *French* to their kings, manifested from public monuments."

N E T H E R L A N D S.

Brussels, Jan. 28. "This morning the Fr. (who had quitted *Mechlin*, *Louvain*, &c. some days before) evacuated this city, after near two years possession, and the *Imperialists* immediately entered the place under a general discharge of the artillery.—The same day the island of *Cadant*, and all the towns and forts in *Dutch Flanders* were restored.—But as the works of *Mons*, *Aeth*, *Charleroy*, *Menin*, and *Oudenarde* are destroyed, the great towns of *Brussels*, *Ghent*, and others, lie open to the power of the *French*.—The *Dutch* prisoners in *France*, making 13,400 men, are marching homeward.—The Empress proposes to re-fortify with the assistance of the *Dutch*, some of the forementioned fortresses, for a barrier.

Bill of Mortality from			
Dec. 27, to Jan. 24.			
Christened.			
Males	544	}	1110
Females	566		
Buried			
Males	933	}	1861
Females	928		
Under 2 Years old	551		
Between 2 and 5	187		
5 and 10	51		
10 and 20	49		
20 and 30	147		
30 and 40	224		
40 and 50	225		
50 and 60	157		
60 and 70	127		
70 and 80	91		
80 and 90	41		
90 and 100	11		
100 and 101	0		
	1861		
Within the walls	55		
Without the walls	453		
In Mid. and Surry	831		
City & Sub. West.	386		
	1861		
Weekly Jan. 3.	461		
	10.		
	17.		
	24.		
	1861		
Wheat Peck Load is. 16d			
Hops best 3l. 10s.			
Hay per load 56s.			

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in JANUARY, 1749.															
BANK.		E.-India.		South Sea		South Sea		4per Cent.		4per Cent.		Lottery		3per Cent.	
Stock.				Ann. old Ann. new		Ann. old Ann. new		B. 1746.		B. 1747.		1747.		Annu.	
125 3/4	177 1/4	177 1/4	177	105 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/8	99 3/4	97 3/4	97 1/2	96 3/4	96 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
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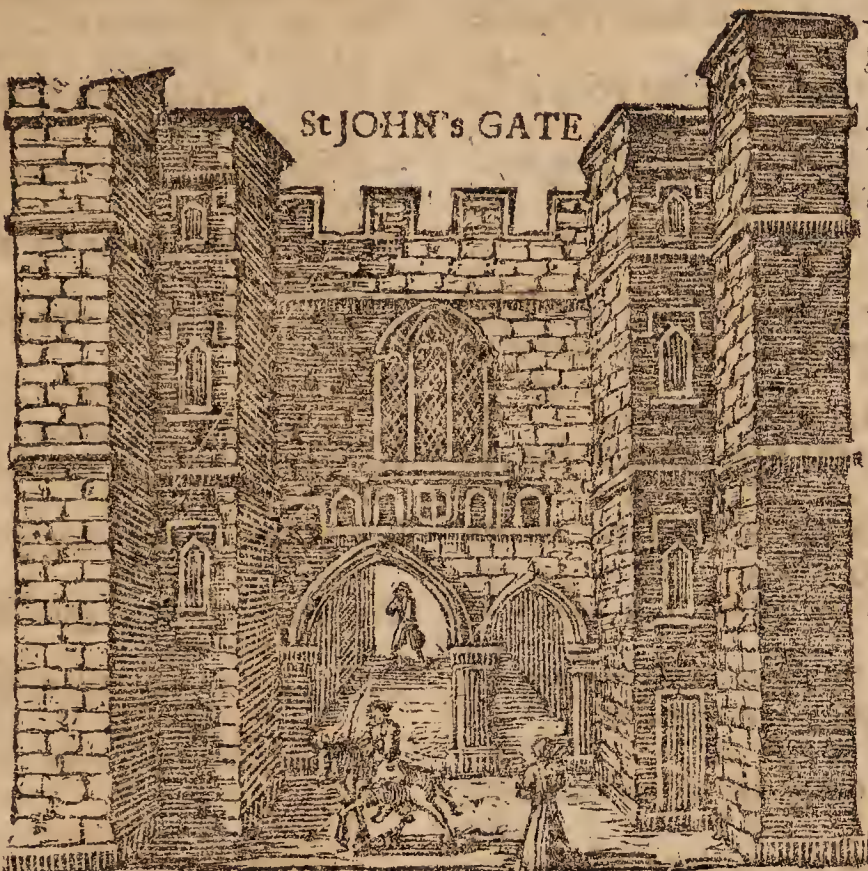
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59. — at St Thomas's, Southwark. By E. Sandercock. Waugh.
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 VIII. OF altar-worship.
 IX. CURIOUS remarks on <i>Noah's ark</i>;
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 preserved in it.
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T H E

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For F E B R U A R Y 1749.

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in opposition to the Motion made by
Ld L—m—ck and Ld B—lt—re,
for reserving a Portion of the Cap-
tures of Merchant Ships, in order to A
encourage the taking Ships of War;
and recommending, instead of it, a
further Encouragement to the com-
mon Sailors.

Mr Speaker,



S I cannot, without B
more than common
attention, hear the de-
bates upon a question,
that regards the ser-
vice in which I have
had the honour to
pass the greatest part of my life; and C
as my experience of the importance,
influence and strength of the *British*
navy, determines me to consider, as a
motion of great consequence, whatever
is offered to this house for its regulati-
on I cannot prevail with myself to sit
silent on this occasion.

The great bulwark of this nation,
Sir, is our naval force; a bulwark,
which, if kept carefully repaired, is
capable of excluding our enemies for
ever; and, in truth, the only fortifi-
cation by which we can be able to pre-
serve that security which is the founda- E
tion of public happiness. This parti-
cular service, so necessary to the very
existence of this government, lies at
present under sufficient hardships and
disadvantages; let us take care how
we subject it to any further or greater
inconveniences, lest they should render F
the service insupportable to our sailors,
which must end in the utter ruin of this
country. Yet such inconveniences, the

regard which I have for the two no-
ble Lords, who made and seconded the
motion, will not hinder me from dis-
covering in their proposal, which, if
in an evil hour it should pass into a
law, will break the spirits of the *Brit-
ish* sailors, too much depressed al-
ready, by taking away a part of that
reward, which the legislature has
thought fit to confer upon them, and
by the hope of which, they are sup-
ported in the innumerable dangers and
hardships, which they daily undergo;
and undergo, give me leave to say (I
speak of the common sailors) with an
alacrity, courage, and cheerfulness,
which can hardly be expected from
men, whose miseries are hourly aggra-
vated by oppression; and who have,
therefore, so little reason to love the
community for which they suffer.—
Their reward will, by a law like this,
be taken away, and taken away with-
out any reason, or any advantage. For
it may be considered as certain, that
D no man of spirit will omit an oppor-
tunity of attacking, taking or destroy-
ing the enemy's ships of war, for the
sake of his country, for the sake of his
own reputation, and for the fear he
must be in of an ignominious punish-
ment. If all these motives together,
if any one of them separate, is inca-
pable of working upon him, he must
be so far lost both to the sense of ho-
nour and shame, or, in other words,
his fear must be so predominant a pas-
sion in him, that you can never have
any hopes of inducing him to perform
his duty by any rewards. Our sailors
are already, by the nature of their em-
ployment, exposed to difficulties which
we cannot relieve, and to hardships
which

which we cannot redress; they endure, by the defective constitution, or improper conduct of our navy, many additional miseries, which I would contribute the utmost in my power to mitigate; but I can never give my consent to add to the calamities of a naval state, or to heap new burthens on it.

It seems rather necessary, Sir, to take into our consideration the service of the sea, and to appoint a committee to enquire into the cause of the present navy debt, that we may at last understand the reason why the present sea tickets bear such an enormous discount, and why the poor sailors and their families are forced to take up their wages at the loss of above half the sum for which their notes are given; a grievance surely worthy the consideration, worthy the attention, and infinitely worthy the redress of a *British* parliament; since, by a careful and effectual redress, it would save a prodigious number of honest, innocent, industrious and useful persons from starving.

The enormity of this destructive discount, is so great a discouragement to the naval power, that, in a little time, it will be impossible to carry on the service. Let us not, therefore, lose, in airy projects, or pernicious experiments, that time, which the pressing misery demands to be laid out on its relief.

This is, however, not the only, nor the greatest hardship of our sailors; there are other corruptions that require to be stopped, or defects which need to be supplied. Our fleets, which are defrauded by injustice, are first manned by violence, and maintained by cruelty. When our ships are to be fitted, an impress is sent into the streets, to bring those, who shall fall in the way, by force into the vessels; from that time they are, in effect, condemned to death; since they are never allowed to set foot again on shore, but turned over from ship to ship, and when they have finished one expedition, hurried into another, without any regard to the hardships they have undergone, or the

length of the voyage; so that they must live upon salt provisions, without their pay, till they shall be consumed by the scurvy, or die of some other distemper, which they have contracted by the hardships they have suffered, and the provisions on which they have been obliged to subsist: a practice so horrid and barbarous, that it is sufficient to deter any one from entering into the service at all, and to oblige those who are so unfortunate as to be engaged in it, to desert to the enemy, or fall upon the most desperate means to set themselves free from such dreadful servitude. Nor can it easily be guessed, why it has not provoked the sailors to some universal mutiny, which might produce the utter ruin of this kingdom; a consequence, which every day may be supposed to bring nearer, as the same cruelty grows perpetually more hateful by daily repetition.

Here, Sir, is a grievance which cannot be mentioned without horror, or remain unredressed without the greatest danger, and the most flagrant guilt. And, surely, it is an enquiry well worthy of this assembly, whether the royal navy may not be supplied by milder methods; for if any more convenient way can be found, and we neglect to use it, we are guilty of no less than the murder of those poor wretches, besides the loss of their service, and the danger of their revolt. All new discouragements, therefore, such as are now proposed, can have no other effect than that of making misery insupportable, and of heightening discontent to desperation.

But let us enquire whether the original reason of the motion be not unjust, and whether the first positions have not been too hastily advanced. It is affirmed, but hitherto without proof, that our sea-officers have been very diligent in taking rich prizes from the enemy, and at the same time extremely remiss and negligent in the attacking of ships of war; a reflection too general to be easily made out, and too severe to be silently admitted. I have been too long engaged in naval affairs, not to know

I know several of the sea-officers: I have, by those opportunities of knowing them, found them to be men who would omit no opportunity of being serviceable to their country; and, to A appeal from imagination to certain facts, several of them have shewn as much alacrity in attacking ships of war, as they have in taking merchant ships; nor do I doubt but the rest are ready to do it, whenever occasion shall offer. That this is the character, which at B least some of our officers deserve, is proved by the gallant behaviour of several, and particularly Capt. *Brett*. Did these gentlemen behave as if they wanted further encouragement to perform their duty? Did they not attack ships of superior force to their own, and C with such courage and skill as bring honour to themselves, their country, and the *British* flag? They shew'd that at least they wanted no new incitements to their duty, and that they thought merit desirable, without the recommendation of any new reward; and D this, Sir, would be the behaviour of every sea-officer, if a proper regard was shewn to desert in granting commissions; but I am afraid, that, during several of the last years, merit in an officer has been the least thing consider'd in his promotion; and, when E once that comes to be the case, how can we expect to see things in a better situation?

Here, Sir, is another grievance, which requires our serious and impartial examination; for, tho' I think I could be answerable for the behaviour F of most of our old sea-officers, I would not rashly venture to promise in favour of gentlemen who have lately been honoured with commissions, to the prejudice of those officers who have served the crown long and faithfully, and who have been displaced in favour of G this new set, not for want of military skill or courage, but of interest in boroughs and corporations; an interest which, in the present knowing age, has been discovered to be of more use H than any other, sufficient to supply the defect of any other skill civil or mili-

tary, and immediately to render a man equal to any employment. This interest is sufficient, not only to supply merit, but to excuse faults; not only to procure advancement, but to hinder degradation, however deserved, and to justify those, of whom every other motive of judgment would enforce the condemnation. A stop ought to be immediately put to this pernicious practice; for if it were once known, that preferment were still to accompany merit, and disgrace be the consequence of cowardice, you would soon see a general reformation.

An Hon. Gent. was pleased to say, that we could never expect justice from a court-martial; that at *Deptford*, after sitting so long a time, having at last done nothing. Now I must beg leave to differ with him, in my sentiments on that affair; for I will take upon me to say they have done a great deal. I am sure, Sir (and I appeal to every one who understands any thing of maritime affairs) that they have plainly pointed out where the fault lay, in every particular instance. Whether the sentences they have passed have been adequate to the crimes, is another consideration, for which the present is no proper time. As to other court martials, the honourable gentleman may perhaps have carried his censure too far; for I have been concerned in several, where, as far as I have been able to judge, justice has been administered in the most exact and impartial manner. Their sentences have been without reproach; but if, afterwards, those sentences have been revoked or mitigated, that cannot be said to be the fault of the court martial. When I commanded the fleet in the *Downs*, last year, I granted a commission for the trial of a captain of marines, his name* I have at present forgot, for misbehaviour and cowardice, aboard Capt. *Brett's* ship, the *Lyon*, in her engagement with the *Elizabeth*, a French man of war. The captain, who was president of the court-martial, I well know to be a person of great candour, humanity and tender-

cow.

* *Ruffane*, Vide Vol. xv. p. 387, 497.

ness, who would consider every thing the criminal could offer for his defence in the most favourable manner. But, after a fair and impartial trial, he was found guilty, from the strongest proofs of the facts laid to his charge, and accordingly received sentence of death. Here, Sir, the power of the court martial was at an end; the execution of their sentence depended on other decisions, by which it was changed into banishment, somewhere or other, into some region perhaps of happiness; for in what other terms can I mention banishment into *Guernsey* or *Jersey*, where he may live better with his infamy, than merit could have enabled him to live in *England*?

Another instance of the impartiality of courts martial, was the case of *Phillips*, Lieut. of the *Anglesea* man of war, which was taken by a *French* privateer. The captain being killed at the beginning of the engagement, the command in course devolved upon the Lieut. who struck to the *French* ship in a most scandalous manner. For this, Sir, he was try'd, the fact plainly proved; he was condemn'd to death, and executed according to his sentence.

It appears, therefore, that the foundation of this motion fails us, and that there is no such neglect of duty at sea, or, indeed, neglect in our courts martial, as has been supposed; but, that this zeal for amendment may find employment, let us examine a little into the land service, in which many grievances seem to call for reformation. At sea, several services of consequence, of very great consequence to the kingdom, have been performed since the commencement of the war. At land, not any have been undertaken with success, and yet we seem determined to go on, in spite of nature and fortune. And since it has been our fortune to mention martial courts, let us enquire into courts martial by land, and see what has been done there; what examinations they take, and what sentences they pronounce. This will be found a large field for enquiry, and perhaps for censure. What has been the result of

the famous court martial, lately held at *Whitehall*, to enquire into our late and almost fatal miscarriages in the North? [See p. 57.] Has it not been such a one as, I believe, never was known before? Have they not acquitted all those whom they tried, tho' several important witnesses were confessedly in *Scotland*? Here is, indeed, a mockery of inquisition, worthy of the intervention and examination of parliament. But I never yet found that any of the sea officers, I mean such as deserve the name of officers, ever wanted any encouragement to attack the enemy's ships of war at any time. I am sure I never dreamt of any such thing myself, nor I believe any of the officers under me; and yet there were no less than eleven ships of war taken and destroy'd, during the time I had the honour to command a squadron in his majesty's service, in the *West Indies*. There were six ships of war taken at *Carthagena*, three at *Porto Bello*, and two sloops at *Chagre*; and I'll take upon me to say there never was a brass farthing received for any of them. Sir, I am afraid this proposition may be attended with much greater evils than any I have yet hinted to you. I am afraid, if such an act should pass, it would put a very great power into the hands of the ministry; and ministers are a sort of persons in whom, I must own, I have no very great faith. Sir, I am one of those who verily believe a future judgment; but, Sir, I am an enemy to all implicit faith, and especially to implicit faith in ministers. Now, Sir, I look upon the passing such a bill as is proposed to you, to be taking a great step towards placing implicit faith in a minister; since it is giving a large sum of money into his hands, to be disposed of at his pleasure; 'tis giving an additional power of corruption into his hands, where too great a power is lodged already. I can, indeed, consider the scheme before us, as no other than the establishment of a fund for corruption; an opportunity given to persons in power of embezzeling a great part of the money which is justly the due

due of the poor sailors; for what can be expected but endless frauds, when it is to pass thorough the hands of dirty clerks, and low tools in office?

There is one thing, indeed, which ought to be amended; a very unequal distribution is made of the prize money between the officers and sailors; the sailors' part bearing no manner of proportion to that of the officers. By increasing the share of the sailors, you will increase their spirits and resolution. Let us, Sir, undertake something that may be of service to the fleet, instead of distressing it further: let us find out some method to prevent the death of so many men who daily perish for want of refreshments; and, for this end, let us resolve at least to change the present hateful method of impressing.

Such a method is not difficult to be found; for, in the last session of parliament, a scheme was started which would, in a great measure, have manned our fleet; and, at the same time, have prevented a most grievous evil; the pernicious practice of smuggling. The smugglers, Sir, not only exhaust our national wealth, and carry it to our enemies, but, at the same time, what is of infinitely worse consequence, they carry them intelligence of every step that is taken in this kingdom; so that they at once destroy our wealth and our honour, produce at once beggary and defeats. Nor can they bring back intelligence from our enemies; for upon their being admitted into the French ports, they are examined by the attendant, who, after he has received from them all the information they are able to give, swears them not to discover what they see there.

These wretches might not only be oppressed, but made useful, by the method then proposed; but that method was rejected, and another taken, which ought rather to be called an encouragement than a check: what reason could be urged for this conduct I know not; but it is the general opinion without doors, that the smugglers have powerful protection somewhere; and nothing has been yet done, by which that opinion can be weakened.

But, Sir, this is not the subject of debate at present; and, therefore, I hope it will be examined into at a more proper time. I hope that a time will come, when a committee shall be appointed to consider the state of the navy, and the cause of the vast debt with which it is at present incumber'd, and to propose methods proper for the more easy and speedy manning of the fleet; and that the poor sailors may receive their wages without paying a præmium of above one half, for the advance of the rest: these are enquiries, these are proposals, in which I have long wished to see the house engaged, and in which I shall be glad to give all the assistance in my power. Whatever may tend to alleviate the distresses of the poor sailors, I shall eagerly embrace; but I will never give my consent to any thing that may make their burthen still greater, which would be the effect of the present scheme.

[If the foregoing is inserted, you may expect more Speeches.]

Mr URBAN,

By inserting in your next Magazine a recipe for the making and discharging sky-rockets, you will highly oblige several of your constant readers, and particularly

Your humble servant

Pewsey, Wilts, Feb. 21, 1749. H. H.

IN answer to this request of our correspondent it must be observed, that tho' we cannot insert all the minute detail of making rockets in this month, yet in the present conjuncture, it may not be amiss to give a general idea of the nature and composition of the various kinds of fireworks used in public rejoicings; amongst which rockets, doubtless, claim the most eminent place.

The basis of all fireworks is *saltpetre*, which tho' it be of itself an incombustible substance, yet, when mixed with any inflammable matter, it yields a more sudden and violent flame than can be produc'd from any other body.

The combustibles most commonly mixed with saltpetre in the composition of fireworks, are brimstone and charcoal.

These three materials, well incorporated together in a proper proportion, and then separated into small lumps, called grains, compose gunpowder; but the vehement and momentary fire of gunpowder being inconsistent with the purposes of pyrotechnical representations, the principal skill of the artificer consists in producing from the same materials, a more manageable and more durable flame.

This may be effected by two methods, either

by increasing the quantity of brimstone and charcoal, or by ramming the composition hard.

By the last of these methods, gunpowder, if formed into a hard lump, may be made to fire gradually; for the flame will then apply itself successively to different parts of the hard body. By the first, that is, by varying the proportions of the brimstone and charcoal, not only the duration of the flame, but its colour and appearance may be considerably changed.

By one or both of these methods, all modern fireworks are chiefly constructed; tho' to add a more intense lustre and brilliancy to the flame, antimony, camphire, and steel filings, sometimes enter into the composition.

A general conception of the effects of different proportions of brimstone and charcoal may be formed from hence, that where a clear flame is sufficient, and it is not intended to spread to a great distance, as in port-fires, stars, blue-balls, &c. there a large dose of brimstone, and a small one of charcoal suffices; but where an extensive train of fire is wanted, as particularly in rockets, there a larger dose of charcoal is necessary, with a smaller proportion of brimstone; and it is still more effectual, if the charcoal, instead of being finely sifted, is more grossly powdered.

Upon these principles a skillful artificer is always prepared to suit his mixtures to the nature of his design, and has rarely the mortification of having his works either burn so precipitately as to differ little from the explosions of gunpowder, or so sluggishly as to yield no entertainment to the spectators.

After the composition, the next essential matter to be considered, is the case containing it. This, whether it be a fire-pump, a fountain, a ground ballon, &c. or a rocket, is always made of strong paper rolled round a wooden cylinder, and pasted between all its doubles. Cases of paper, thus formed, are preferable to those of wood, both as they are generally stronger, and as they have this great advantage, that when they burst or are blown up, their fragments never injure the spectators.

Into these paper cases the composition is rammed with a degree of force adapted to the nature of the design, taking care not to fill in more at a time than can be well driven together by the rammer; for if the mixture lies loose in any part, it generally happens that when the fire reaches that part, the whole blows up.

The first excellency of all fireworks, consisting in the brightness, quantity, and duration of the flame, all moveable fires, as wheels and rockets, have a great advantage over fountains, pumps, and other fixed fires; because the train of a moving fire always appears much more extensive than it really is.

Indeed, rockets must be confessed to be the most ingenious, and (if the artificial sun be excepted) the most beautiful of all pyrotechnical representations.

The artifice of the rocket consists in the conical cavity which is always left in it, and without which it would not at first be impelled in the direction of its axis, and in the addition of the long stick which is fastened to it; for if this were omitted, it would have no steady-

ness in its flight, but would be as irregular in its motion as a *serpent*.

The excellency of a rocket consists in the largeness of the train of fire it emits, the solemnity of its motion (which should be rather slow at first, but augmenting as it rises) the straightness of its flight, and the height to which it ascends.

As to this last circumstance, some letters, published in our *Magazine* for November last and *Supplement*, seem to confine that height to between 1300 and 1500 feet; but from some rude estimations lately made, it is believed that rockets will ascend to a much greater altitude, and it is hoped that some ingenious gentlemen will not fail to attend to the ensuing fireworks, in the manner recommended in the *Mag.* for Nov. p. 488; and that they would particularly remark the greatest height to which any of those numerous rockets shall ascend. It is farther recommended to all gentlemen of leisure and curiosity, to try the different sizes and compositions for rockets, mentioned in various authors, and to examine the heights which they respectively reach; this might furnish us with a more certain theory of those motions, than what we are at present masters of, and would be attended with many practical and philosophical advantages.

The pyrotechnical sun being already mentioned as an object, to which even the most perfect rockets are not to be compared, it may be acceptable to conclude these few observations with a description of that celebrated sun which is intended to be placed on the top of the triumphal arch in the green park, and which will, doubtless, be the most august and splendid article of all that will be there exhibited.—(About the 6th of April.)

This sun, as it is said, will be 20 feet in diameter, and will be composed of three circles of fire fountains, each circle containing 180 cases of composition. All these fountains will be ranged like the spokes of a wheel, with their mouths outermost. The first circle near the center, the second at a greater distance, and the third still more remote. These fountains will be placed in these circles alternately, that is, the mouths of the first circle opposite the intervals between the second, and the mouths of the second opposite the intervals between the third; and as they will be mixed up with steel dust, and will be all fired at the same instant, they will compose a body of the most brilliant light, of at least 50 feet in diameter. This luminous surface, by the darting of the flame of each fountain in a line from the center, will be strongly distinguished with the appearance of rays, after the manner in which the glory round the heads of saints is usually drawn by painters, and will on the whole, afford the grandest and most striking appearance hitherto invented by human art. For on occasion of a not very perfect representation of this kind, a *Spanish* writer has asserted, in the extravagant style of his country, "That it disgraced the real sun, and put the heavens to shame."

* * The LYON is described p. 89.

There hath been published this month, The Report of the Proceedings, and Opinion, of the Board of General Officers appointed to examine into the Conduct, Behaviour, and Proceedings of Lieut. Gen. Sir JOHN COPE, &c. A with a Preface containing the Reasons for this Publication, 4to.—As this book, besides representing many transactions in a very different manner from that in which they have been hitherto understood, contains a most ample, and authentick account of the rise, and progress of the late rebellion till the action of Preston-pans; We may, perhaps, in another number, give some extracts from the curious letters and informations contained in it.—At present, for want of room, we shall content ourselves with inserting the preface, which will convey to the reader a general idea of the work.

PREFACE to the Report, &c.

THE defeat at Preston-pans was attended by such a train of mischiefs, and laid the foundation of so many dangers, both to our own most excellent constitution, and the independency of Europe, that it was natural for every good subject, to treat, with the utmost marks of their displeasure, all those whom they conceived had contributed to this fatal event, either by cowardice, incapacity, or negligence. Indeed, upon this occasion, indignation was the duty of every honest mind; for none could consider this disgrace with calmness, but such as were secretly leagued with our enemies, or such as were insensible of the inestimable prerogatives which distinguish a subject of Great Britain from the inhabitants of all the rest of the globe.

From the beginning of the rebellion, and the first motion of the king's troops in Scotland, it was generally believed, that Sir John Cope had acted with less vigilance than he ought to have done; and all the advantages of the rebels, previous to the battle of Preston-pans, were, by the publick, imputed to his mismanagement; so that I think myself sufficiently authorized, by the concurrent opinion of mankind, to declare, that I considered all the difficulties in which the rebellion, afterwards, involved us, as entirely owing to the misconduct of Sir John Cope. And, that I may not be accused of having formed a confused and vague judgment, without having considered the particularities of the matter in question, I must beg leave

(Gent. Mag. FEB. 1749.)

to give a short journal of the proceedings of the king's troops, till the battle of Preston-pans, together with a distinct account of the censure of the publick on each part: Whence it will appear, that, whether our opinions were, or were not, well founded, yet we could not be accused of dealing in general surmises, only.

About the beginning of August 1745, it was first suspected by the government, that the pretender's son was either landed, or proposed to land, in the Highlands of Scotland. By the 8th or 9th of August, it was confirmed that he was on the Highland coast. On the 20th, Sir John Cope marched northward from Stirling, with all his foot. On the 26th, he arrived at Dalwhinny, where the great road divides into two; that on the right, leading to Inverness, and that on the left, passing over a remarkable mountain, call'd the Corriarrick, goes to Fort Augustus. At Dalwhinny intelligence was received, that the rebels had possessed themselves of the passes of the Corriarrick (the road our troops intended to take) and on this Sir John Cope, instead of pursuing his march to Fort-Augustus, as he had proposed, turned off by the righthand road, and arrived at Inverness the 29th. By this means the king's troops being all to the northward, except two regiments of dragoons, which were left about Stirling, and Edinburgh, the rebels immediately marched southward, and the dragoons giving them no interruption at the passage of the Forth, they crossed that river, and approach'd Edinburgh, the dragoons retreating, always, with great precipitation before them. On hearing that the rebels intended to advance towards the Low-lands, Sir John Cope left Inverness on the 4th of September, and arrived with his troops at Aberdeen on the 11th; there they were embark'd on board the transports, which had been collected for that purpose, and putting to sea on the 15th, they on the 17th landed at Dunbar, where they were joined by the two regiments of dragoons. The 18th, the getting the artillery on shoar was compleated; and the 19th, the army marched towards Edinburgh, which had been delivered up to the rebels the very day the transports arrived off Dunbar. On the 20th Sir John Cope came in sight of the enemy, who had marched their whole force from Edinburgh to meet him: And the 21st, in the morning, the fatal battle of Preston-pans was fought, in

H

which

which all the foot of the king's army were either killed, taken prisoners, or dispersed, and Sir *John Cope*, with no more than 450 dragoons, retreated to *Berwick*.

In this month's transactions, thus briefly related, the publick have severely censured almost every step taken by the general. For, it hath been believ'd, that the troops did not march from *Stirling* so soon as they might have done, nor made that expedition in their march, as was expected; by which means the rebels were enabled to collect their numbers, to confirm their wavering friends, to animate their party, to march to the southward of *Fort-Augustus*, and to take possession of the *Corriarrick*. It was farther believed too, that, notwithstanding all these advantages, neither the strength, nor position, of the enemy was such, when Sir *John Cope* arrived at *Dalwhinny*, as should have deterred him from prosecuting his march over the *Corriarrick*, and endeavouring to dislodge them; and even had this measure appeared too rash, yet, the marching to *Inverness* seemed the most imprudent step that could possibly be taken; for, it obviously left *Edinburgh*, and the whole South of *Scotland*, to the discretion of the rebels, as there was no other force to check their progress than two regiments of dragoons. To this march towards *Inverness*, all the future formidable state of the rebellion hath been usually ascrib'd; it being supposed, that the arms the *Highlanders* met with at *Edinburgh*, and the reputation and courage they acquired by their progress in the South, were the principal circumstances which emboldned them to attack the king's troops at *Preston-pans*, and were the source of all the encouragement they afterwards received, both from our domestick and foreign enemies. But how strongly soever the publick express'd their disapprobation of the measures pursued by Sir *John Cope*, previous to the battle of *Preston-pans*, this was far short of their censures of his conduct in that action; since it was almost universally thought, that the troops under his command had been attack'd before they were formed, and were, in some sort, surprized, by an enemy who had continued within a mile of them, for at least twenty hours preceding the battle. It was believed too, that, instead of endeavouring to retrieve, by his activity, and presence, the confusion and rout, which, it was supposed, his own mismanagement had occasioned,

the general was the first who abandon'd the field, and, leaving his troops to the mercy of the enemy, retired with the utmost precipitation to a place of safety.

This is, I presume, a faithful abstract of the opinions of the majority of the nation, with regard to the behaviour of Sir *John Cope*; so that, when in the latter end of the summer 1746, his majesty was pleased to appoint a board of general officers, to examine into the conduct of that gentleman, it was matter of no small joy to the publick, as they expected to find all their suspicions irrefragably confirm'd, and thence to have had speedy and exemplary justice on those they consider'd as the authors of their past calamities.

This enquiry was indeed managed with a strictness, and solemnity, that excluded all suspicion of bias, or partiality. The general officers who presided, were, Field-marshal *George Wade*, president, Lieut. Gen. *Charles Lord Cadogan*, Lieut. Gen. *John Folliot*, Lieut. Gen. *Charles Duke of Richmond*, and Lieut. Gen. *John Guise*. None of these gentlemen had, at any time, been so much as suspected of a behaviour the least resembling that charged on Sir *John Cope*; but were, all of them, of unblemished honour, and distinguished justice, and were competent judges of the matters entrusted to their examination. Every officer who had march'd with the army from *Stirling*, or had been at the battle, were order'd to attend, except a few whose service could not be dispensed with, and whose letters, therefore, were permitted to be read. The volunteers too, who were present at *Preston-pans*, were desired to appear, and to declare all they had observed. The examinations were taken publickly, in the great room at the horse-guards, where any gentleman was permitted to enter, and where there were never less than one hundred and fifty auditors. The enquiry lasted five days, from ten in the morning, till three in the afternoon. There were above forty witnesses examin'd, and the board frequently enquir'd if there were any officers who had served under Sir *John Cope*, who had not been summoned. But they found, that, except a few who could not be spared, but whose written evidence was read, there were none. In the course of the proceedings publick notice was often given, That if any person, either knew, or had been informed, of any fact, or circumstance, contradictory

dictory to the evidence then given, it was a duty he owed to his king and country, to acquaint the board therewith. The board at the same time declaring, that all such voluntary witnesses might be assured of protection, and might, at their own option, either give their information in publick, or in a private room by themselves. I must add too, that the board were so extremely attentive to every matter, even the minutest, that might tend to throw any light upon the enquiry they were engaged in, that they ordered the whole of the correspondence between the Secretary of State for *North Britain*, and Sir *John Cope*, to be read, and to be annexed to their report, lest the letters omitted should contain such particulars as might explain the detach'd passages in a different sense from what they bore when considered apart. Nay farther, when the enquiry was, in all appearance, finish'd, and the board had adjourned to a distant day, in order to give their opinion of the report, which was then, in good measure, drawn up, one of them having accidentally heard that there was a person who asserted, he had been present in the battle of *Preston-pans*, and, who was said to relate many things, differently from the witnesses examined by the board, a summons was hereupon immediately sent him, and his examination was taken, and annexed to the report.

As I constantly attended the board, and as I had been, myself, strongly persuaded, that the general censure of Sir *John Cope's* conduct was well grounded, it was no small surprize to me, to find, on the enquiry, that the various matters with which he had been charged, appear'd so very different from my prepossessions about them. I could not, indeed, impute this, either to the partiality of the judges, the management of the accused, or the collusion of the evidences, since, the methods of proceeding, already described, were insuperable obstacles to all these artifices. However, as opinions once strongly imbibed are not easily departed from, I could not, immediately, persuade myself, that a person, whom I had long considered, as extremely blameable, was, really, so totally free from reproach, as the result of these examinations seem'd to conclude; and therefore still suspecting some fallacy, I did not rest satisfied till I had procured an authentick copy of all the evidence, such as is contain'd in the following sheets, and such as it was de-

liver'd to his majesty by the board : And now having the whole matter before me, which I could compare and review, with more attention and deliberation, than could be done by only hearing the examinations, I at length was fully persuaded, that the reproach and odium thrown on Sir *John Cope* by the publick voice, were altogether groundless; and that no part of our misfortunes in *Scotland* could, with the least shew of justice, be imputed to him.

For it will appear to every one who peruses the ensuing sheets, with care, that, from the first hour when Sir *John Cope* was informed of the pretender's son being landed in *Scotland*, he lost no time in putting the troops in motion, and in making all necessary preparations for a march to the northward ; that, as soon as his bread, and money, were ready, which was in ten days, he actually marched from *Stirling*, firmly persuaded that he should be joined on the way, by some of the well-affected clans, for whom he had provided arms : That his march was continually retarded by the losing of his provision-horses, and the desertion of their drivers, which, no precautions could prevent : That, at *Crief*, he found himself disappointed of the succours he had expected from the well-affected clans in that neighbourhood, and would, therefore, have suspended his march, had he not been tyed down by positive orders : That at *Dalwhinny*, he received advice of the rebels having possessed themselves of the fastnesses of the *Corriarrick*, where they proposed to wait for him ; and that thereupon, after the most serious deliberation, and maturely weighing the consequence of every other measure, it was unanimously resolved, in a council of war, to march towards *Inverness*.

And that this last step may be viewed in its true light, it is necessary to describe the road a-cross that mountain, whence it will appear, how great the risque would have been of attempting that passage. The south side of the *Corriarrick* is of so very sharp an ascent, that the road traverses the whole breadth of the hill seventeen times before it arrives at the top. The road in descending on the north side is flank'd for a considerable space by a wood, and is crossed by a large hollow, which is the bed of a torrent, and whose banks are so extremely steep, that it is not passable but by a bridge, which was possessed by the rebels, and could have been

been broken down in a very short time, if they had found it necessary. From this description it is plain, that a very small force, who were masters of this hill, were capable of stopping, or even defeating a considerable army that should attempt to dislodge them. For each traverse, in ascending, is commanded by that above it; so that even an unarmed rabble, who were posted on the higher ground, might, without exposing themselves, extremely harass the troops in their march. Whence, the attempting to force seventeen traverses, every one of them capable of being thus defended, was an undertaking which it would have been madness to have engaged in, with a number, inferior to the enemy, especially as the *Highlanders*, from their knowledge of the country, their natural agility, and their attachment to ambushes and skirmishes, would, in this situation, have indulged their genius, and would, doubtless, have proved most formidable opponents. Besides, could it be supposed, that by the bravery of the troops, or an uncommon share of good fortune, all these passes had been cleared, and the army had arrived on the top of the *Corriarrick*, yet, the descent would have been still more hazardous, and, if the afore-mentioned bridge was broken down, become absolutely impossible; for then neither a carriage, nor a baggage-horse could have crossed the hollow.

The passing the *Corriarrick*, then, proving impracticable by the time Sir *John Cope* arrived at *Dalwhinny*, and his orders being positive to march to the chain of forts, *Inverness* was the only part of that chain to which the army could proceed. But, even independent of the orders of the secretary of state, the march to *Inverness* (whatever its consequence might prove) appeared the most prudent measure that could be, at that time, pursued. It was impossible to remain at *Dalwhinny*, for there was only three days bread in the camp, and none could be procured at that place. To have marched back towards *Stirling* and *Creif*, would have been construed as abandoning all the king's friends in the north, to the fury of the rebels, and would have furnished an excuse to numbers to have joined the enemy, under pretence of being forced to it against their inclination. It would have had the air of a retreat, and would, doubtless, have dejected the friends of the government, and have increased the in-

solence of its opposers. Whereas, by the march to *Inverness*, the army would be in the neighbourhood of the greatest part of the well-affected clans, who chiefly inhabit that side of the country, many of whom had given strong assurances of their readiness to join the king's troops, and had, in some sort, requested the general to advance that way. It was not, at that time, certain, that the rebels would venture to the southward; and, if they did, it was hoped, that by assembling a body of the well-affected, at *Inverness*, and sending it upon the rebels lands, all their views of advancing to the *Lowlands* would instantly vanish, and they would immediately return back to take care of their own defence. It is true, the supposed general arming of the well-affected about *Inverness*, proved a mere chimera, and all the advantages expected from thence, fell to the ground. But, I appeal to every impartial person, who carefully considers the following report, whether, before the event, the reasons and inducements for this march were not such, as would have exposed the general to the censure of having wilfully ruined his master's affairs, had he not resolved on it.

I have dwelt the longer on this article, as it was, I confess, a matter which had appeared to me, from common fame, to be of most mischievous consequence. But it is time to have done with it, and to follow the report, in what relates to Sir *John Cope's* conduct, after his arrival at *Inverness*.

It appears, by the ensuing examination, that when the rebels advanced to the southward, and the proposal for forcing them back by a diversion, prov'd abortive, Sir *John Cope* lost no time in endeavouring to get into the neighbourhood of *Edinburgh* before them. As the returning by land was tedious and hazardous, on account of the difficult country, and rivers which lay in his way, where the rebels might destroy the roads, break down the bridges, sink the boats, and harass the troops, it was therefore thought most prudent to march to *Aberdeen*, and thence, to pass the army by sea, to the south side of the *Forth*. In executing this project, it is proved, no time was lost, and indeed it had, well nigh, secured the city of *Edinburgh*;—for the troops landed at *Dunbar* the very day that *Edinburgh* was given up to the rebels.

But the most extraordinary part of the ensuing report, and what, I conceive, will

will be digested by the publick, with the most reluctance, is, the account therein given of the battle of *Preston-pans*. For, surely, after the prepossessions which have so long prevailed, it will not be easily credited, that the field A of battle for the king's troops was well chosen; that their disposition was prudent, that the army was perfectly formed before the rebels attacked it; that after the dragoons, both on the right and left, went off, the foot stood, and were broken, gradually, from the right, as the enemy who first attack'd the right, B moved up the line. That Sir *John Cope* remained with the foot till they were utterly routed, and exerted himself all he could, to have rallied them, and, if possible, to have retrieved the affair; that at last, seeing the foot totally dispersed, he then, and not till then, rode to the dragoons, whose C flight had been retarded by a park-wall in the rear, and tried his utmost, tho' in vain, to rally them, and to march them against the enemy. That, indeed, when they had ran through the village of *Preston*, 450 of them were collected, and persuaded to stand; but, a party of the rebels appearing in sight, their old D panic returned, so that all the intreaties of Sir *John Cope*, and the officers who were with him, could not prevail on them to charge; that therefore, as nothing was then to be expected from them, no other step could be taken than to march them to *Berwick*. All E these circumstances of the battle, how well soever supported by the most unquestioned evidence, will yet, I presume, be insufficient, immediately, to destroy the contrary opinions which have, so long, possessed men's minds; and therefore, as I have myself found it difficult to master my prepossessions, and impartially to weigh the veracity of these facts, I will lay before my countrymen, the reasons, which, in opposition to my former sentiments, have prevailed on me to assent to the report, and to believe, the conduct of Sir *John Cope*, at the battle of *Preston-pans*, to have been unexceptionable.

That the troops were perfectly formed before the attack of the rebels, and that Sir *John Cope* continued with the foot, endeavouring to animate them, till they were entirely dispersed, are matters attested by such a number of witnesses, that, unless it can be supposed they were all instructed before-hand, and resolved to concur in the same tale, these two points (the most

material in question) cannot be controverted. But if it be considered, that the evidences are, all the officers of the army that were in the action, the greatest part of them never accused, or suspected, of having any misconduct of their own to answer for, and yet, great sufferers by the unhappy event of that day; it will, I suppose, be allowed, that their losses, wounds, and imprisonment, and other disadvantages to which they were exposed, by belonging to ruined regiments, were such incitements to them to have laid open the faults of their general, as it was not in his power to have diverted, or mitigated, especially as he was far removed from all influence over their fortunes, or preferment. Indeed, when I consider, that the fact of the army's being in excellent order before the attack, is proved by every officer on the line, who all assert, that the particular body they belonged to, was compleatly formed; and when I farther consider the number of those who depose, they saw Sir *John Cope* active amongst the foot, and endeavouring to rally them after the first confusion; I cannot but own, that these proofs appear to me, beyond the power of collusion, or management of any kind; and, consequently, I cannot but affirm the conduct of Sir *John Cope* in the action, to have been unexceptionable, especially too, as amongst all those who were examined, there is but one single evidence to the contrary; and he having, in matters of an indifferent nature, deposed, what could not possibly be fact, and almost every article he asserts, being denied by those who were on the spot, I cannot think his single testimony of the least weight.

F Thus have I briefly gone thro' the principal matters contained in the ensuing report, tho' with much less force and distinctness, than what they there appear with. As I had not spared to treat the character of Sir *John Cope* with great freedom, whilst I believed him culpable, I thought it my duty, as an honest man, to make him the best reparation in my power, by publishing to the world the very same materials which had convinced me of my error, strongly persuaded, that the following sheets will have the same effect upon all who will attentively peruse them. Whilst we were obliged to trust publick fame for our information, G the interesting nature of the subject would not permit us to keep our judgment in suspense, we were not, perhaps,

haps, to be blam'd for forming such opinions of this gentleman, as tallied with the faulty accounts we could procure. But, as the following report furnishes more authentick materials in relation to his conduct, than can, perhaps, be met with, in any other inquisition of a like nature; every one who is apprized of the importance of reputation, and who believes the wanton despoiling an innocent man of his character to be a crime, is now bound in honour to suspend those censures of Sir *John Cope*, which former imperfect relations may have given countenance to, till he has carefully perused the following sheets, and has impartially considered, in his own heart, whether, prepossession and prejudice apart, there can be urged the least shadow of a reason for disbelieving the concurrent evidence there given, and consequently, whether Sir *John Cope* is not clearly absolved from the numerous accusations with which he has been so continually, and confidently burthened.

I have only to add, that, how desirous soever I may have been to lay the ensuing *Report* before the world, yet I was deterr'd from publishing it sooner, lest it might have failed of having its full force. For, during the war, the attention of the nation was so intirely ingrossed by the military events on the continent, that the re-examination of a matter, which every one had already decided in his own thoughts, was a subject too trite, and barren, to merit even a perusal, especially as it was known that its result was opposed to the general opinion, and, it had thence, so prodigious a weight of prejudice to encounter. But since the publick tranquillity is happily restored, and the striking occurrences of new marches, new sieges, and new battles, are ceased; it is presumed, the annexed authentick account, though it be of transactions long since finish'd, may, in the present leisure of mankind, be considered. Besides, as precipitate judgments are usually attended with vehement obstinacy, which, confutation, and contradiction, serve only to inflame, I believed that this disposition, like all other violent passions, was only to be calmed by time; and that, until men's minds had been suffered to grow cool, they would not bear to be told how strangely they had been deceived. I conceive, too, that on other accounts, the present conjuncture is the most proper that can be chosen, since, as we are now at peace with all

foreign powers, no imputation of impropriety can be urged against the disclosing to the world any of the facts or correspondence contained in the *Report* and its *Appendix*.

From all these considerations, then, it may be hoped that the following sheets may, now, have some chance, at least, of being read; and, that they should be attentively read, is, I imagine, all that is necessary to fix the opinion of the world, for ever, with regard to the conduct of Sir *John Cope*.

From the General Evening Post, Feb. 2.

TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.

AS the war is at an end, and we are going, I hope, to enjoy the blessings of peace, you will have leisure, gentlemen, to consult with your representatives on the means necessary to prevent the present most insolent method of the common people in destroying the game of this kingdom, and carriers and higgles carrying it about without any fear of punishment. It may be thought by some a thing of very small consequence; but if gentlemen can't be diverted in the country, they will leave their houses, and retire to the communities; and then the whole nation will soon be sensible of the mischiefs of the high price of game, and that the multitude of dogs which are kept is a great cause of the evil. Those gentlemen that now endeavour to preserve their game, do it at the risque of their servants lives; for I know one this winter that was forced to send out six servants in the night, who were attacked by many poachers; and he was obliged afterwards to send out ten; so that a single servant, that is, a gamekeeper, is become of almost no use, for if he tells of any of them they threaten to kill him. This enormous evil merits, gentlemen, your consideration soon; for when the game is all gone, men bred up in night-work must go on in their wicked courses, and so will serve you at last as the smugglers do now, break into your houses, rob them, and destroy you, if they don't like your faces. I am, Gentlemen,

A well-wisher to my country,

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

From the General Evening Post, Feb. 16.

TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.

AS you have been lately addressed, in a very extraordinary manner, by a person who subscribes himself a *Country Gentleman*, insinuating that the laws

laws now in force for the preservation of the game are not sufficient for the purposes intended; give me leave, Gentlemen, to offer a few things on the same subject.—That the Game is much destroy'd by poachers, I allow; but before we request our representatives to make it felony in every unqualified person to take Game (which, I suppose, this Country Gentleman, this well-wisher to his country, means) let us consider the real cause why those people, who destroy in the night without danger, and sell at all times without discovery, are so long successful in their pernicious practices: Will not every one say, because the laws already made are too rigorous? Search the kingdom thro', and where you find the greatest plenty of Game, you'll find the greatest indulgence given to considerable renters and substantial yeomen. 'Tis a contrary conduct that destroys the Game; there poachers are not only connived at, but, I may venture to say, encouraged; for 'tis a jest to imagine that any man will preserve Game, by which he is injured both in his corn and pasture; if he has not sometimes encouragement to sport himself. To give one instance of a thousand: An honourable gentleman, who must be nameless, has the misfortune to trust the care of his Game to a person who, not long ago, was taken into the family a beggar; this fellow, I say, within these few years, has exercised the most unparallel'd severity to his master's tenants; shoots their dogs, even their turnspits, seizes their guns, and insults their persons: but what is the consequence? Why, those very people have promoted the destruction of that Game they were once eager to preserve; and now, on a manor lately the best stock'd with Game almost in the kingdom, you may ride a day and not start a hare; and a whole season, and not spring a covey of birds. I don't doubt but the honourable gentleman wonders at so sudden a destruction of his Game; for, as I am credibly informed, he does not know, to this hour, but his better sort of tenants have liberty to use dogs and guns when they will. Thus, Gentlemen, I think 'tis visible how vastly injurious to the Game the laws now in being are, when made use of to the strictness of the letter, and that a law more rigorous would be little less than a total extirpation of the game throughout the kingdom. I am,

Gentlemen, Yours, &c.

A FREEHOLDER.

OBSERVATIONS on the Form of the GALLEYS of the Antients with several Ranks of Oars. (From the French)

NONE of the Greek or Latin historians have given us a clear notion of the marine of the antients. They have neglected to explain to us the shape of their galleys with 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ranks of oars, which has given occasion to the moderns to imagine that those ranks were one above another.

Polybius, Lib. v. Ch. 14, says, 'Antiochus made his entry into Tyre and Ptolemais, and seized upon all the warlike stores and provisions in those places; among the rest, upon 40 ships, 20 of which were decked and well fitted,' they had at least each four ranks of oars; the rest had three, two, or a single rank.

Chap. 20. of the same book, he says, that *Ptolemy* fitted out a squadron of 12 vessels that had decks, and of 8 that had none, but had, some two, some three ranks of oars.

In the *Chevalier Folart's* commentary on that author, that accomplish'd person in military matters thus explains it: 'What surprises me, says he, with respect to the naval armaments of the antients, is the number of combatants on board their vessels. Thus if we compute the bulk of their ships or galleys, we must conclude that those of the 3d rate, which were their triremes, or had 3 ranks of oars, must have at least 7 or 800 fighting men; which leaves no room to doubt,' tho' we had not been assur'd of it by the authors themselves, that these different ranks of oars were one above another.

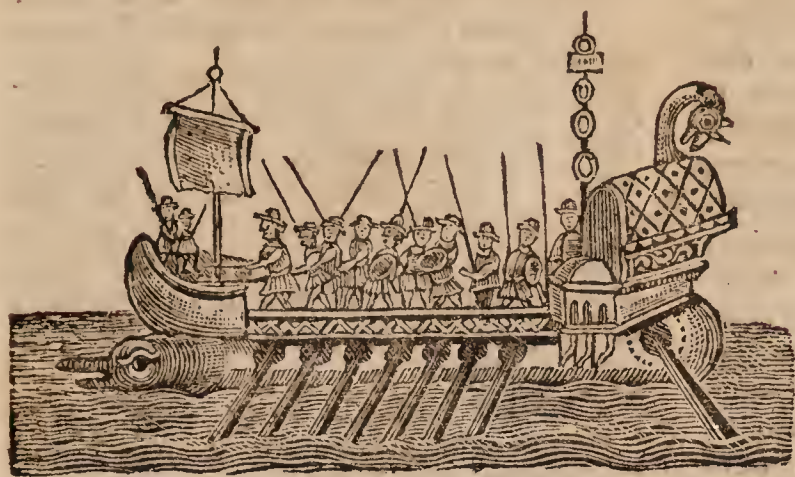
When I read this observation, I could not forbear endeavouring to confute it by the following remarks:

I was struck with the absurdity of such a heap of oars as that commentator supposes. What a length must those of the 5th story have! What force, what impulse could make them move? And what must be the height of a galley of 5 ranks of oars, from the bottom of the hold to the upper deck?

Notwithstanding the decision of several modern historians, and the deference I pay to the commentator of *Polybius*, I must needs declare against the opinion of those who imagine that ranks of oars were placed one above another.

In short, I can't help believing that the *Argonauts*, or other navigators, whoever were the first that ventur'd out of sight

† Form of a very antient GALLEY.



fight of land, had no idea or design of building any other vessels, than small barks with half a deck, and 4 oars on a side: That in process of time they built them of double, treble, or more times the bulk, with the same proportions, as the first; drawing them out in length, and widening them accordingly, but still with divisions of 4 oars, separated by posts of wood, which serv'd to support the deck, or upper platform, on which the combatants were posted; whence each rank, or row, made a distinct section, uniform, and proportion'd to the rest, with 4 oars at the larboard and starboard, on the same line. So that these divisions of 4 oars in a partition denominated a ship a *biremis*, *triremis*, *quadriremis*, &c.

The smallest galley, was half decked, and had 4 oars on each side.

A *biremis*, or double galley, had two divisions of oars, on each side, on the same line, separated by wooden posts, 4 in each division.

A *triremis* had 3 ranks of oars, separated as those of the *biremis*.

A *quadriremis* had four divisions of four oars.

A *quinqueremis*, is a galley with five ranks of oars on the larboard, and as many on the starboard, all on one line: Whence this galley of the antients contained no more than 20 oars on each side, divided into five rows, or benches, each of 4 oars; but these sides might have taken up 8 oars more, if, instead of each of the 4 wooden partitions, which supported the upper deck, there had been two oars, which would have made 28 oars on each side.

Hence a galley with five ranks of oars was of the same bigness with one of ours that has 28 oars on the larboard, and as many on the starboard, placed

† From Scheffer's *militia navalis veterum*.

† Form of a GALLEY of the middle ages.



without partitions, at equal distances, and on one line.

The names of galleys with 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ranks of oars, so often repeated by historians, served the antients to mark the tackling, and the number of fighting men, that each galley ought to carry; as now with us, the number of cannon in a ship of war denotes its force, and the number of tons in a merchant vessel its lading.

D. D.

Form



The modern Galley is a great improvement upon the ancient ; it is, as appears by the cut, a low-built vessel, going both with oars and sails, chiefly used by the states bordering on the *Mediterranean*, it has generally from 25 to 30 benches on each side, and 4 or 5 slaves to each oar ; it carries a large

gun, called the courser, two bastard pieces, and two small pieces ; these vessels are all alike as to figure, but differ in size, the greatest are from 20 to 22 fathom long, 3 broad and one deep, have all two masts, and commonly keep along the coast, tho' sometimes they cross the seas.

The signification of WORDS how varied.

Mr URBAN,

ONE of the most peculiar circumstances relating to language is the mutation of the sense of words in different ages, so that the same word to which a good meaning was formerly affixed, may now have a signification directly opposite. This happens so universally, that, I believe, no language, whether antient or modern, has been exempted from it ; but the change proceeds so slowly and insensibly, that the life of one man is not sufficient to afford him an opportunity of perceiving the change. With regard to our own language, if we look into those authors who flourish'd a century and half ago, numerous instances will occur ; and the reading of the following passage in *Turberville's* 2d Eclogue, a gentleman who was educated at Oxford, and wrote in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, led me into this observation.

*Among the rest of all the route,
A passing proper lass,
A white-hair'd trull of twenty yeares,
Or neere about, there was ;
In stature passing all the rest,
A gallant girl for bewe ;
(Gent. Mag. FEBRUARY 1748.)*

*To be compar'd to townish nimpes,
So faire she was to viewe.
Her forehead cloth with gold was purld
A little, here and there ;
With copper clasp about her neck
A kerchief did she weare,
That reached to her breast and paps :
The wench about her wast,
A gallant gaudy ribande had,
That girt her body fast.*

Here we find the poet in describing an innocent country beauty, does not scruple to call her a *trull*, which now signifies a strumpet. Dr Swift says,

*So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull,
To celebrate some suburb trull ;
His similes in order set,
And ev'ry crambo he could get ;
And gone thro' all the common places,
Worn out by wits who rhyme on faces,
Before he could his poem close,
The lovely nymph had lost her nose.*

In the same manner *Turberville* puts WENCH for a young woman, which is now rarely used, but by way of contempt, and seems to be threatned with the same fate that TRULL has received. The alteration of *knaeve*, which formerly

signify'd a servant, and of *villain*, a sort of slave, is generally known. *Pedant* anciently meant a schoolmaster; thus *Shakespear* in his *Twelfth Night* mentions

"A pedant that keeps a school i'th' church."

But this word now gives an idea of a stiff, formal, and unpolished man of literature. Thus *Addison* in his *whig examiner*:

"The remaining part of the preface has so much of the *pedant*, and so little of the conversation of man in it, that I shall pass over it."

And *Swift*,

*In learning let a nymph delight,
The pedant gets a mistress by't.*

In like manner, *LEECH* anciently signify'd a physician.

*And straightway sent with careful diligence,
To fetch a leech, the which had great influence
In that disease of grieved conscience;
And well could cure the same: his name was Patience.*

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

Even *Dryden* uses it in this sense.

*Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude,
While growing pains pronounce the humours crude;*

*Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
'Till some safe crisis authorize their skill.*

Roscommon has thus described the insect which has now usurped this name by being used in bleeding.

Sticking like leeches till they burst with blood.

Leechcraft was also used for *physick*.

*We study speech, but others we persuade,
We leechcraft learn, but others cure with it.*

Sir John Davis.

"The word *dame*, says *Dr Watts*, in his *Logick*, originally signify'd a mistress of a family, who was a lady, and it is used still in the *English* law to signify a lady; but in common use now-a-days it represents a farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the country."

Tho' the cause of such mutations may be principally ascribed to the caprice of mankind, yet much may be imputed to words being debased by vulgar use. An instance of this kind we have in the word *lawyer*, a name vulgarly given to every the meanest pettifogger; every carrier, little apothecary, or surgeon's mate, is also commonly honoured with the title of *doctor*; even chimney doctors are become frequent. So that *ape-*

rior and *lawyer* will, perhaps, in time undergo the same change, with *leech* and *pedant*, though *physician* and *counsellor* still retain their dignity.

However, it is hoped, that our language will be more fixed, and better established when the publick is favoured with a new dictionary, undertaken with that view, and adapted to answer several other valuable purposes; a work now in great forwardness. W. S.

Remarks on a Letter concerning Altar Worship.

MR URBAN,

UPON reading your magazine for November last, I fix'd my attention upon a dissertation, of an ill custom at cathedrals; in which the author apparently not only endeavours to justify external altar-worship, but adduces arguments to promote and establish it. First, its being the primitive usage among the *Jews*, &c. Secondly, its being a means to promote and assist the worship of the mind.——I shall not here enquire how far the ceremonial law was abolished, nor into the customs before that law, but confine myself to the other argument, that bodily altar-worship is a means to promote and assist that of the mind. Every sincere worshipper goes to church, to offer up his prayers and praises directly to his great creator: God must be present to his mind without the intervening mediums of bowing, and making reverences to the altar; nor can those bodily reverences be performed, without conceiving the idea of the altar, which, according to our author, must be the mediate object of worship; so that there is another instantaneous act of the mind necessary to remove those ideas, and fix the attention upon that all-perfect and beneficent Being, who alone is worthy of religious worship; therefore, the more mediate objects of worship there are, the more the mind must be incumbered; and, consequently, the time set apart for religious worship must be more broken. But may not our author, by the same reasoning, defend image-worship in general as mediums of divine worship? Do not Protestants suppose that the mind may be more aptly impress'd, by presenting to itself the benefits already received, and those still hoped from its great benefactor, and immediately direct its praises and prayers to Him?

ADAM BANISH'D. A TRAGEDY.

The ARGUMENT.

After the creation and the fall of the apostate angels, mankind is plac'd in Paradise: power is given him over the inferior world, and he is forbid to pluck the fruit of the tree, which was the symbol of the knowledge of good and evil. Satan, to break the command, first tempts the man, under the shew of friendship; and afterwards, in the shape of a serpent, the woman; who is seduc'd, and prevails on the man to partake of her guilt; upon which they are both driven out of the garden, and subjected to death and misery.—Salvation restor'd by hope, and faith in the future Messiah.—The scene is in Eden, a region of Babylonia, where was the garden, upon the banks of Euphrates.—Satan speaks the prologue.—The chorus is of good spirits, whom we call Angels.

Persons.] Satan, Chorus, an Angel, Adam, Eve, the Voice of God.

ACT I. SATAN.

FOE to the sacred thund'rer, late from heav'n,
My happy country, exil'd, now from hell
My prison, black with endless night, I come,
Urg'd on by hate of good and hope of ill;
Ill yet unborn, but lab'ring into birth!
New to these realms, so damn'd an act I dare,
That Satan's self, this fiend, whose penal woe
Already has exhausted vengeance, shrinks
From his own horrid purpose, half dismay'd.
Yet, by this hope impell'd, thro' earth I'll roam,
By this o'er ocean, lock'd in winding shores:
As prowles the lion o'er the pathless waste,
By savage hunger stung, and hopes his prey.
For this, tho' dreaded as my greatest curse,
My pride shall brook the sight of blest superiors,
Objects at once of envy and of hatred!
Am I deceiv'd? or trembles with my weight
This earth convuls'd, as conscious of her foe?
Why not? since hell too trembles as I stride.
Thus should it be.—from the dark womb of guilt
Horror come forth! burst sudden and resistless;
Shake heav'n itself, and blast this reeling world.
But lo! fair Eden opens to my view,
End of my search; where Auranitis boasts
Her neighbouring fields with liveliest verdure
crown'd:

Narinalca here revives the Syrian meads
With lambent tide, and draws his watry stores
From Susian's inmost plain, where copious grows
The sparkling bdellium; here the golden vein
Gives back the beams of day; and lucid mines,
Proud of their store, betray the frequent gem.
Vain of his fertile stream, Narsares there
Strays wanton round a sultry clime; nor fears
The smoking stream, the sun's exhaling pow'r.
Fast by where Phæbus gilds the roseate east,
From scanty urns a riv'let takes its course,
His frugal tide meand'ring thro' thy fields,
Assyria! hence the rapid Tygris weds,

And rolls impetuous to the Persian bay.
Here on the right Euphrates gentler flows,
And scatters plenty o'er the happy land;
With ostentation pour'd, his flood profuse
Robs the Caldean lakes of half their store.
In yon wide plain, which the glad beams of morn
Revisit, first emerging from the deep,
A pleasing scene unfolds with varied charms,
The sacred garden; thro' whose bosom glides
The proud Euphrates in four humbler streams.
'Tis here the groves return the languid sounds
Of zephyrs bland; 'tis here the trembling spray
Sports with the whisp'ring breeze; the world's
great lamp,

Here ever shines with one unfullied blaze;
One kind, refreshing gale here ever breathes:
The face of day smiles bland as Flatt'ry, yet
Is faithfully serene; no cloud deforms
The azure sky; nor e'er from angry Jove
Black deluges precipitate: blest country!
Thou neither dreadst the forked lightning's blast,
Nor hear'st the rattling thunder's dreadful peals.
A kindly warmth the piercing cold dissolves,
And spring, here blooming in immortal youth,
Disarms the winter's rage; no Boreas fierce
Howls from the savage north: no sullen south
Hangs out his storms deep-low'ring in the sky.
Luxuriant wishes here, and fond desire
Enjoy their object; hence, all cause of care;
Hence to the dread command obedient flies.
Of trees to sight or taste delightful, view
Th' assemblage rare, while in the glad scene,
The lavish sweets and wanton pleasures smile.
And this thy seat, O Adam! tillage fair!
Allotment bounteous of indulgent heav'n.

When God the vast æthereal machine
Had scatter'd o'er with glowing lights, and form'd
The pregnant globe, and now high o'er the earth
The sixth glad sun blaz'd in his golden car,
He man created. Being more compleat
The sublunary world saw not. Beneath
His forming hand, rose in proportion just
The plastic clay, which soon th' Almighty wak'd
By inspiration into life; his bounty
Not to life or sense confin'd, for on the soul
Of man he stamp'd the image of himself:
Taught him his worth, and from whose hand
he grew

Who late was nothing. Fowl that wing the air,
The grazing herd, and all the scaly tribe,
Submiss, obedient, his known rein controuls.
Th' expanded earth his field, the whole his lot.
Unrival'd to enjoy, immense demesne!
Beyond the owner's ken; whate'er the moon,
Varying her silver horn with borrow'd light,
Encircles rolling in her orbit wide,
Sole tyrant he, with lawless pow'r o'er-rules.

And that a royal progeny might fill
This goodly throne, giv'n to the side of man
Behold a consort fair, bone of his bone.
All nature on the bride with wonder gaz'd,
The new-born sun confess'd he ne'er had seen
A form so bright 'mongst all the works of God.

In yonder flow'ry scene, a guiltless pair!
Naked they rove: foul shame! they know not
thee,

They know no ill: in arts of fraud unskill'd,
And dark deceit, pure virtue all their knowledge,
And grateful hallelujahs to their God,

Their

Their chief employ : no conscious flame disturbs
The gentle quiet of their minds ; thy slings,
O Death ! invulnerably arm'd, they scorn :
Disease, or deadly pain, or ghastly fear,
Than death itself more shocking, shocks not them.
O blissful state ! how far above my own !

We with the spangled heavens coeval born,
Not from the active heat of genial fire,
Nor the prolific warmth of vapour dank,
Nor water, nor dull clod of sluggish earth,
Not tied or manacled by joint or limb,
Compeers to God so late, now slaves to pain,
We drag a life forlorn, where all life dies.
Yet death, thou last resource of all my wish,
Man knows not thee, sole refuge to the wretched,
Thou sleepest, thou cruel sleepest thy suppliant's
prayer.

Deep in th' attractive center of the globe,
Midway from either pole, grim *Tartarus*
Wide spreads in mournful gloom his shadowy
reign,

Terribly yawning gulph, in night immur'd ;
A palpable obscure broods o'er the den.
Here, in deep silence, boding Horror dwells,
And lakes of living sulphur always flow.
Round the drear limits, desolate and wild,
Yawns the vast void of undetermin'd space.
Plung'd in this hideous dungeon, floating lie
My once associates brave ; exhaustless storms,
Driv'n by the thund'rer's utmost rage, their
scourge.

Here, conscious Guilt, the worm that never dies
Preys on its everlasting food incessant.
Here Shame, Remorse, the still returning thought
Of forfeit heav'n, and absolute Despair,
Adds pang to pang, accumulated woes !
Dismay, and loud Lament, here hold their court,
Dread, and the matchless monarch's wrath at-
tend :

Now Pain gives way to Hate ; the tortur'd wretch,
Inflam'd with hostile fury, raves impatient,
Curses his lot, unparallel'd in woe,
And mourns his miserable solitude.

That pain, I deem, a partner soon shall ease ;
Bless'd in his Paradise, let *Adam* till
His fragrant fields, and feed his vainer hopes
To gain, above yon skies, my vacant seat ;
And let his wife indulge the promis'd joy ;
My hate subsides not so : nor lasting pain
Remits my vengeful thoughts disarm'd ; hence,
My soul infernal, big with endless war, [Peace !
Infuriate shall contrive some discord damn'd,
To propagate destruction.—Whence, ah whence,
Or of what kind ! All that the blissful heav'ns,
Or friendly earth, or sea, or air contain,
Nature's whole wealth is his ; my rage he mocks,
Contemns my enmity, my spite derides :
His God his shield, he tends to happier seats.
This be my task ! t' unplume the soaring wing
Of this earth's lord, and stop his flight to heav'n.
'Twere shame, indeed, to fly an outcast vile
From God, to leave my room to fav'rites new,
And see this man of clay ascend my throne.
Speed, Wrath ! and prosper, Vengeance ! crush
th' aspirer ! [gulph !
Rise, all ye crowding plagues, from hell's black
Infernal jaws ! chaos, eternal night,
Kingdoms at war with heav'n, companionous curs'd !
Summon your train of ills, and on this foe

Discharge the gather'd storm ! Let us be found
Ingenious in contriving woes unknown.
Fatal Experience ! thou, and Pride, that spurn'
A fawning slave's submission, taught me this !
Impious revolt from heav'n's almighty king !
Grievous mistake, befriend ! Ambition new !
Thirst for dominion strange ! for, in my choice,
To reign is worth ambition, tho' in hell :
Better to reign in hell, than serve in heav'n.
Propitious, ev'ry circumstance, conspire :
Nor fail thou, lawless lust of appetite !
Nor vain belief of fiction's flatt'ring tale !
Nor ready faith, tho' ign'rance point the way !
These ministers of ill my grief employs.
Ye *Stygian* pests, which well th' insidious snakes
Within gloze o'er with specious countenance,
Be vigilant ! repay the pains of exile.
Burst ye the chains of hell, the brazen doors
Of your murk den, and range the wider bounds
Of earth ! torture the soul of man with guilt !
Let loose each baleful hand, to work his fall.

Where smooth *Euphrates*, with irriguous stream
Revives the garden, 'mid the prospect stands
A tree, whose foliage thick embrowns the day.
Such pleasing loads of tempting fruit surcharge,
They bow the soft'ring stem, of golden hue,
Fair to the eye, inviting to the taste ;
Yet, to relieve this load, or e'en to touch,
God hath forbid, and sternly seal'd with threats
This stated pledge of interdicted knowledge.

Now man, the child of virtue, knows no crime,
Yet, plac'd in equal scale, his foot may swerve ;
His will is free, the sport of ev'ry blast :
This points to his destruction : for the man,
Whose inclination's brib'd, is half betray'd.
My rage conceives new hope ; with faithless steps
If man should from the path direct recede,
And in the tract's confusion lost, himself
To error give, a double curse awaits,
Eternal death of body and of soul.
If once he taste of the forbidden tree,
He meets perdition, is my fellow fiend,
And hell receives another, damn'd as I.
Awake, Revenge ! first lay the wily snare
For man ; if fruitless this, attempt the woman.
'Tis my advantage that he's not alone.
Woman, by nature giddy, brooks no rule,
Irresolute, variety her heav'n ;
Voluptuous beyond all bounds, her pride
To some grand project ever on the wing :
What she has not, her fondest wish pursues,
Her elder bliss to some strange trifle yields,
And all is dull that boasts not novelty.
Fatigue of happiness, that's still the same,
Fair flatt'rer, Hope ! and, O the charming fruit's
Alluring gold, and lustful appetite
Full well assure me luxury of vengeance.
And yet, why name I these ? she, she alone,
Rich mine of mischief, more than equals all.
But, shall she hearken to her hateful foe ?
My foe to me her confidence resign ?
But peace I'll offer ; and my deadly hate
Shall wear the pleasing name of holy friendship.
Who strikes by day instructs to ward the blow ;
Who cannot wear disguise, is for great crimes
Unfit ; how easy task, to feign affection !
And who shall wish it true, will lye t' himself.
Fair Hope ! how dost thou steal our fond belief !
I'll say they shall be great as is th' Almighty,
Them-

Themselves new gods. Perchance they must be
 lur'd
 With something great, or else escape my toils.
 Desire leads Reason captive at its will.
 Say, he stands firm, and, obstinately good,
 Maintains his station ; say, he should deny
 His easy faith implicitly to give,
 I shift the scene, and act, in borrow'd shape ;
 The dæmon race, elude the curious eye,
 And touch of nicest feeling ; sense o'er them
 Boasts not its empire. They, unbody'd, form
 A species uncompound'd, quick assume
 What shape they please, and from the vehicle
 Become a proper object to the sight.
 Be then the wily snake my imp of fraud,
 The subtlest beast, fit vessel to contain [draw
 My treach'rous schemes : serpent, in guise, I'll
 My tortuous train convolving thro' the glade :
 New utt'rance too shall gild my forked tongue,
 My words shall flow invenom'd, dragon grown,
 I'll send from rankest poisons rankest speech :
 Each art must be essay'd, ambiguous guile,
 Fair amity shall *Adam*'s virtue prove,
 The serpent *Eve*'s. I'll watch and urge this deed,
 Direct his hand, his mouth, to pluck, to eat.
 But whence this dull delay ? This golden sun
 May equal me with man, or man with me.

Chorus of Angels.

High, on a dang'rous eminence exalted,
 Whoever with contemptuous eye surveys
 The many of his kindred tribe below,
 Grov'ling in humbler lot, let him remember,
 Remember often, how the tow'r, self-crush'd,
 Down tumbling headlong draws stupendous ruin ;
 Its fall proportion'd to its height stupendous !
 The feather'd snow descends with gentle lapse ;
 The happy only feel a weight of care ;
 The more we have, the more our fear's to lose.

He who a citizen of great *Olympus*,
 Thron'd in the golden temple of the sky,
 Sat proudly eminent but now ; thrust forth,
 Oh never to return ! is downward plung'd
 Deep in the gloomy horrors of that pit
 Which knows no day, to suffer ceaseless pain,
 For ever dying, yet condemn'd to live ;
 Who, only less than God, would needs be greater,
 And while to think himself below but one
 Disdain forbids, he views *all* rais'd above him.

How art thou fall'n, thou tow'ring spirit, low !
 Who late, with ray benign refulgent, stood
 Conspicuous in the east, and round thee shed
 Ethereal influence wide. So, heav'nly bright,
 The torch of *Lucifer* precedes the sun,
 Glad messenger of day, till lost his name,
 Sad change ! he leads the melancholy night,
 With faded splendor signifies her way,
 And gloomy *Hesper* sets in blackest shade.

Why, to the father of the universe, [ence,
 Presumptuous ! why wouldst thou refuse obedi-
 To court thy fate, and rush on sure destruction ?
 When high in bliss, and mighty thou in pow'r,
 Why would thy mad ambition grasp at more,
 To be what God alone, who made thee, is,
 And dare defy th' Omnipotent to arms ?

Thou orb of utmost heav'n, embracing all,
 Where hosts aerial of pure spirits dwell,
 In bliss consummate, where the dulcet sound
 Is heard, of thousand tongues in concert mixt,
 Gratefully loud in their creator's praise ;

Orb, from the giddy globe's perpetual whirl
 Exempt, and law of interrupted day ;
 The monthly order of the changeeful moon
 Affects not thee ; and he, whose sov'reign pow'r
 Commands the seasons of the various year,
 Delights to dwell eternally with thee.
 Yet, didst thou seem to feel the dreadful shock,
 When *Satan* round th' ethereal mansions strode,
 Revolter furious, breathing war ; the sphere
 Felt the rebellious rout, trembled the heav'ns
 Convuls'd at the black deed ; wild horror seiz'd
 Th' affrighted poles ; the axis of the world
 But ill maintain'd its place. Nature was chang'd ;
 Now * *Cynosure* first fear'd the subject waves,
 The † *Altar* fear'd the north wind's furious blast,
 And ‖ *Helicè* the south's coeval rage.

Scarce had § *Ægoceros* releas'd the day,
 And *Cancer* usher'd in his scanty nights ;
 The sun himself o'er darkness fixt his reign,
 And *Phæbe*'s sickly visage fill'd his throne,
 But God tremendous spoke, and forthwith *Mi-*
chael

Mighty in arms appear'd ; he crush'd sedition,
 Fast link'd in adamantine chains, he drove
 The rebel host, and to th' abyss of hell,
 Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky.
 Low at his feet the mad audacious crowd
 O'erturn'd in dust, now grinning bite the ground,
 Dread monument of mis'ry, that pursues
 Ambition's lawless effort to be great.

Enough the world has felt thy scourge, O Guilt !
 Be this thy end, and end of all thy woes ;
 Nor more let man, a wanderer forlorn,
 Lost in the doubtful maze of wretched life,
 When vice and virtue urge their sev'ral ways,
 From the right path e'er bend his fault'ring steps,
 That hence may rise to fill the happy seats
 By banishment made void, a faithful race
 Of spotless spirits, off'ring worthy heav'n.

* The lesser bear. † A constellation. ‖ The
 great bear. § *Capricorn*.

¶ The foregoing version is composed from
 those translations which were sent to us, in conse-
 quence of the reward offer'd in the *Gent. Mag.*
 for February 1747, p. 86.—The design of it is
 to enable the English reader to judge, what simi-
 litude this *Tragedy* of *Grotius* bears to *Paradise*
 Lost, which *Mr W. L.* had asserted was not
 small, and is now publishing a pamphlet, entitled,
MILTON's Imitation of the Moderns, further
 to prove his assertion.

Mr URBAN,

THE lion carved in wood, which was
 the head of commodore *Anson*'s ship,
 called the *Centurion*, is now set up against
 an inn near the duke of *Richmond*'s, at
Goodwood, in *Sussex*, on a stone pedestal,
 which has the following inscription.

Your constant Reader, J. T.

Stay traveller a while, and view
 One, who has travell'd more than you,
 Quite round the globe ; thro' each degree
Anson and I have plow'd the sea :
 Torrid and frigid zones have past,
 And safe ashore, arriv'd at last,
 In ease and dignity appear :
 He—in the house of lords,—I here.

The EXPLANATION of the
PLATE of NOAH's ARK.

This plate, which exhibits a supposed division of the floors of Noah's ark, with the partitions and platforms of each, is taken from a Dutch author, and is something more minute than that published by bishop Wilkins. The letters in the PLANS of each refer to the same letters and divisions in the Views. The number of cubits are mark'd on the partition'd parts, so that however the size of the partitions is varied, for the better securing the building, or accommodating the animals, the whole length of them contains only the 300 cubits. The best account which we find relating to this structure, is the following, from bishop Wilkins's essay on a real character.

SOME hereticks of old, and some atheistical scoffers in these latter times, have raised objections (such as they think unanswerable) against the truth and authority of scripture, particularly as to the description which is given by Moses, concerning Noah's ark, Gen. vi. 15, where the dimensions of it are set down to be 300 cubits in length, 50 in breadth, and 30 in height, which being compared with the things it was to contain, it seemed to them, upon a general view, that it was utterly impossible for this ark to hold so vast a multitude of animals, with a whole year's provision of food for each of them.

This objection seemed so considerable, both to some of the ancient fathers, and of our later divines, who were otherwise learned and judicious men, but less versed in philosophy and mathematics, that they have been put to miserable shifts for the solving of it. Origen, and St Austin, and several other considerable authors, do for the avoiding of this difficulty affirm, that Moses being skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians, doth by the measure of cubits, here apply'd to the ark, understand the Egyptian geometrical cubit, each of which (say they) did contain six of the vulgar cubits, namely, nine foot. But this doth upon several accounts seem very unreasonable, because it doth not appear, that there was any such measure amongst the Egyptians or Jews, stiled the geometrical cubit: And if there were, yet there is no particular reason, why this sense should be applyed to the word cubit here, rather than in any other places. It is said of Goliath, that his height was six cubits and a span, which being un-

derstood of the geometrical cubit, will make him 54 foot high, and consequently his head must be about 9 foot in the height or diameter of it, which must needs be too heavy for David to carry.

A Others, not satisfied with this solution, think they have found a better answer, by asserting that the stature of mankind being considerably larger in the first ages of the world, therefore the measure of the cubit must be larger likewise, and perhaps double what it is now, which will much enlarge the capacity of the ark. But neither will this afford any reasonable satisfaction. For if they will suppose men to be of a much bigger stature then, 'tis but reasonable that the like should be supposed of other animals also; in which case this answer amounts to nothing.

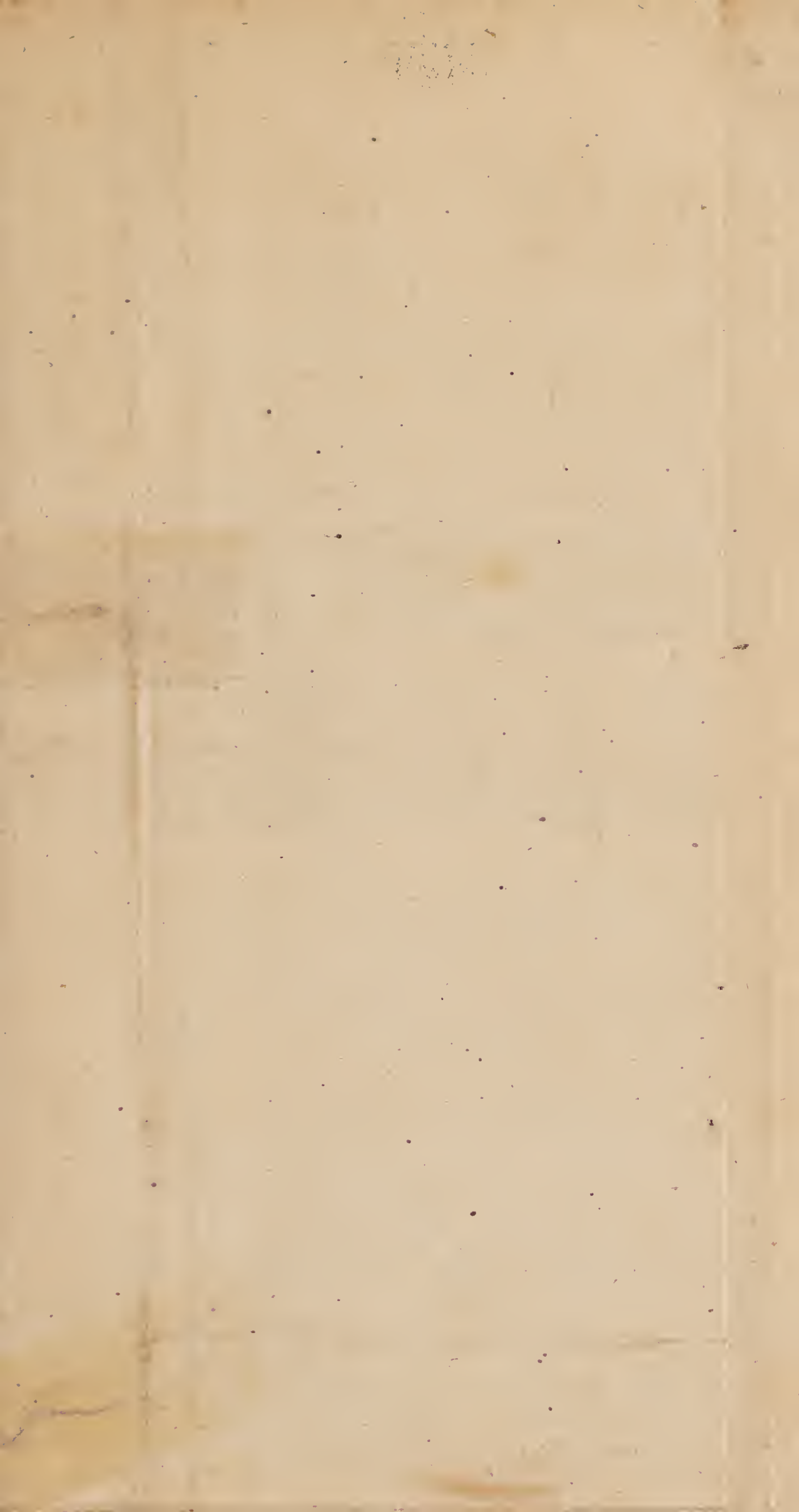
C Others will have the sacred cubit to be here intended, which is said to be a hand's breadth longer than the civil cubit, Ezek. xliii. 13. But there is not any reason or necessity for this. And 'tis generally believed, that the sacred cubit was only used in the measure of sacred structures, as the tabernacle and temple.

D This seeming difficulty is much better solved by Job. Buteo in the Tract de arca Noe, wherein supposing the cubit to be the same with what we now call a foot and a half, he proves mathematically that there was a sufficient capacity in the ark, for the containing all those things it was designed for. But because there are some things liable to exception in the philosophical part of that discourse, particularly in his enumeration of the species of animals, several of which are fabulous, some not distinct species, some true species left out, I conceive it may not be improper to offer another account of those things.

E It is plain in the description which Moses gives of the ark, that it was divided into 3 stories, each of them of 10 cubits or 15 foot high, besides one cubit allowed for the declivity of the roof in the upper story. And 'tis agreed upon, as most probable, that the lower story was assigned to contain all the species of beasts, the middle story for their food, and the upper story, in one part of it, for the birds and their food, and the other part for Noah, his family and utensils. (See the Plate.)

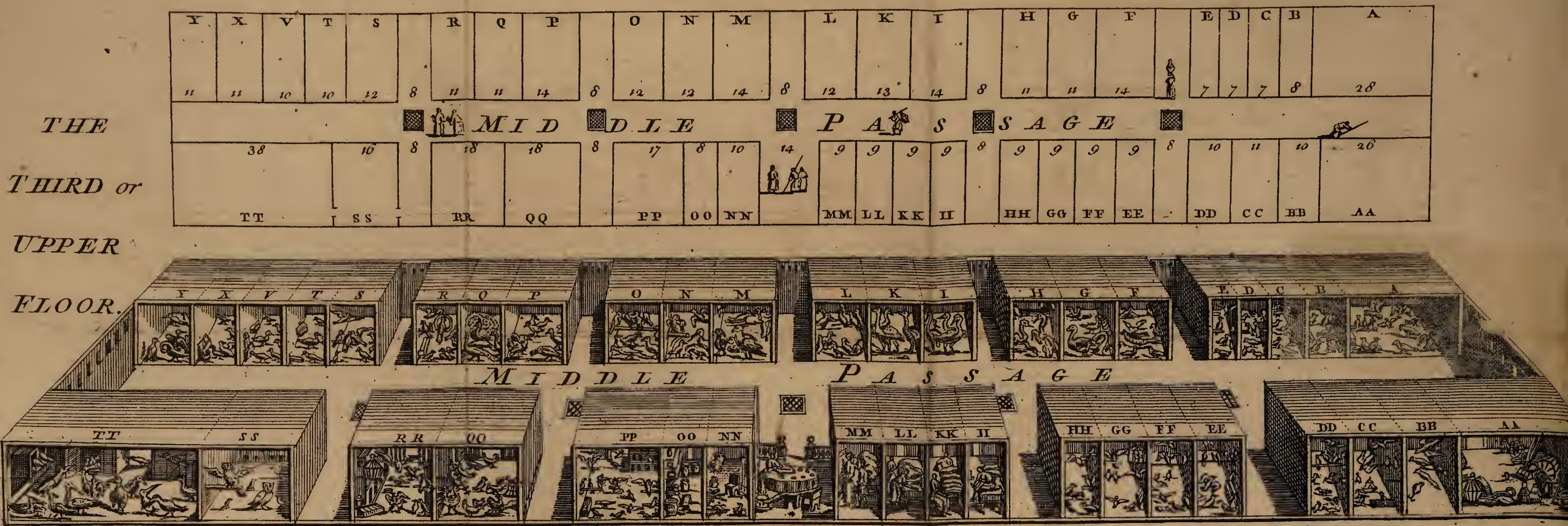
G Now it may clearly be made out, that each of these stories was of a sufficient capacity for the containing all those things to which they are assigned.

For

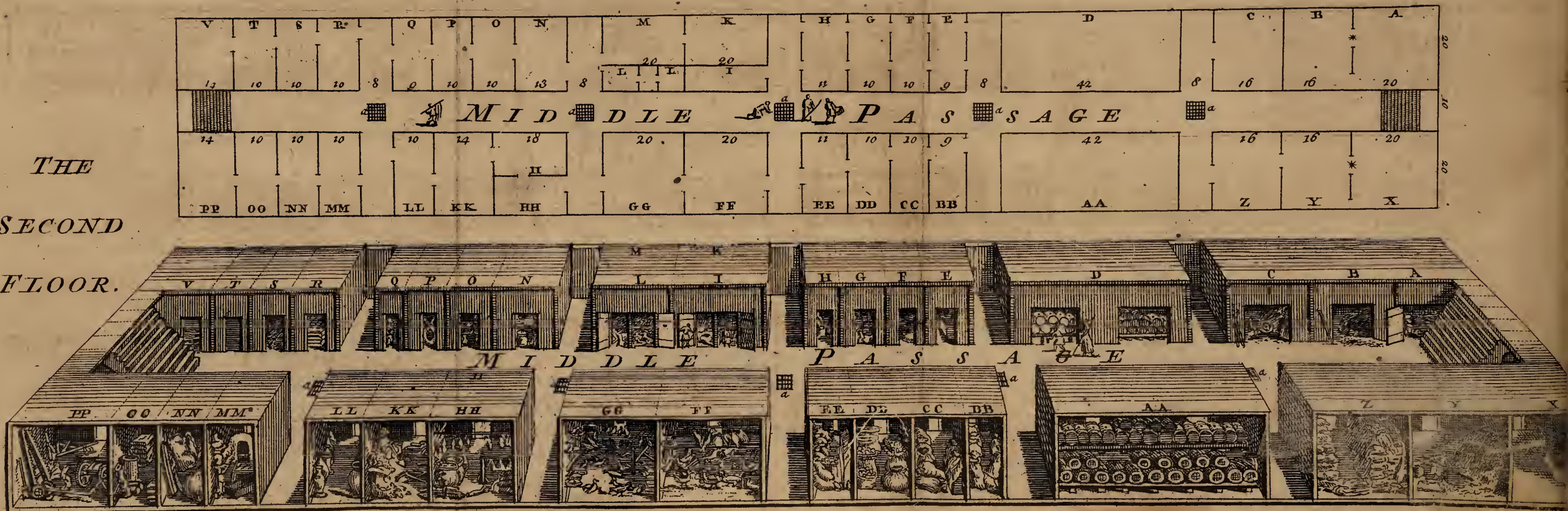


A VIEW and PLAN of NOAH'S ARK.

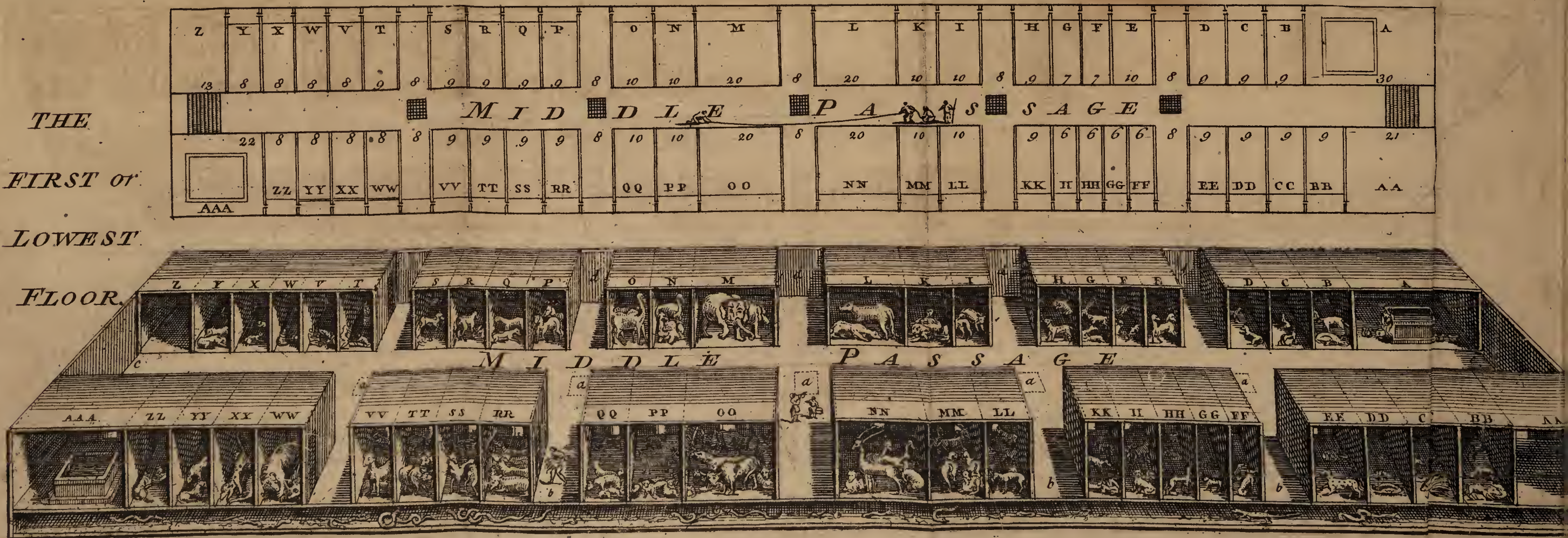
THE
THIRD or
UPPER
FLOOR.



THE
SECOND
FLOOR.



THE
FIRST or
LOWEST
FLOOR.



For the more distinct clearing up of this, I shall first lay down several tables of the divers species of beasts that were to be received into the ark, with their different kinds of food, containing both the number appointed for each of them, namely, the clean by sevens, and the

unclean by pairs, together with a conjecture (for the greater facility of the calculation) what proportion each of them may bear, either to a beef, or a sheep, or a wolf; and then what kind of room may be allotted to the making of sufficient stalls for their reception.

Beasts feeding on hay.			Beasts feeding on fruits, roots and insects.			Carnivorous beasts.						
Number.	Name.	Proportion to beeves.	Breadth of Stalls. feet	Number.	Name.	Proportion to Sheep.	Breadth of Stalls. feet.	Number.	Name.	Proportion to wolves.	Breadth of Stalls. feet.	
2	Horse	3	20	2	Hog	4	20	2	Lion	4	10	
2	Ass	2	12	2	Baboon	2		2	Bear	4	10	
2	Camel	4	20	2	Ape	2		2	Tyger	3	8	
2	Elephant	8	36	2	Monkey	7		2	Pard	3	8	
7	Bull	7	40	2	Sloth			2	Ounce	2	6	
7	Urus	7	40	2	Porcupine			2	2	Cat	2	6
7	Bisons	7	40	2	Hedghog				2	Civet-cat		
7	Bonafus	7	40	2	Squirrel				2	Ferret		
7	Buffalo	7	40	2	Ginney pig	2			Polecat			
7	Sheep	1	30	2	Ant-bear	2			Martin			
7	Strepciferos	1		2	Armadilla	2	Stoat	3	9			
7	Broad-tail	1		2	Tortoise	2	Weasle					
7	Goat	1		Beasts feeding on hay.			2			Castor		
7	Stone-buck	1		30	2	Hare	2			2	Otter	2
7	Shamois	1	2		Rabbet	2				Dog	2	
7	Antilope	1	2		Marmotto	2		Wolf				
7	Elke	7	30				2	Fox	2	6		
7	Hart	4	30				2	Badger				
7	Buck	3	20				2	Jackall				
7	Rein-deer	3	20				2	Caraguya				
7	Roe	2	36								27	75
2	Rhinoceros	3										
2	Camelopard	6	30									
		92	514									

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In this enumeration I do not mention the mule, because 'tis a mungrel production, and not to be reckoned as a distinct species. And tho' it be most probable, that the several varieties of beeves, namely that which is stiled *urus*, *bisons*, *bonafus* and *buffalo*, and those other varieties reckoned under *sheep* and *goats*, be not distinct species from *bull*, *sheep*, and *goat*; there being much less difference betwixt these, then there is betwixt several dogs: And it being known by experience, what various changes are frequently occasioned in the same species by several countries, diets, and other accidents: Yet I have *ex abundanti*, to prevent all cavilling, allowed them to be distinct species, and each of them to be clean beasts, and consequently such as were to be received in by sevens. As for the *morse*, *seale*, *turtle*, or *sea-tortoise*, *crocodile*, *senembi*: These are usually described to be such kind of animals as can abide in the water, and therefore I have

not taken them into the ark, tho' if that were necessary, there would be room enough for them, as will shortly appear. The *serpentine-kind*, *snake*, *viper*, *slow-worm*, *lizard*, *frog*, *toad*, might have sufficient space for their reception, and for their nourishment, in the drain or sink of the ark, which was probably 3 or 4 foot under the floor for the standings of the beasts. As for those lesser beasts, *rat*, *mouse*, *mole*, as likewise for the several species of insects, there can be no reason to question, but that these may find sufficient room in several parts of the ark, without having any particular stalls appointed for them.

Tho' it seem most probable, that before the flood, both men, beasts and birds did feed only upon vegetables, as may appear from that place, Gen. i. 29, 30. And God said, behold I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed, to you

it shall be for meat. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat, compared with Chap. ix. 3. where after the flood, when the productions of the earth were become of less efficacy and vigor, and consequently less fit for nourishment, God saith to Noah, *Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you, even as the green herb have I given you all things.* But because this proof is not so very cogent to convince a captious adversary, but that he may still be apt to question, whether the rapacious kinds of beasts and birds, who in the natural frame of their parts are peculiarly fitted for the catching and devouring their prey, did ever feed upon herbs and fruits; to prevent such cavils, I shall be content to suppose that those animals which are now *predatory* were so from the beginning: Upon which, it will be necessary to enquire, what kind of food might be proper and sufficient for them, during their abode in the ark. Now 'tis commonly known, that the *ruminant kind* are most usually the prey for the *rapacious kind* of beasts.

It appears by the foregoing tables, that the beasts of the *rapacious carnivorous kinds*, to be brought into the ark by pairs, were but forty in all, or twenty pairs, which upon a fair calculation are supposed equivalent, as to the bulk of their bodies and their food, unto twenty seven *wolves*; but for greater certainty, let them be supposed equal to thirty *wolves*: And let it be further supposed; that six *wolves* will every day devour a whole *sheep*, which all men will readily grant to be more than sufficient for their necessary sustenance: According to this computation, five *sheep* must be allotted to be devoured for food each day of the year, which amounts in the whole to 1825.

Upon these suppositions there must be convenient room in the lower story of the ark to contain the forementioned sorts of beasts which were to be preserved for the propagating of their kinds, besides 1825 *sheep*, which were to be taken in as food for the *rapacious beasts*.

And tho' there may seem no just ground of exception, if these beasts should be stow'd close together, as is now usual in ships, when they are to be transported for any long voyage; yet I shall not take any such advantage, but afford 'em such fair stalls or cabins as may be abundantly sufficient for them in any kind of posture, either standing, or lying, or

turning themselves, as likewise to receive all the dung that should proceed from them for a whole year.

As for that fashion of the keel of ships now in use, whereby they are fitted for passage through the waters, and to endure the motion of the waves: This would not have been convenient for the business here designed; the ark being intended only for a kind of float to swim above water, the flatness of its bottom did render it much more capacious for the reception of those many living creatures, which were to be contained in it. And tho' towards the end of the flood, when it began to abate, God is said to *Make a wind to pass over the earth, whereby the waters were asswaged,* Gen. viii. 1. Yet 'tis not likely that in the time of the deluge, when the whole earth was overflowed, that there should be any such boisterous winds as might endanger a vessel of this figure; such winds usually proceeding from dry land.

From hence it may be evident, that there was sufficient room in the lower story for the convenient reception of all the sorts of beasts that are yet known, and probably for those other kinds yet unknown to these parts of the world.

The next thing to be cleared up, is the capacity of the second story for containing a year's provision of food. In order to which 'tis to be observed, that the several beasts feeding on hay, were before upon a fair calculation supposed equal to 92 *beeves*: But to prevent all kind of cavils which may be made at the proportioning of them, let them be as a 100, besides the 1825 *sheep* taken in for food. But now because these are to be devoured by five *per diem*, therefore the year's provision to be made for them is to be reckoned but as for half that number, *viz.* 912. These being divided by seven to bring them into proportion with the *beeves*, will amount to 180, which added to the former 100 make 280, suppose 300. So then according to this supposition, there must be sufficient provision of hay in the second story to sustain 300 *beeves* for a whole year.

[The bishop supposes that where the middle passage of our plate is, there was a range of stalls, and some at the end, near the stairs, to hold the sheep, for the food of the carnivorous animals; at the rate of 25 foot square for 100 sheep; which will also leave 200 foot surplus for other uses.]

Now 'tis observed (saith Bute) by Columella, who was very well versed in the

the experiments of husbandry, that 30 or 40 pound of hay is ordinarily sufficient for an ox for one day, reckoning 12 ounces in the pound. But we will suppose 40 of our pounds. And 'tis asserted by *Buteo*, upon his own tryal and experience, that a solid cubit of dry'd hay, compressed, as it uses to be, when it hath lain any considerable time in mows or ricks, doth weigh about 40 pound; so that for 300 *beeves* for a whole year there must be 109,500 such cubits of hay, (*i. e.*) 365 multiplied by 300. Now the second story being ten cubits high, 300 long, and fifty broad, must contain 150000 solid cubits, which is more by 40500 than what is necessary for so much compressed hay; and will allow space enough both for any kind of beams and pillars necessary for the fabric, or likewise for other repositories, for such fruits, roots, grain or seed, as may be proper for the nourishment of any of the other animals. And likewise for such convenient passages and apertures in the floor as might be necessary for the putting down of the hay to the stalls in the lower story. From which it is manifest that the second story was sufficiently capacious of all those things designed for it.

And then as for the third story; there can be no colour of doubt, but that one half of it will be abundantly sufficient for all the species of birds, together with food sufficient for their sustenance, because they are generally but of small bulk, and may easily be kept in several partitions or cages over one another. Nor is there any reason to question, but that the other half would afford space enough both for *Noah's* family and utensils.

Upon the whole matter, it doth, of the two, appear more difficult to assign a sufficient number and bulk of necessary things, to answer the capacity of the ark, rather than to find sufficient room for those several species of animals already known. But because it may be reasonably presumed, that there are several other species of beasts and birds, especially in the undiscovered parts of the world, besides those here enumerated, therefore 'tis but reasonable to suppose the ark to be of a bigger capacity, than what may be sufficient for the things already known; and upon this account it may be asserted, that if such persons who are most expert in philosophy and mathematicks, were now to assign the proportions of a vessel that might be suitable to the ends here proposed, they

could not (all things considered) find out any more accommodate to these purposes, than those here mentioned.

So far the learned Bp Wilkins.

REMARKS from other AUTHORS.

A *Noah* is computed to have been 100 years in building the ark, from the year of the world 1557, to the flood, which happened in the year 1656: *Origen lib. iv. cont. Cels. St Austin, de Civ. Dei, lib. xv. c. 27, and cont. Faustin. lib. xii. c. 18, and in his Quest. on Gen. vi. and xxiii. Rupert. lib. iv. in Gen. vi.* all assert as much, and are followed by *Salian, Torniel, Spondeas, Pelletier, &c.* But *Berosus* affirms, that *Noah* only began to build the ark 78 years before the flood: *Salomon Jarchi* supposes it 120 years in building, and *Tanchuma* only 52.

C *P. Fournier*, in his *hydrography*, is of the former opinion, noting, that the only hands employed in it were *Noah* and his three sons, and gives the instance of *Archias* of *Corinth*, who, with the help of 300 workmen, built *Hiero's* great ship in one year. But as *Noah's* sons were not born till after the ark was begun, it was a long time ere they could do their father any service.

The wood of which the ark was built, is called in scripture גֹּפֶרֶץ, gopher wood: and in the LXX. τετραγωνα, square timbers. *Onkelos* and *Jonathan* render gopher by קֶדָר, kedros, cedar. *St Jerom*, in the *vulgate*, by *ligna lævigata*, planed wood, and elsewhere *ligna bituminata*, pitch'd woods. *Kimkhi* translates it, wood proper to float; *Vatable*, light wood, which swims in the water without corruption: *Junius, Tremellius, Pelletier, and Buxtorf*, a kind of cedar, by the Greeks called *κεδρελαρη*, *Avenarius* and *Munster*, pine; *Fuller* and *Bechart*, cypress; others, box; others, fir; *Castalio*, turpentine, &c.—*Herodotus* and *Theophrastus* relate, that the kings of *Egypt* and *Syria* built whole fleets of cedar.

G *Snellius* computes the ark to have been above half an acre in area: *Cuneus, Buteo*, and others, have also calculated the capacity of the ark.—*Dr Arbuthnot* computes it to have been 81062 tons.—*P. Lamy* shews that it was 110 foot longer than *St Mary* at *Paris*, and 64 foot narrower; his *English* translator adds, that it must have been longer than *St Paul's* church in *London*, from *West* to *East*, broader than that church is high in the inside, and about 54 foot in height, our measure.

Drexelius makes 300 apartments; *P. K*

Four

Fournier 333; the anonymous author of the questions on *Genesis*, 400; *Buteo*, *Temporarius*, *Arias Montanus*, *Hostus*, *Lamy*, and others, suppose as many partitions as there were different sorts of animals.—*Pelletier* only makes 72, viz. 36 for the birds, and as many for the beasts: his reason is, that if we suppose a greater number, as 333 or 400, each of the eight persons in the ark must have had 37, 41, or 50 stalls to attend and cleanse daily, which he thinks impossible. But to diminish the number of stalls, without a diminution of the animals, is vain, it being, perhaps, more difficult to take care of 300 animals in 72 stalls, than in 300.

Buteo computes, that all the animals contained in the ark, could not be equal to 500 horses; he even reduces the whole to the dimensions of 56 pair of oxen. *Lamy* enlarges it to 64 pair, or 128 oxen; so that supposing one ox equal to two horses, if the ark had room for 256 horses, there must have been room for all animals. But the same author demonstrates, that one floor would suffice for 500 horses, allowing 9 square feet to a horse.

EXTRACTS from the Preface and Introductory Discourse to *Dr MIDDLETON'S Free Enquiry into the Miraculous Powers, which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church, from the earliest Ages through several successive Centuries.*

THE Doctor begins his Preface to this celebrated work, with observing, that his first design was to publish it, with the *Introductory Discourse* prefixed. But, when he had recollected the great importance of the subject, and that what he had undertaken to defend, was not only new, but contradictory to the general opinion; and, above all, that he had no resources but his own private judgment, he began to think it neither candid nor prudent to alarm the public at once with an argument so strange, and so little understood; nor to hazard an experiment so big with consequences, till he had first exhibited a general plan of what he was projecting.

With this view, says he, I published a separate edition of my *Introductory Discourse*; which, as I foresaw, encounter'd all the opposition that prejudice, bigotry, and superstition, never fail to bring against all free inquiries into opinions which depend on the prevalence of their power. But, after all

the invectives of my adversaries, I had the pleasure to find them obliged, in the course of the debate, to confute their own clamours; and to declare, that, were my argument even allowed to be true, the credit of the gospel-miracles would not be shaken by it. [See *Remarks on two pamphlets against the Introd. Disc.* p. 8, 9.]

But I am not so scrupulous, perhaps, in my regard to consequences, as many of my profession. I am, by nature, disposed not only to enquire what is true, but freely to declare the result of such enquiries. As providence has placed me beyond the temptation of sacrificing a philosophic freedom to the servilities of dependence, whenever I perceive any glimmering of truth, I endeavour to trace it to its source, without fearing to push the discovery too far. The discovery of a new truth is a valuable acquisition to society, nor can it interfere with those already known; since truth is essentially consistent with truth.

The proof of the reality of the miraculous powers of the primitive church, depends on the joint credibility of the facts, which it is pretended they produced, and of the witnesses who attest them. If either be defective, their credit must sink in proportion; and, especially if the facts be incredible, must fall to the ground; because no force of testimony can alter the nature of things.—The credibility of facts may be judged of by our reason and senses; but the credibility of witnesses depends on a variety of principles, wholly concealed from us; and tho', in many cases, it may reasonably be presumed, yet, in none, can it certainly be known. For it is common in men, in the attainment of crafty and selfish views, to dissimulate and deceive; or, through weakness and credulity, to embrace and defend what the craft of others had imposed upon them: but plain facts speak no other language than that of nature and truth.

Before we examine the particular facts and testimonies, which antiquity has furnished for the decision of this dispute, we should first inform ourselves of the proper nature and condition of those miraculous powers, which are the subject of it, as they are represented to us in the gospel; for, till we have there learnt what they were, why and how exerted by the apostles, and first professors of them, we cannot judge of those evidences which are brought against

ther to confirm or confute their continuance.

It is evident, both from the collation and exercise of these powers in the N. Testament, that they were merely temporary and occasional ; adapted to particular exigencies, and imparted only at the moment of their exertion, which, by some special impulse, was made known to the agent, who, immediately afterwards, was again reduced to the condition of all other men, and left to the guidance of his own natural prudence. B

But all who have attempted to refute the *Introductory Discourse*, prepossessed with the notion of the perpetual inheritance of these powers, in all, who had once been endued with them, harangue, with great gaiety, on the folly of imagining that they should all be extinguished in a moment, upon the death of the last of the apostles : deeming it incredible that these powers, which were exerted every hour, with such success and honour to the christian cause, in all the principal cities and countries of the world, should all expire at that very inst. in which St *John* happened to die at *Ephesus*. But it is no where affirmed, in the *Introductory Discourse*, either that these powers ceased on the death of St *John*, or that they subsisted so long as he lived : it is only enquired, whether we have sufficient ground to believe, upon the testimony of the antient fathers, that they subsisted at all, after the days of the apostles. D

Some, perhaps, may be apt to demand of me, what we are at last to determine concerning the duration of these powers, and to what period we may reasonably restrain them ? My answer, which, however, I propose only as a conjecture, is, that, in those first efforts of planting the gospel, after our Lord's ascension, the extraordinary gifts, which he had promised, were poured out in the fullest measure on the apostles, and those other disciples, whom he had ordained to be the primary instruments in that great work, to enable them more easily to over-rule the inveterate prejudices both of the Jews and Gentiles, and to bear up against the shocks of popular rage and persecution, which they were taught to expect in this noviciate of their ministry. But, in process of time, when they had laid a foundation sufficient to sustain the great fabrick designed to be erected upon it, and, by an invincible courage, had conquered the first and principal difficulties, and

planted churches in all the chief cities of the *Roman* empire, and settled a regular ministry to succeed them in the government of them, it may reasonably be presumed, that, as the assistance of miraculous powers began to be less and less needed, in proportion to the increase of those churches, so their communication began gradually to decline ; and that, as soon as christianity had gained an establishment in every quarter of the known world, they were totally withdrawn, and the gospel left to make the rest of its way, by its own genuine strength, and the force of those divine graces with which it is so richly stored, *faith, hope, and charity* : Graces, which never fail to inspire all who possess them, with a zeal and courage, which no terrors can daunt, nor worldly power subdue. And all this, as far as I am able to judge, from the nature of the gifts themselves, and from the instances or effects of them, which I have any where observed, may probably be thought to have happened while some of the apostles were still living ; who, even in the times of the gospel, appear, on several occasions, to have been destitute of any extraordinary gift : and of whose miracles we meet with nothing in the later histories, but what is apparently fabulous.

The following sheets contain nothing but plain reasoning on plain facts, published with a disinterested view, to free the minds of men from an inveterate imposture, which, thro' a long succession of ages, has disgraced the religion, and tyrannized over the reason and senses of the christian world. I have shewn, by indisputable facts, that the antient fathers, by whose authority that delusion was imposed, and is supported, were extremely credulous and superstitious ; possessed with strong prejudices, and an enthusiastic zeal, in favour not only of christianity, but of every doctrine which a wild imagination could ingraft upon it ; and that they scrupled no art by which they could propagate the same principles. Upon the whole, that they were of a character, from which nothing could be expected that was candid and impartial.

I have produced many instances, in which we find them confidently affirming things evidently false, in order to strengthen, as they imagined, the evidences of the gospel, to serve a present turn of confusing an adversary, or of enforcing a particular point which they were labouring to establish.

Among

Among the miraculous gifts, which are expressly claimed by the fathers, we find, 1. *The gift of raising the dead.* 2. *Of speaking with tongues.* 3. *Of understanding the holy scriptures.* Now, after weighing all that antiquity has delivered concerning the two first, the most important of all, I find the strongest reason to believe that there never was a genuine instance of either of them after the days of the apostles; not only because the things themselves are improbable, as they are affirmed by the fathers, but because there are facts which evince the contrary. And, as to the third gift, it is allowed by all, that, instead of a divine and infallible, a most absurd and ridiculous interpretation of the scriptures, was the very characteristic even of the earliest ages.

If any one, therefore, should be disposed to answer what I have affirmed in this book, he must take a method different from that which my antagonists have hitherto pursued; he must not expect to bear down facts with systems; and, from the supposed integrity and piety of the fathers, to infer the certainty of what they attest; but must refer us to instances, which agree with their testimonies, and experimentally prove the truth of them.

This is the only way of answering, which can satisfy men of sense; and what alone can, in any manner, affect or invalidate my argument.

[To be continued.]

Inscription on the MONUMENT of the late Duke of Argyle, in Westminster-Abbey.

In lustre of race equal to the first subjects;
In talents and accomplishments superior to most:
Distinguish'd from his youth with the highest
public trusts;

All discharg'd with signal honour:

An upright statesman, a humane hero:

His address, like his person pleasing:

A steady friend; too sincere to feign affection:

A fair enemy; too brave to dissemble resentment:

Never making small foes, never courting
great ones:

A powerful orator,

Persuasive, by being himself persuaded;

Of wonderful ability to shake or calm the human soul:

In office, the man of dignity; out of it, the
easy companion;

Always the great man:

For the rest I refer to records, in the annals of
Europe,

Concerning the illustrious

JOHN, Duke of ARGYLE and GREENWICH.

Mr URBAN,

THE melancholy accounts in our weekly bills, (besides those remark'd in private families) of the numbers of children destroyed by overlaying, make it very surprizing that the use of the *Arcutio* (described in your *Mag. vol. xvi. p. 7.* and so strongly recommended) has not been introduced into this nation. The loss of some only children, to the inexpressible grief, and almost distraction, of their parents and relations, within this last month, as I am informed, occasions you this trouble, with a view, and earnest desire, of exciting such as have suffered, or are liable to suffer, so great and stinging an affliction, to provide themselves with an instrument so well adapted to prevent it. PHILOBREPHNOS.

PLAN and SPECIMENS of IRENE, a TRAGEDY, by Mr Samuel Johnson, acted at Drury-Lane theatre, from Monday, Feb. 6. to Monday, Feb. 20. inclusive.

P E R S O N S.

T U R K S.

Mahomet, the Sultan.

Cali Bassa, 1st visier. } Conspirators against the Sultan.
Abdalla, an officer. }
Multapha, an aga.

Hazan and Caraza, captains.

Murza, an eunuch.

G R E E K S.

Demetrius and Leontius, noblemen associated in the Bassa's conspiracy.

Irene and Aspasia, captives in the Sultan's palace.

SCENE, GARDENS belonging to the palace in Constantinople, where Mahomet held his court immediately after his conquest of that capital, since fortified, and called the Seraglio.

AMURATH, the father of Mahomet, had abdicated the throne in favour of his son; but the inexperience of his youth, and the predominance of his passions, rendering him unfit for government, Amurath resum'd it at the instance of Cali. This was resented by the young prince, and though his father, when he was dying, recommended Cali to him, to assist his council, and regulate his administration, yet the visier perceived that Mahomet meditated a revenge, which he was restrained from executing only by his popularity and interest in the troops; and knowing

ing that he should be no longer spared than till the new Sultan should be more firmly established, he projected his own preservation by the destruction of his master. An expedition against the *Greeks*, conducted by *Mahomet* in person, attended by *Cali*, afforded him an opportunity to put his scheme in execution; and in order to engage the *Greeks* in his interest, he secretly corresponded with them during the siege of *Constantinople*. The place was, nevertheless, taken.

Cali perceiving that the Sultan abandoned himself to a violent passion for *Irene*, a noble captive, who for her extraordinary beauty had been brought to him by the soldiers, and that the command of the troops, and the administration of public affairs devolved upon him, by which he could command an easy access to the Sultan's apartment at any hour, determined to improve this opportunity for assassinating him. With all the caution of a wily and experienced courtier, he communicates this design first to *Demetrius*, and afterwards to *Leontius*, two *Greek* commanders; and to engage them with more ardour in the undertaking, proposes, that a bark, mann'd with the bravest of the *Greek* captives, to be selected by *Demetrius*, should be secretly brought into a bay formed by the end of the garden, belonging to the palace in which the Sultan had his residence; and that as soon as the blow should be struck, they should sail to some remote part of *Turkey* in *Asia*, where he doubted not of mounting the throne, favoured by the confusion occasioned by the first news of the Sultan's death, and the voice of the people, by whom he was greatly belov'd; that the *Turkish* troops would immediately evacuate the country possess'd by the *Greeks*, and when he should be settled in his new acquisition, *Demetrius*, *Leontius*, and the rest of the *Greeks* who fled with him, should return to the peaceable possession of their country, secured by an alliance with him, of which this confederacy was to be the pledge; and lest the vessel should cause any suspicion, it was agreed, that *Cali* should ask permission of the Sultan to visit the tomb of their prophet at *Mecca*, which, whether granted or refused, would account for the preparation of the bark, on a presumption that he should succeed.

Leontius, whose temper was warm, and valour impetuous, readily concurs

in this project, to revenge himself on the destroyer of his country, and accepts the command of the party who were to man the vessel. *Demetrius*, whose fortitude was more philosophical, undertook to dispatch the Sultan in *Irene's* chamber, into which *Cali* was to procure him admittance. But he would not, perhaps, have engaged with such ardour in an enterprize which consisted wholly in an assassination and flight, to be effected through the treachery of a trusted servant, if he had not accidentally learn'd, in his conversation with *Cali*, that *Irene* had a companion, named *Aspasia*, to whom the tyrant had made the first offer of his crown, and whom he would have sacrificed to his resentment, for refusing the honour, if he had not been suddenly diverted by a new passion for *Irene*, who had interceded for *Aspasia*, and desired she might attend her; for to this lady *Demetrius* was betroth'd, tho' not yet married, and his love for her, and his desire to deliver her from a dangerous dependance on the caprice of a tyrant, render him impatient of delay, and, at his instance, the same night is fixed for the execution of their design.

It is evening, the bark now lies ready, and the important hour approaches; but in this dreadful interval, which nearly comprizes the time of dramatic action, *Menodorus*, a *Greek* captain, with whom *Cali* had corresponded during the siege, being put to death by lingering tortures, in hopes to stop the hand of the executioner while yet his life might be preserved, delivered *Cali's* letters to *Mustapha*, who attended the execution, and by *Mustapha* they were immediately communicated to *Mahomet*. The Sultan, enraged at *Cali's* treachery, orders him to be fastened on the rack, and left to expire in the midst of the camp; but *Mustapha* representing, that the criminal's interest with the soldiers, his winning address, and profound subtilty, might render this manner of punishing him dangerous, *Mahomet* recollects his request to visit *Mecca*, which he had refused, and orders, that he be now permitted to go, and be dispatched in some distant part of his journey; this being also objected to because, the *Arabs* might be bribed with the wealth which had been amassed by *Cali*, through the long possession of lucrative posts, and the bounty of *Amurath*, *Mahomet*, tired with the subject, and impatient to be with *Irene*, whom

whom he then perceived coming towards them, leaves *Cali's* fate undetermined, and commits the care of watching him, lest he should, in the mean time, attempt any new treason, to *Mustapha*.

During these transactions *Abdallah*, who relenting the refusal of a government which he had solicited, had entered into the conspiracy, becomes enamoured of *Aspasia*. His ambition submits to a stronger appetite; he demands her of *Cali*, as the condition of his services, and threatens to betray him if refused: *Cali*, after some fruitless expostulations, tells him, it is not in his power, either to give or withhold her; "Obtain her, and possess her, says he, you know your rival." *Abdalla* at once, to secure his mistress, and yet not frustrate a project, the success of which so much depended on *Demetrius*, determines, under pretence of friendship, to give him a poisoned bowl.

Demetrius obtains leave of *Cali*, to whose custody the two ladies were committed, to see *Aspasia*, that he might inform her in general of the design to deliver her and *Greece*, and prepare her to expect him at the time appointed.

Hazan and *Caraza*, who by *Mustapha's* direction watch'd the *Bassa*, overheard his dispute with *Abdalla* concerning *Aspasia*. The haughty tone in which *Abdalla* spoke to a person, who by his high office had power over his life, raised a strong suspicion that the *Bassa* had trusted him with some fatal secret, and feared to resent his insolence, lest he should provoke him to betray it. The *Sultan* being acquainted with these circumstances, orders *Cali* to be immediately seiz'd, and dispatch'd in prison. *Caraza*, who, with *Hazan*, was charged with this order, knew that *Demetrius* was concerned in the *Bassa's* project, whatever it was, but concealed this circumstance from a principle of gratitude, *Demetrius* having given him his life in the day of battle.

At this time *Cali*, *Abdalla*, and *Demetrius*, were waiting the moment of execution, and *Demetrius* was lifting the poisoned bowl, which had been presented to him by *Abdalla*, to his lip, when, alarmed by some sudden noise, he dash'd it down to draw his sword. *Abdallah*, seeing his favourite design frustrated, shewed signs of great emotion, and suddenly quitted his companions; immediately afterwards meet-

ing *Hazan* and *Caraza* with soldiers coming to seize *Cali*, he joined their party, and returning with them, bade them seize the traitors, but *Caraza's* friendship suffered *Demetrius* to escape. *Cali* was carried to the rack.

A Upon this unexpected event, *Demetrius* hastes to *Aspasia*, whom he finds with *Irene* in the garden, urges her to fly that moment, tells her the general scheme was blasted, but as the vessel lay ready to receive them, they might escape to some place of safety. *Aspasia* still pressing him to declare how the scheme had been rendered ineffectual, B *Irene*, who had at length renounced her religion, and accepted the regal dignity, retires, that she might overhear what should be said when her presence was no longer a restraint upon them. *Demetrius* then briefly informs *Aspasia*, C that a scheme to deliver *Greece*, and destroy *Mahomet*, was betrayed by *Abdalla*, who was one of the conspirators. Just at this crisis *Abdallah* joins them, and haughtily urges *Demetrius* to leave him in possession of *Aspasia*, and save himself by flight, while pity yet spar'd him; but *Demetrius* refusing, *Abdalla* D hastily leaves him, with a menace, that the next moment shall put him into the hands of the *Janisaries*.

Irene having thus learnt *Demetrius's* share in the treason, and willing to make a merit of preventing his flight with *Aspasia*, and delivering him to her consort, as a pledge of her affection and zeal, sends *Marza* privately to E him, requesting that he would instantly dispatch his guards to seize them, and endeavours to detain the lovers by an affected tenderness for *Aspasia*, till they should arrive; but *Demetrius* forces her away before *Abdalla* F return'd with the *Janisaries*, or *Marza* with the guards. They gain the vessel, and set sail in safety for *Italy*.

Thus *Aspasia*, whose heroic virtues and ardent piety had refused the splendor of empire when offered as the hire of guilt and apostacy, is delivered from slavery, and preserved to possess the pleasures of conscious innocence in the arms of the man she loves.

But scarce had these lovers left *Irene*, when the mutes, introduced by *Hazan* and *Caraza*, throw the black robe over her, and present to her the fatal bow-string. Surprized by death in the midst of all the pomp and pleasure which she H had so lately purchased with crimes, that forfeited her hopes of heaven, she

is led off raving, in the agonies of remorse, terror, and despair.

Cali, on the rack, had named *Irene's* chamber as the place appointed for the Sultan's death ; this being reported to the Sultan, he ordered *Irene* to be strangled, rashly concluding, from this circumstance, that she was in the conspiracy against him. While she was expostulating with the captains who brought this dreadful message, *Abdallah* returns, too late, to secure *Demetrius*, and prevent the flight of *Aspasia* ; but seeing the black robe on the queen, whom he thought the only surviving witness of his guilt and fear, he congratulates himself, that though his rival had escaped his revenge, and his mistress disappointed his love, yet all is not lost, his life may yet be preserved, and he may even be rewarded for his discovery of *Cali's* treason ; he therefore urges the mutes to hasten the queen's death, dreading lest the Sultan's partial fondness might revoke her sentence. In this he succeeds, and she dies unheard. But the Sultan afterwards discovered she was innocent, by *Murza's* message, which would have undeceived him soon enough to have saved her life, if *Leontius's* party, suspecting his errand, had not secured him till *Demetrius* and *Aspasia* were safe on ship-board, and if *Abdalla* had not hastened her death to conceal his own crimes. The detection of this fatal mistake transports the Sultan with grief, rage, and despair ; he condemns *Hazan* and *Caraza*, for not delaying *Irene's* death at her request, till she had seen him, and proved her innocence : they, to exculpate themselves, accuse *Abdalla* ; as soon as he is named, the Sultan recollects that *Cali* had accused him as the principal accomplice in his crime, and immediately reverses the sentence which he had passed on *Hazan* and *Caraza*, and orders them to see *Abdalla* tortured to death in their stead.

Such is the plot of *Irene*, wrought up within a space of time little more than that of the representation, with all the elegance of wit, and all the accuracy of judgment. The general moral, or the moral of the *action*, is comprized in the following speech of *Mustapha*, which concludes the piece.

So sure the fall of greatness rais'd on
crimes,
So fixt the justice of all-righteous heav'n,
When haughty guilt exults with impious
joy,
Mistake shall blast, or accident destroy ;

Weak man with erring rage may throw
the dart,
But heav'n shall guide it to the guilty
heart.

To instance every moral which is inculcated in this performance, would be to transcribe the whole ; but, however difficult, I shall select a few. With how much strength and beauty are *avarice* and *superstition* exposed in the following speeches of *Leontius* and *Demetrius* !

LEONTIUS.

The lust of gold succeeds the rage of conquest,
The lust of gold, unfeeling and remorseless !
The last corruption of degenerate man !
Urg'd by th' imperious soldier's fierce command,
The groaning *Greeks* break up their golden caverns,
Pregnant with stores, that *India's* mines might
Th' accumulated wealth of toiling ages.

DEMETRIUS.

That wealth, too sacred for their country's use !
That wealth, too pleasing to be lost for freedom !
That wealth, which, granted to their weeping
Had rang'd embattled nations at our gates :
But thus reserv'd to lure the wolves of *Turkey*,
Adds shame to grief, and infamy to ruin.
Lamenting *Av'rice* now too late discovers
Her own neglected, in the public safety.

LEONTIUS.

Reproach not misery.—The sons of *Greece*,
Ill-fated race ! so oft besieg'd in vain,
With false security beheld invasion.
Why should they fear ?—That pow'r that
kindly spreads

The clouds, a signal of impending show'rs,
To warn the wand'ring linnet to the shade,
Beheld without concern expiring *Greece*,
And not one prodigy foretold our fate.

DEMETRIUS.

A thousand horrid prodigies foretold it.
A feeble government, eluded laws,
A factious populace, luxurious nobles,
And all the maladies of sinking states.
When public villainy, too strong for justice,
Shews his bold front, the harbinger of ruin,
Can brave *Leontius* call for airy wonders,
Which cheats interpret, and which fools regard ?
When some neglected fabrick nods beneath
The weight of years, and totters to the tempest,
Must heav'n dispatch the messengers of light,
Or wake the dead to warn us of its fall ?

How delicate, yet striking, is the reproof in the speech of *Cali*, after extenuating his treason, as the only means to deliver him from a tyrant's cruelty !

Cali.] If there be any land, as fame reports,
Where common laws restrain the prince and
subject,

A happy land, where circulating pow'r
Flows thro' each member of th' embodied state,
Sure, not unconscious of the mighty blessing,
Her grateful sons shine bright with ev'ry virtue ;

Un-

Untainted with the lust of innovation,
 Sure all unite to hold her league of rule
 Unbroken as the sacred chain of nature,
 That links the jarring elements in peace.

How are the indolent stimulated to action in *Demetrius's* answer to *Calp*, when he named the *morrow* for the execution of their project!

To-morrow's action? can that hoary wisdom,
 Borne down with years, still doat upon to-morrow?

That fatal mistress of the young, the lazy,
 The coward, and the fool, condemn'd to lose
 An useless life in waiting for to-morrow,
 Till interposing death destroys the prospect!
 Strange! that this gen'ral fraud from day to day
 Should fill the world with wretches undetected.
 The soldier, lab'ring thro' a winter's march,
 Still sees to-morrow drest in robes of triumph;
 Still to the lover's long-expecting arms,
 To-morrow brings the visionary bride.
 But thou, too old to bear another cheat,
 Learn, that the present hour alone is man's.

How is the mind armed against temptation in the following lines!

Reflect that life and death, affecting sounds,
 Are only vary'd modes of endless being;
 Reflect that life, like ev'ry other blessing,
 Derives its value from its use alone;
 Not for itself but for a nobler end.
 Th' eternal gave it, and that end is virtue.
 When inconsistent with a greater good,
 Reason commands to cast the less away;
 Thus life, with loss of wealth, is well preserv'd,
 And virtue cheaply sav'd with loss of life.

The sophistry of the maxim, *it is lawful to do evil that good may come*, is finely exposed.

Be virtuous ends pursu'd by virtuous means,
 Nor think th' intention sanctifies the deed:
 That maxim, publish'd in an impious age,
 Would loose the wild enthusiast to destroy,
 And fix the fierce usurper's bloody title.
 Then bigotry might send her slaves to war,
 And bid success become the test of truth;
 Unpitied massacre might waste the world,
 And persecution boast the call of heav'n.

There is so much beauty and instruction crowded into the two following speeches, that I shall give them without a remark, the rather because they were omitted in the representation.

IRENE.

Ambition is the stamp, impress'd by heav'n
 To mark the noblest minds. With active heat
 Inform'd they mount the precipice of pow'r,
 Grasp at command, and tow'r in quest of empire;

While vulgar souls compassionate their cares,
 Gaze at their height, and tremble at their danger.
 Thus meaner spirits with amazement mark
 The varying seasons, and revolving skies,
 And ask, what guilty pow'rs rebellious hand
 Rolls with eternal toil the pond'rous orbs;
 While some archangel, nearer to perfection,

In easy state presides o'er all their motions,
 Directs the planets with a careless nod,
 Conducts the sun, and regulates the spheres.

ASPASIA.

Well may'st thou hide, in labyrinths of sound,
 The cause that shrinks from reason's powerful voice.

[thought,
 Stoop from thy flight, trace back th' entangled
 And set the glitt'ring fallacy to view.
 Not pow'r I blame, but pow'r obtain'd by crime
 Angelic greatness is angelic virtue.
 Amidst the glare of courts, the shout of armies,
 Will not th' apostate feel the pangs of guilt,
 And wish too late for innocence and peace?
 Curs'd as the tyrant of th' infernal realms,
 With gloomy state, and agonizing pomp.

How lovely does disinterested virtue appear in this speech of *Demetrius* to *Leontius*!

Can brave LEONTIUS be the slave of glory?
 Glory, the casual gift of thoughtless crouds!
 Glory, the bribe of avaricious virtue!
 Be but my country free, be thine the praise;
 I ask no witness, but attesting conscience,
 No records, but the records of the sky.

The mind is awaked from dreams of felicity in sensuality to secure the reality in virtue, by this speech of *Mahomet*.

Whome'er the hope, still blasted, still renew'd,
 Of happiness, lures on from toil to toil,
 Remember MAHOMET, and cease thy labour.
 Behold him here, in love, in war successful;
 Behold him wretched in his double triumph;
 His fav'rite faithless, and his mistress base.
 Ambition only gave her to my arms,
 By reason not convinc'd, nor won by love.
 Ambition was her crime, but meaner folly
 Dooms me to loath at once, and doat on falsehood,
 And idolize th' apostate I condemn.
 If thou art more than the gay dream of fancy,
 More than a pleasing sound without a meaning,
 O happiness! sure thou art all ASPASIA'S.

The secret pangs of a guilty mind are finely painted in the following lines, in which *Irene* is reproach'd by *Aspasia*.

Forbear—but thou art sunk beneath reproach;
 In vain affected raptures flush the cheek,
 And songs of pleasure warble from the tongue,
 When fear and anguish labour in the breast,
 And all within is darkness and confusion.
 Thus on deceitful Etna's flow'ry side,
 Unfading verdure glads the roving eye,
 While secret flames, with unextinguish'd rage,
 Infatiate on her wasted entrails prey,
 And melt her treach'rous beauties into ruin.

How strongly is such a life recommended, as secures a peaceful resignation in the hour of death, by the terrors thus expressed as the consequence of guilt by *Irene*!

O name not death! distraction and amazement,
 Horror and agony are in that sound!
 Let me but live, heap woes on woes upon me.
 Hide me with murd'ers in the dungeons gloom,
 Send

Send me to wander on some pathless shore,
Let shame and hooting infamy pursue me,
Let slav'ry harass, and let hunger gripe.—
Grant me one hour, O grant me but a moment,
And bounteous heaven repay the mighty mercy
With peaceful death, and happiness eternal.—
Unutterable anguish!

Guilt and despair! pale spectres, grin around me,
And stun me with the yellings of damnation!
O, hear my pray'rs! accept, all-pitying heav'n
These tears, these pangs, these last remains of life,
Nor let the crimes of this detested day
Be charg'd upon my soul. O, mercy! mercy!
Yours, H. H.

Mr URBAN,

MR Racine's poem on religion, mentioned *vol. 17. p. 472.* has been translated into *Latin* verse by a journeyman tammy-weaver, of *Mans*, named *Stephen Breard*, aged near 60. This extraordinary phenomenon, in the world of literature, has excited equal wonder and curiosity. *M. D'Aguesseau*, the chancellor of *France*, having seen a specimen of the translation in some of the periodical pamphlets, with an account of the author, wrote to the lieutenant-general of *Mans*, to satisfy himself of the truth of the fact. This magistrate had heard nothing of a poet in his jurisdiction, but, upon enquiry, *Breard* was found working at his trade, and his story being confirmed to the chancellor, he sent him a present, as an acknowledgment for the pleasure his performance had given him, and to relieve his genius from the depression of infirmity and indigence.

The old man, surpriz'd with a benefaction so little expected, immediately addressed to the chancellor a *Latin* poem, of near 50 lines, among which are the following:

Pannorum artifices leviorum, attendite ;
noſtro
Præſectura favet tenui ſuprema labori :
Hic non de miſero textoris pectine res eſt,
Non de lanifico ſubigenti vellera fabro ;
Condita ſed tumulo jam pridem muſa reſur-
gens,
Candidior poſtquam tondenti barba cadebat,
Ingemuit longos fruſtra ſenuiſſe per annos.
—Religionis amans, de religione peritum
Racini aggreſſor vigili ſudore poema.
Quantæ molis opus ! tremulo ſed quanta
voluptas
In Latium vatis reddenti carmina, cujus
Gællica Virgilium reſonant redolentque
Poetam !
Racini placuit veſtitum more latino
Carmen, & immodica celebravit laude ca-
incenas !

(Gent. Mag. FEB. 1749.)

Sed quid plura loquor ? Merces ô quan-
ta laboris !
Dagueſſæus adeſt, Francorum regis ami-
cus,
Omnia regali firmans decreta ſigillo : 36
Immemor ipſe ſui, ceſſâ de ſede miniſter
A Largus, amat noſtram, quamvis ſit ruſtica,
muſam.

To gratify your readers with a more particular account of the author, and his work, I have ſent you a translation of his own letter to *M. Racine*.

S I R,

IF the translation of your ſublime poem on religion has met with a favourable reception at your hands, it is to the author of that religion that my thanks are due : Was it poſſible that I could ſucceed in ſuch an attempt without his aſſiſtance, eſpecially at a time when a paſſy had reduced me to an eſtate worthy only of pity ? But even this calamity has been over-ruled to my advantage, ſince diſabling me from purſuing the mechanical labours of my trade, it recalled me to the ſtudies of my youth. My father, who was a tammy-weaver, firſt placed me in the college of the fathers of the oratory of this town, where I made a conſiderable progreſs in learning, and frequently obtained the prizes in particular and publick diſtributions. After a regular courſe of philoſophy, I ſtudied theology two years, and I always had the good fortune to be mentioned with honour by my preceptors. At the age of 22, I went to *la Trappe*, where I took the habit of a novice, and continued four months ; but the diſcipline of that holy place being too ſevere for me, I quitted it, and I remember, that the maſter of the novices, when he gave me the kiſs of peace at parting, ſaid, *Although you leave us, yet preſerve thoſe ſentiments of religion with which we have inſpired you.* I went out weeping, and returned to *Mans*, where I taught a ſchool for ſome time ; I was ambitious of prieſt's orders, but deſpaired of the neceſſary qualifications, and being, beſides, prone to indulge the levities of youth, I gave up all thoughts of an eccleſiaſtical life ; and, determining to follow my father's profeſſion, as I was a workman's ſon, I was admitted into the trade at a ſmall expence. In this manufacture I have laboured ever ſince the age of 24, and, thanks be to God, I have never loſt the religious ſentiments which I imbib'd at *la Trappe*.

L

In

In the year 1744, being attack'd by a palsy, which afforded me some intervals, in which I could read and study, I found in the journal of *Verdune* a piece of poetry, by M. *Roi*, Knt. of *St Michael*, *On the king's recovery*, and felt a secret desire, to try whether, at near sixty years of age, I was still capable of performing a school exercise; accordingly, I translated that piece into *Latin* verse, and some others by the same author. One day, finding some little return of my strength, I walked, with the assistance of a person on whom I lean'd, to the abbey of *St Vincent*, to visit *D. Dodart*, and *D. Rivet*, the one celebrated for his virtue, and the other for his literary history of the *Gauls*; to these gentlemen I shewed my translations, little expected from one of my age and profession. The good fathers, after having congratulated me on my verses, which did not deserve their attention, gave me your poem *on religion*, and pressed me to translate it. I trembled at this proposition; however, perceiving myself animated, I undertook the work, and, with the aid of that grace which it celebrates, I compleated it. M. *l'Abbe de Paris* has been so kind as to put it into your hand, and the favourable manner in which you have spoken of it, shall be remembered with gratitude to the end of my life. I doubt not but that it was by your means, that my translation came to the knowledge of the chancellor, who has, by the chief magistrate of our town, assured me of his protection, and already made me sensible of its effects, by an instance of his bounty, beyond my hopes.

S. BREARD.

Mr URBAN,

As curiosities in the natural, as well as the learned world, are collected in your magazine, give me leave to contribute the following.

SOMETIME ago being in the company of a friend, in the middle of whose forehead was a protuberance, near one fourth of an inch diameter, out of which grew an excrescence two tenths of an inch long, and, to appearance, as thick as a hog's bristle, I obtained leave to pluck it from thence; and, upon opening it, the fibres, which very much resembled cotton, were in number 50. My friend told me, that such an excrescence had grown there above 30 years, and that he had frequently pluck'd it out when much longer.—I saw, last spring, belonging to Mr *William*

Ball, of *Trodoxball*, near *Frome*, in *Somersetshire*, a calf alive, which had three eyes, one in the middle of his forehead, at which place the head separated, and had two distinct mouths, and in each a tongue, which join'd in one root; it suck'd at both mouths, and allowed with each alternately; it died at the end of three days, having been hurt in calving, or, in all probability, it might have lived to maturity. A farmer in the same country had a lamb, which, being left by its dam, was suck'd and brought up by a weather, which took to it, and produced a great deal of milk at its dugs.

Yours, T. Y.

S I R,

Wisebeck, Feb. 10.

A Daughter, that has a daughter by her own father, unriddles your historical riddle, p. 38. Such was the case of *Cinyras*, *Myrrha*, and *Adonis*, in *Ovid's Metamorphoses*.

MARIA.

From the *Mentembrancer*, Feb. 4.

IN order to save this country, we must not only be delivered from the burden of foreign subsidies, and the pressure of a debt that costs us more annually than the whole revenue formerly amounted to, but the ordinary and extraordinary charge of government must be suited to the present calamitous state of the commonwealth: every branch of the revenue ought to be inspected, every account to be settled, every balance to be called in, every useless officer and office suppressed, every article of parade and ostentation, (not excepting the fireworks) to be extinguish'd: no one subject, by the dint of an over-grown salary, or by holding a plurality of places, should have it in his power to insult the misery of the rest. Instead of three sets of admirals, we should have but one, as in former times. There should be no such thing as that standing-army-contingent, called the staff. There should not be a troop of horse in the kingdom. Such forces as were held necessary to be kept up, should be so reformed, as to be rendered as little injurious to the nation, and as little serviceable to the ministers, as possible: and such a general system should be formed of the receipts, issues, and savings, as should not only be intelligible to every man in *England*, but convince the world, that our affairs were in the hands of wise, and honest men, who had nothing at heart but the redemption of their country.

From

From the Remembrancer, Feb. 25.

On three new Articles of WAR.

IF, at this very instant, an attempt should be made to establish all that tyrannical rigour of discipline, in time of peace, which nothing but the exigencies of an actual war could excuse; to extend it to the sea service, as well as to the land; to those on half-pay, as well as to those who have the full profits of their commissions, as well as the prospect of promotion, and thereby to convert two orders of subjects into slaves; it behoves us to make the case our own, and to second their generous efforts to preserve a portion of the liberties they were born to, that from a sense of gratitude, as well as principle, they may interpose on our behalf, whenever the lust of dominion shall prompt a wicked minister to make the like attempt on ours.

That an arbitrary spirit has been predominant in our councils, and that some arbitrary purpose was to be served, might be inferred, from the distinguishing the officers of the navy, from the rest of their fellow-subjects, by an uniform, by giving them the like rank and command, as were held by the land-officers, and by enabling them to serve on shore, as well as on board.

But this is not all: according to the laws of England, every unlawful command, by whomsoever given, is void in itself: but, according to these new regulations, every soldier or seaman must obey any command implicitly, on pain of death: so that from the moment these innovations are either enacted, or suffered to obtain, without any such formality, the law-martial may be brought to trample on the law of the land; the soldier and seaman may be put into a state of hostility with the subject: the constitution is at the mercy of the commander in chief: the supreme council may be compos'd of major-generals; and assessments may be raised by military execution.

This is enough to shew, that the construction of the articles of war, is not a point that regards soldiers and seamen only; and that a common concern, ought to constitute a common cause.

[Another author asks, If officers in half pay are to be equally subject to discipline, and to command, as if in actual full pay, what necessity is there to put the nation to the expence of whole pay?]

The author of the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Feb. 4, censures the expression of guardian of the Honour of God (See

the Address Vol. XVIII. p. 558 G) attributed to his majesty, as profane, if not blasphemous; and yet the pope, the head of the addressers, took pains to preach against the immorality and profaneness of the Beggar's Opera. He adds that this whole reverend body, whose duty it is to vindicate the honour of God, seem to have withdrawn themselves from it, and to lay the whole burthen on the king. * * * *

To shew that the Increase of the National Debt from 47 millions to 80 millions, is not money thrown away to no purpose, he states the balance as follows,

Great Britain by the last war 33 millions Debtor.

Obtained for it per contra, Creditor.

To Parma, Placentia and Guastalla for Don Philip 5,000,000

The peace intrinsically worth 10,000,000, rated at 10,000,000

To a pair of brasses, a pair of negrers, and 3 pair of coalizers, intrinsic value each 1 s. 1 d. halfpenny 2,000,000

To a Royal Guard very cheap 6,000,000

To a stiller for the Dutch, another great pennyworth 10,000,000

33,000,000

Besides 100,000 l. obtain'd for Henry, &c. &c. &c. &c.

This author remarks further that Porto Rico, tho' a large island, with a good port in the West Indies, and desirable enough for the sake of trade, is not an equivalent for the surrender of Gibraltar. It avails nothing to say, that the great use of this port was not much experienced during the last war. But ought we to forget the negative advantage reaped from this possession, tho' it did not furnish out any pompous articles of news? If Gibraltar had been in the hands of the enemy, must it not naturally have been a nest for the French and Spanish privateers? What havock would then have been made of our Levant trade, which even the superiority of our men of war could not have prevented!

WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Feb. 11, and 25, ironically displays a maxim, that persons of property holding great posts may be excused from a personal application to business, and not only make use of the hands, but the discretion and understanding of their secretaries, clerks, and deputies, however influenced or bribed.

Tho' cruel fate my wish de - nies, And shuts thee
from my longing eyes, The glad remembrance
of thy charms, My heart with tend'rest transports
warms, And leaves thine image in my breast, With
ma - - - - - rk indelible impress.

Tho' all the pow'rs around us join
To shake thy love, or alter mine,
Tho' nature change her wonted course,
And filial tears should lose their force,
Tho' tend'rest parents tyrants prove,
Yet still my *Myra* still I'd love.

Tho' avarice (curs'd bane of peace)
Should keep me from my happiness,
Yet still my love should follow thee,
From ev'ry base suspicion free:
My heart should adverse fate defy,
And triumph in my constancy.

Tho' all the num'rous train of woes,
That love inflicts, or absence knows,
Should be my lot, and made compleat

By this the last but heaviest weight;
Bar each avenue, and deny
The poor indulgence of a sigh.

Should tyrants dare the hand of heav'n
To force you where no vows are giv'n;
Yet still I'd keep my prize in view,
Would still my leading star pursue;
In artless numbers make my moan,
And thus pursue thee tho' unknown.

Oh! love instruct her willing eyes
To trace me thro' this dark disguise,
To view my passion void of art,
And all the meltings of my heart.
Then her own suff'rings will incline,
By sympathy, to think on mine.

PROLOGUE to IRENE, a TRAGEDY.
(See p. 74.)

YE glitt'ring train ! whom lace and velvet
 blefs,
Suspend the soft sollicitudes of dress ;
From grov'ling business and superfluous care,
Ye sons of avarice ! a moment spare :
Vot'ries of fame, and wotshippers of pow'r !
Dismiss the pleasing phantoms for an hour.
Our daring bard, with spirit unconfin'd,
Spreads wide the mighty moral for mankind.
Learn here how heav'n supports the virtuous
 mind,
Daring, tho' calm ; and vigorous, tho' resign'd.
Learn here what anguish racks the guilty breast,
In pow'r dependant, in success deprest.
Learn here that peace from innocence must flow ;
All else is empty sound, and idle show.
If truths like these with pleasing language join ;
Ennobled, yet unchang'd, if nature shine :
If no wild draught depart from reason's rules,
Not gods his heroes, nor his lovers fools :
Intriguing wits ! his artless plot forgive ;
And spare him, beauties ! tho' his lovers live.
Be this at least his praise ; be this his pride ;
To force applause no modern arts are try'd.
Shou'd partial cat-calls all his hopes confound ;
He bids no trumpet quell the fatal sound.
Shou'd welcome sleep relieve the weary wit,
He rolls no thunders o'er the drowsy pit.
No snares to captivate the judgment spreads ;
Nor bribes your eyes to prejudice your heads.
Unmov'd tho' wiflings sneer, and rivals rail ;
Studious to please, yet not ashamed to fail.
He scorns the meek address, the suppliant strain,
With merit needless, and without it vain.
In reason, nature, truth he dares to trust ;
Ye fops be silent ! and ye wits be just !

EPILOGUE.

By another Hand.

Marry a Turk ! a haughty, tyrant king,
Who thinks us women born to dress and
To please his fancy,—see no other man— [sing !
Let him persuade me to it—if he can :
Besides, he has fifty wives ; and who can bear
To have the fiftieth part her paulty share ?
'Tis true, the fellow's handsome, strait and tall ;
But how the devil should he please us all !
My swain is little—true—but be it known,
My pride's to have that little all my own.
Men will be ever to their errors blind,
Where woman's not allow'd to speak her mind.
I swear this eastern pageantry is nonsense,
And for one man—one wife's enough in con-
 science.
In vain proud man usurps what's woman's due ;
For us alone, they honour's paths pursue ;
Inspir'd by us, they glory's heights ascend ;
Woman the source, the object, and the end.
Tho' wealth, and pow'r, and glory they receive,
These all are trifles, to what we can give.
For us the statesman labours, hero fights,
Bears toilsome days, and wakes long tedious
 nights :
And when blest peace has silenc'd war's alarms,
Receives his full reward in beauty's arms,

On hearing Miss J—Y C—SE—D sing
several Songs, amidst a Company of Ladies.

'TIS Jenny sings—ye list'ning fair,
Snatch from her lips each warbling
Quick to my breast the music thrills, [air,
And all my soul with transport fills.
Now mount the trembling notes ; and
They sink in easy cadence flow : [now
Now swells the sweetly-mingled strain,
That blends, like love, delight and pain.
Hark ! now she tunes her rural lay,
Soft as the vocal grove in May ;
Each sound the vernal joy inspires,
And all my teeming fancy fires.
She tunes her voice to gentlest themes,
And, plaintive, wakes the lover's flames :
See, while she moves the tender thought,
Her cheek the graceful blush hath caught.
The sweet, complaining notes express
The melting lover's fond distress :
On me the fond distresses steal,
And all the woes I hear, I feel.
New tyrants seize th' unguarded heart,
Each beauty wafts a pointed dart—
Ah ! turn those eyes, whose artless roll
And sapient beam, transfix my soul.
Each conscious look, each nameless charm,
Bid ev'ry note my soul alarm :
Raptur'd I hear, and ardent trace
The loves that wanton o'er thy face.
Oh ! cease the strain ! I can no more—
Music, how strange thy magic pow'r !
Too strong my crowding transports prove !
To madness music turns my love ! E.S.

On CLELIA, who, too vain of her Youth
and Beauty, repair'd to London, and
some other populous places ; but, either e-
clipsed by brighter Beauties, or entirely
unnoticed, returned to humble Home,
without making one Conquest.

YE Nymphs, behold Ambition fail,
Nor let the fatal fire prevail,
For mighty conquests burning ;
Learn what is right from what is wrong.
And keep in mind this moral song,
A moral worth your learning :
' To look too high, and raise your aims
' Beyond what your condition claims,
' Is all an idle story ;
' Thus may you stay till beauty fades,
' Or linger, till the humbler maids
' Are all prefer'd before ye.'

IN CLIENTEM AULICUM.

O Buius, en I nobis quidam ore occurrit aperto ;
Aulicus est aliquis ; nam aulicus omnis hiat.
J. SACKETT.

To ALEXANDER STRAHAN, Esq; on his
Translation of Virgil's *Æneis*.

AT length our vows prevail,—and what of old
The *Delpbic** tripod durst not have foretold
Time has atchiev'd. These from the banks of
Thames,

Ye *British* swains, these are *Virgilian* themes :
And list'ning fame shall catch the rising sound,
To spread it o'er th' applauding world around.

Great *Maro*, like his own *Æneas*, long
Involv'd in mists, escap'd th' enquiring throng :
Till by the queen of beauty broke, the cloud
Retiring shews him to th' astonish'd croud.

How firm he moves ! how awfully he nods !
Each gesture proves the offspring of the gods.

Ambrosial airs, such as immortals grace
From heav'n, translated, bloom upon his face.

The prelate *Douglas*, first on northern plains
Tun'd on his reed, uncouth, the courtly strains :
Strong were the tones, but neither sweet nor clear,
When they should charm, they grate the nicer ear :
Who but must laugh to hear the *Tyrian* queen,
Make love or rave, like *Moggy* o' the green ?

Next *Dryden*, mighty master of the song,
Assum'd the toil he had deferr'd too long.
Why was the task declin'd in *Charles*'s days,
When fresh the verdure on his glossy bays ?
We know his prowess, but decay'd his force,
We tremble for him on the *Mantuan* horse.
Slow climbs the senior up his lofty side,
And what was graceful stiffens into pride.

Yet Envy owns that in his years are seen
A lasting vigour and autumnal green : [shakes,
And when well warm'd, the heav'nly blade he
Up to the hilt the flaming faulchion quakes ;
The manag'd steed he turns within his length,
And god-like skill displays, and giant strength ;
But practis'd long in ev'ry pleasing cheat,
He sound can give for sense, and light for heat ;
On his lean sides † too loud his arms resound,
Whilst unconfin'd he traverses the ground.

Behind we see a younger bard arise,
No vulgar rival in the grand emprise :
Hail learned *Trap*, upon whose brow we find
The poet's bays and critic's ivy join'd.
Bless'd faint, to all that's virtuous ever dear !
Thy recent fate demands a friendly tear.
None was more vers'd in all the *Roman* store,
Or the wide circle of the *Grecian* lore.
Less happy, from the world recluse too long,
In all the sweeter ornaments of song ;
Intent to teach, too careless how to please,
What he might boast in strength, he wants in ease.

'Twas not in envy to these sons of fame
That *Strahan* to the field of glory came :
But chose his master's greatness to display
A diff'rent route, the high *Miltonic* way.

Poets, like stars, their radiance should unite,
And cast in constellations purer light.
'Tis thus the sun revolving in his sphere
By various seasons constitutes the year :
Thro' the broad zodiac more benignly shines,
In the bright influence of combining signs.

* — Quod divum promittere nemo
Auderet,volvenda dies ex attulit ultro.

† This image is taken from the character given
of Mr *Dryden* in Dr *Swift*'s battle of the books.

'Twas his to finish what the rest begun,
The last, so heav'n ordain'd, the prize has won,
So where some castle, as our bards declare,
Rises by Necromantic charms in air,
Gigantic phantoms watch the brazen door,
And guardian dragons hiss along the floor ;
A thousand champions prove their force, but turn
Their backs disgrac'd, and from the siege return ;
But when the knight arrives, by fate design'd,
To break the spell, and magic force unbind,
Each yielding monster shrinks at his approach,
And the valves burst spontaneous at his touch.
Oct. 20, 1748. H. LAYNG.

VERSES on the Capacities of Actor and Writer,
united in Mr GARRICK.

Form'd for each other's aid, these pow'rs but
meet
As nature's self shows light, combin'd with heat.
Oh ! born to grace their union, let 'em share
Thy thought's exertion, and reward thy care !
The willing arts bid all their praise be thine,
For *thee*, tun'd discords into musick join.
What others, lab'ring hopeless, hardly gain,
'Twas thine, at once to start for, and attain.
To instant growth, without gradation, drawn,
High noon leap'd backward, to embrace thy dawn.
Time and experience sunk, to speed thy way :
And genius grasp'd creation, in a day !
Nor let malignant *Envy* blast thy claim ;
Since *Wit* and *Virtue* triumph in thy fame.
Each guilt thou paint'st by borrow'd art is shown ;
But every goodness native, and thy own.
Oh ! let no rogue, of damn'd *Iago*'s race,
To wile-try'd torture, rack that honest face !
Seem, what thou art,—brave, faithful, am'rous,
The noblest passions please, the noblest way. [gay :
Heart humaniz'd, head clear, hands clean, soul
great ;
Sharp sense, mild manners, ease, adorning weight !
Sun of our stage ! shine on !—we feel thy light :
Thy warmth how fruitful ! and thy beam how
bright !

To DEITY.

*Esse dei sedes, nisi terra & pontus & aer
Et cælum & virtus ?* Luc.

Unfathom'd essence, universal mind,
Supporter wise of being's endless chain :
Led by no passion, to no parts confin'd ;
Thro' vast immensity extends thy reign.
But where shall mortals find thy best lov'd seat,
In the wide palace or the low-roof'd cell :
In *Europe*'s temp'rate clime, or *Asia*'s heat,
Or where the feather'd tribes of *India* dwell ?
Or errs not man, when in his narrow thought,
He bounds thy goodness to some fav'rite place ?
Points out peculiar acts thy hand hath wrought,
To save the good, or extirpate the base ?

Vain tho't, to circumscribe the mind that reigns
Alike thro' nature's universal frame :
Thro' earth and sea and æther's bright domains,
In all conspicuous, and in all the same.

To ev'ry land extend thy laws divine,
That give to vice, its fit companion, woe,
And that to virtue consequential join
That inbred happiness the virtuous know,
NARCISSUS.

An ODE to CHARITY.

I Cor. Chap. xiii.

THO' loftier strains adorn my tongue
 Than ever raptur'd seraph sung ;
 Were I in deepest myst'ries skill'd,
 Or with prophetic spirit fill'd ;
 Or had I faith, whose pow'rful call
 The trembling hills would hear, and fall.
 Tho', proudly lavish of my store,
 I give my all to feed the poor ;
 Or tho' bright zeal my breast inspire
 To dare the pangs of tort'ring fire ;
 In vain these mighty gifts possess'd,
 If *Charity* desert my breast.
 Fair *Charity*, meek, patient, kind,
 To sweet forgiveness tunes the mind ;
 Nor pride, nor envy check her love,
 To these below, or those above ;
 She humbly chearful, and content,
 Enjoys that good which heav'n hath sent.
 Her courteous looks, and kind address,
 Her social purposes express ;
 In blessing blest, she seeks alone
 In other's happiness her own.
 Suspicious jealousies of ill,
 Nor wrath, her peaceful bosom fill.
 To her from *vice* no pleasure flows,
 A purer stream her joy bestows ;
 Tho' scorn'd by all th' unthinking gay,
 Unmov'd, she keeps in *virtue's* way ;
 If there the thorn to wound has pow'r,
 On ev'ry thorn she finds a flow'r.
 Here conscious goodness smooths the road,
 And *Hope* descries the blest abode ;
 There partial light shall fade away
 Before the beam of perfect day ;
 Faith's optic we shall need no more,
 But tread the courts we view'd before ;
 Nor *Hope* her aid shall longer boast,
 At length in full fruition lost.
 But *Charity's* seraphic flame
 Remains to endless age the same ;
 In realms above her charms shall beam,
 More bright, more strong, divine! supreme!
 Enraptur'd, we shall there confess
 Her smiles our greatest happiness.
 Come, *Charity*! all-lovely guest!
 O come! possess and fill my breast ;
 Wide, wide diffuse thy genial rays ;
 Absorb all *Nature* in thy blaze :
 All ravish'd *Nature* then shall prove,
 Godlike delights—for God is Love ! L.A.

A HYMN.

ETernal fire! enthron'd on high!
 Whom angel hosts adore ;
 Who yet to suppliant dust art nigh,
 Thy presence I implore.
 O guide me, down the steep of age,
 And keep my passions cool ;
 Teach me to scan the sacred page,
 And practise ev'ry rule.

Teach me to shun the sceptic's path,
 And scorn the deist's lore ;
 Stedfast to hold the ancient faith,
 Hope humbly and adore.
 My flying years, time urges on,
 What's human must decay,
 My friends, my youth's companions gone,
 Can I expect to stay?
 Can I exemption plead, when death
 Projects his awful dart ?
 Can med'cines then prolong my breath,
 Or virtue shield my heart ?
 Ah! no—then smooth the mortal hour,
 On thee my hope depends ;
 Support me with almighty pow'r,
 While dust to dust descends.
 Then wing my soul! O! gracious God!
 While angels guard the way ;
 Admitted to the blest abode,
 I'll endless anthems pay.
 Thro' heav'n's howe'er remote the bound,
 Thy matchless love proclaim,
 And join the choir of saints, that sound
 Their dear redeemer's name.
 Witney, Feb. 15, 1749. CRITO.

SONG in the Triumph of PEACE, A
 MASQUE, by Mr Dodsley. Perform'd
 at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.

BANISH'd to some less happy shore,
 The drum's harsh sound, the can-
 non's roar,
 Shall thunder far from home ;
 The soldier, freed from war's alarms,
 Shall rest his consecrated arms
 In honour's sacred dome.
 The arts and muses now shall smile,
 And in fair Freedom's fav'rite isle
 Shall fix their envy'd seat ;
 The stone shall breathe, the canvas glow,
 And publick works arise, to show
 That Britain still is great.

To a LADY on her Verses, occasioned by Lord
 BEAUCLERK's Death. (S. V. XVIII. p. 327)

B Right nymph! in whose well polish'd lines
 we trace
 Such a resistless charm, and nameless grace,
 How well you lately struck the vocal shell,
 And told in moving strains how *Beauclerk* fell !
 The lovely hero in his youthful bloom
 Sent a pale victim to the dreary tomb.
 Who can in fancy trace what you relate,
 And not lament his too untimely fate ?
 The picture rising full at thy command,
 Gives us the touches of a master hand.
 Go on, fair maid; and meditate a lay
 That can't such pleasure to the soul convey,
 With what a winning ease you sway the heart,
 With strokes that mock the labour'd rules of art.
 To thee, the laurels, *Phœbus* shall consign,
 To thee belov'd by all the tuneful nine.

LÆTITIA MEANWELL.

Historical Chronicle, February 1749.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.



THE peace was proclaimed in the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, by the heralds at arms, attended by the proper officers; first at *St James's Gate*, next at *Charing Cross*; at *Temple Bar* the officers of *Westminster* retired, and within the gate the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder and sheriffs, received the procession with the usual ceremony; the proclamation was then made a 3d time at the end of *Chancery-lane*, next at the end of *Wood-street, Cheapside*, and the 5th, and last time, at the *Royal Exchange*.

FRIDAY 3.

A proclamation was published, promising a reward of 100*l.* over and above all other rewards, to be paid by the lords of the treasury, without any other warrant, on conviction of the offenders, to any person discovering and apprehending any one that had committed a robbery or murder in *London* or *Westminster*, or within 5 miles of the same, in 3 months last past, or shall be guilty of any within 15 months to come; and the same reward for apprehending *Thomas Jones*, otherwise *Harpur*, lately rescu'd, by his accomplices armed, from the Gatehouse, or any of the persons concern'd in his rescue; and any one, discovering and apprehending his accomplices (except those actually wounding in a murder, and the said *Jones*) are promised his maj.'s pardon. [*How much better to prevent! See V. 18. p. 343.*]

SATURDAY 4.

The first regiment of foot-guards was reduced to 48 private men, 2 serjeants, 3 corporals, and 2 drummers in each company, which before consisted of 100 men. Each discharged man received 4*s.* for his sword and belt, and 8*s.* to carry him home.—Ten men out of a company in the 3d regiment of foot-guards were also discharged.

A gentleman imprison'd 10 years, was committed to *Newgate*, for refusing to deliver up his estate to his creditors, pursuant to the late insolvent act.

SUNDAY 5.

At *South Moulton, Devonshire*, a fire consumed the house of one *Mr Korflake*, himself, his wife, deliver'd that day of a child, 3 other children, and a maid perishing in the flames.

MONDAY 6.

Near 30 persons of the *Stafford* rioters [*See Vol. xviii. p 378.*] appeared

at the court of King's Bench, to receive judgment; and, in consideration of their humble submission to be found guilty before made at their tryal, and acknowledgment of their offence, the court only set a fine of 6*s.* 6*d.* on each person; and no bail, tho' moved for by the attorney general, was given for their good behaviour.

The parishes in *Southwark*, *St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey*, *St Mary Rotherhithe*, and *St Mary Lambeth*, signed a petition, to be presented to parliament, for leave to bring in a bill to recover small debts, in the same manner as in the court of conscience in *London*.

INSCRIPTION for Jackson, &c. [See p. 43 A.]

'Near this place was buried the body of *Wm Jackson*, a proscribed smuggler, who, upon a special commission of oyer and terminer, held at *Chichester*, on the 16th day of January, 1748-9, was, with *Wm Carter*, attainted for the murder of *Wm Galley*, a custom-house officer; and who likewise was, together with *Benjamin Tapner*, *John Cobby*, *John Hammond*, *Richard Mills* the elder, and *Richard Mills*, the younger, his son, attainted for the murder of *Daniel Chater*; but dying in a few hours after sentence of death was pronounced upon him, he thereby escaped the punishment which the heinousness of his complicated crimes deserved, and which was the next day most justly inflicted upon his accomplices.'

As a Memorial to posterity, and a Warning to this and succeeding generations, this stone is erected. A. D. 1749.

A CHARM, or PROTECTION, found in a Linen Purse of Jackson, the Murderer and Smuggler, who died (a Roman Catholic) in *Chichester Goal*.

'Sancti tres Reges
'*Gaspar, Melchior, Balthasar*,
'Orate pro nobis nunc et in hora
'Mortis nostræ.

'Ces billets ont touche aux trois testes de S. S. Roys à *Cologne*. Ils sont pour les voyageurs, contre les mal-heurs de chemins, maux de teste, mal-caducque, fievres, sorcellerie, toute sorte de malefice, mort subite.'

In English thus:

Ye three Holy Kings,
Gaspar, Melchior, Balthasar,
Pray for us now, and in the hour of death.
These papers have touch'd the three heads of the holy kings at *Cologne*.

They are to preserve travellers from accidents on the road, head-achs, falling sickness, fevers, witchcraft, all kinds of mischief, and sudden death.



MARCO, a Lion in the Tower.

Of the L I O N.

THE LION, for his superior strength and fierceness, as well as for a kind of gratitude and generosity, ascribed to him on the testimony of many well known stories, is said to be the *King of the Beasts*. They are generally of a tawny colour; but black, white, and red lions have been found both in *Africa* and *Asia*. The general shape of this animal, and his claws, teeth, eyes, and tongue, as well as the structure of the internal parts, greatly resemble those of a cat, his tongue is very rough, and sharp, with points like claws, both in hardness and shape; the hair of some is curled, of others long, shaggy, and thin: The fore feet have each five claws, and the hinder feet four; his sight and smell are very acute, and he is said to sleep with his eyes open. The male has a long shaggy mane, which hangs over his head and neck, but the female has none.—It is usual for the *Africans* to nail up a lion alive on high posts, when being grown old, and not able to hunt wild beasts, they approach towns for prey; which has so great an effect, as to deter others, even when they are perishing with hunger*.—The *Lion* represented in the plate, which is a copy of a painting from the life by an eminent hand, was a present from the *Morocco* ambassador.

Rorarius, quod animalia brute utantur ratione melius homine. lib. 2. p. 109.

WEDNESDAY 8.

The merchants, &c. petition'd for a harbour to the *Downs*. (See V. 18. p. 559)

THURSDAY 9.

Was a general meeting of the proprietors of the *Silesia* loan, where it was agreed to name five new trustees (alderman *Janssen* one) to assist the former, and that applications should be humbly made to the K. of *Prussia*, for the immediate payment of the said loan and all arrears of interest, pursuant to treaties.

A verdict obtained by *Thomas Chandler* of *Clifford's Inn*, against the hundred of *Sunning, Berks*, for 15 bank notes of 960*l.* and 10*l.* in money, with a silver watch, of which he alledg'd he was robbed within the said hundred on *March* 24 last, was set aside in the court of common pleas, he not having comply'd with the statute in particularly describing the bank notes in the *Gazette*.—By a new bill brought in, no hundred will be liable to pay more than 300*l.*

The peace was proclaimed by the under-sheriffs of *Middlesex* at *Holborn-bars*, (*Gent. Mag.* FEB. 1749.)

Hicks's hall, Goswel-street, Norton-fal-gate, and Spittle-fields market.

Was fought at *Broughton's* amphitheatre, a very long battle between *Slack* the famous boxer of *Norwich*, and one *Field*, a sailor; it lasted an hour and 32 minutes at sheer boxing, without hugging, standing still, or above 4 falls in the whole. *Slack* by two cross buttock falls, seasonably given, got the victory.

FRIDAY 10.

The Duke's regiment of dragoons, formerly the D. of *Kingston's*, who behaved so bravely at *Culloden*, and in *Flanders*, were disbanded at *Nottingham*.

Was try'd in the *Marshallsea* court, a cause between a woolcomber, plaintiff, and a master of the said trade, defendant, who had stopped 1*s.* a week for lodging; the plaintiff obtain'd a verdict for 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* with costs.

MONDAY 13.

Being the last of the term, Sir *John Douglas*, and several other persons, appeared at the court of king's-bench on their recognizances.

A great number of *Englishmen* discharged the *Dutch* service, petitioned the secretary at war for relief, being almost naked and starving, and were dismiss'd with some present relief, and a promise of due notice of their petition.—Of 1200 *English* discharged in one week, 8 or 900 immediately enlisted in the *Prussian* service; commissaries attending for that purpose.

WEDNESDAY 15.

The lord mayor, with several aldermen, and other commissioners of his majesty's court of lieutenancy of *London*, went in procession from *Guildhall* to *St James's*, and presented a loyal address to his majesty, and were graciously received.

THURSDAY 16.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to a bill for granting 4*s.* in the pound by a land-tax for 1749; to a bill for declaring the authority of the commissioners appointed by his majesty, under the great seal of *Great-Britain*, for receiving, hearing, and determining appeals in causes of prizes; and to three private bills.

Eleven men out of each company of the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of foot-guards, were discharged.

Capt ——— trafficking on the coast of *Africa*, went up the country, where he was introduc'd to a *Moorish* king, who had 40,000 men under his command. This prince being taken with the

polite behaviour of the *English*, entertained them with the greatest civility; and at last reposed such confidence in the captain, as to entrust him with his son, about 18 years of age, with another sprightly youth, to be brought to *England*, and educated in the *European* manner. The captain received them with great joy, and fair treatment, but basely sold them for slaves; shortly after he died, and the ship coming to *England*, the officers related the whole affair; on which the government sent to pay their ransom, and they were brought to *England*, and put under the care of the right hon. the earl of *Hallifax*, first commissioner of trade and plantations, who gave orders for clothing and educating them in a very genteel manner. They have since been introduc'd to his majesty, richly dressed, in the *European* manner, and were very graciously received. They appear sometimes at the theatres, and particularly on the 1st inst. were at *Covent Garden*, to see the tragedy of *Oroonoko*. They were received with a loud clap of applause, which they acknowledged with a very genteel bow, and took their seats in a box. The seeing persons of their own colour on the stage, apparently in the same distress from which they had been so lately delivered, the tender interview between *Imoinda* and *Oroonoko*, who was betrayed by the treachery of a captain, his account of his sufferings, and the repeated abuse of his placability and confidence, strongly affected them with that generous grief which pure nature always feels, and *art* had not yet taught them to suppress; the young prince was so far overcome, that he was obliged to retire at the end of the fourth act. His companion remained, but wept the whole time; a circumstance which affected the audience yet more than the play, and doubled the tears which were shed for *Oroonoko* and *Imoinda*.

FRIDAY 17.

20 children out of 76, were taken into the foundling hospital.

MONDAY 20.

Were executed at *Tyburn*, *Usser Gabagan*, *Terence Connor*, and *Joseph Mapham* for filing gold money, *Tho. Jones* for forgery, *Wm Jefferies* for smuggling, and *John Frimley* for robbing on *Smallberry green*.—*Gabagan* and *Connor* were papists of considerable families in *Ireland*, the former was a very good *Latin* scholar, and editor of *Brindley's* edition of the classics; he translated *Mr Pope's Essay on Criticism* into *Latin* verse,

and after his confinement the *Temple of Fame* and the *Messiah*, which he dedicated to the *D. of Newcastle*, in hopes to obtain a pardon; he also wrote verses in *English* to *Prince George*, and *Mr Adams* the recorder, which are published in the ordinary of *Newgate's* account, together with a poetical address to the *Dutchess of Queensborough* by *Connor*.—In a poem addressed to *Gabagan* in the said account, are the following verses

Who without rapture can thy numbers read,
Who hear thy fate, and sorrow not succeed,
Who not condole thee betwixt fear and hope,
Who not admire thee thus translating *Pope*?
Translating *Pope* in never dying lays,
Bereft of books, of liberty, and ease;
Translating *Pope*, beneath severest doom,
In numbers worthy old *Augustan Rome*;
Whose ablest sons might glory in thy strains,
Tho' sung in massy, dire, incumb'ring chains.

THURSDAY 24.

Henry Sheerman, alias *Little Harry*, (see p. 28) was committed to *Winchester* goal, where the wives of *Carter* and *Jackson* are also to be try'd for advising the murder of *Chater* and *Galley*, with the widow *Payn* and her 2 sons.

MONDAY 28.

On the 31st ult. *Jonathan Brooks*, and a clergyman were tried at *Guildhall* for combining together, making an assault, and confining in an uninhabited house in *Fenchurch-street*, against her will, *Mary Reading*, worth 1500*l.* with an intent to compel her to marry the said *Jonathan Brooks*, who was found guilty, and sentenc'd to one year's imprisonment in *Newgate*, and to find securities for his good behaviour for two years after; the clergyman was acquitted.

The government has ordered forts to be built at *Wremouth* in *Northumberland*, *Ulcott*, *Burrowhead*, the entrance of the bay of *Glenluce*, *Gaeton*, *Port Moulin*, two on *Sky* island, and two at *Ross*.

37 convicts being the remains of 135 that suffer'd shipwreck in the *Downs*, bound for *Maryland*, made their escape out of a lighter, in which they were brought back above *London Bridge*, the goaler refus'd to take charge of 'em.

A grant has passed to *Thomas Ribright* of the *Poultry*, *London*, of his new-invented method of making small perspective glasses, and other instruments, in one and the same case, both with and without microscopes, in a very portable manner.

Mr Robert Dingley paid for the use of the several hospitals of *St Thomas*, *St Bartholomew*, *Foundling*, *London* workhouse, and that at *Bath*, each 50*l.* towards a publick academy for drawing, &c. 50*l.* for relief of seamen disabled in

in the merchants service, 40*l.* For private charities 60*l.* In all 400*l.*

At a trial at *Guildhall* before Ld Ch. J. *Willes*, *Samuel Wilkinjon*, a barber belonging to the *Roebuck*, obtained a verdict for 300*l.* against *George Wilson*, boatswain, who had assaulted and beat out the plaintiff's right eye.—It appeared, that the plaintiff not agreeing at the recommendation of the captain, to compound the affair for 30*l.* an attempt was made to turn him over from ship to ship, to prevent his coming to *England*.—Such justice must be expected, if MARTIAL law should supersede the CIVIL.

On the 7th instant, about 4 in the morning, a violent storm blew such a vast quantity of snow from the top of mount *Romond* in *Switzerland*, upon a village near it, of 54 houses, as quite cover'd it; of 28 persons bury'd in the snow, 8 were dug out alive, and 17 dead, the other three undiscover'd; about 50 cows, and 200 calves, sheep and goats also perished.

DIVISIONS.

Jan. 31. A motion for copies of all proposals at *Hanau*, from the late Emp. *Cha.* and all papers relating thereto (See p. 57) rejected 288 to 138.

Feb. 7. Motions for other papers and proposals previous to the peace, rejected 282 to 135.

Feb. 21. For the new mutiny bill, 211 to 123.

From the 10th to the 13th of *January*, the cold was so severe in and about *Petersburgh*, that *Lisle's* thermometer sunk 206 degrees, and *Fahrenheit's* 32 degrees below the point marked *extreme cold*; above 100 persons were found dead in the streets; the last division of the guards and the retinue of the ambassador from *Vienna*, were forc'd to stop on their march for *Moscow*, several perishing on the road, some having their noses and ears, others their hands and feet frozen, and others depriv'd of speech. In several villages of the northern provinces, all the inhabitants and beasts were frozen, and even bakers in their bakehouses.—Other accounts from *Petersburgh* say, that after a thaw accompanied by southern and western winds, the wind *Dec.* 23, turned to the N. N. East, and two clouds like rainbows, a sure sign of extreme cold in these climates, appeared. On *Dec.* 25, the thermometer exposed to the air sunk 18 1 half degrees below the mark (0) which is 32 deg. below the freezing point. On the 26th and 27th 20 deg. below (0) wind N. On the 28th, 18 deg. wind N. N. E. On the 29th, 19 deg. the same evening at 7, at 30

deg. wind E. N. E. The 30th at 7 in the morning at 28 deg. with a perfect calm. The 31st at 27 deg. wind W. Another thermometer placed in a chamber with a stove rose 56 deg. above (0), and a 3d suspended between two windows, stood at 3 deg. above (0), making a difference of 53 deg. from that in the chamber, and 31 deg. from that in the air; so that the cold of *Dec.* 30, exceeded that in *Holland* in 1740, by 26 deg.—In *Lapland*, and other northern provinces of *Sweden* numbers perished, the works in *Finland* were suspended, bears and wolves were forced from their retreats, and did much mischief in the country villages.—Perhaps it is by guarding against the severe cold, that so many destructive fires happen in these countries; on the 7th was consumed the *Russian* marine hospital at *Cronstadt*, a wooden structure, together with many stores, and several of the patients.

* It was colder at *Torneo* in *Lapland*, according to M. *Maupertuis*.—See his account, Vol. IX. p. 14.

An account of an effectual remedy for the present prevailing disease amongst cattle, with instructions for preparing and applying it, published by particular direction of their Noble Mightinesses the States of *Overijssel*; and attended with great success in *Holland*.

WHEN cattle are affected with any, and more especially with epidemic distempers, great care and extraordinary precautions become requisite for their preservation and recovery, as well as in diseases that afflict men. In particular the following points are to be exactly attended to in the present case.

1. As soon as the distemper discovers itself amongst the cattle, they must be debarred from hay, tho' they should seem to pine after it ever so much, which is a thing frequently observed in the beginning of the distemper. Instead of it they are to be fed with straw, and that sort of it which is easiest of digestion; this rule must be strictly observed so long as they continue ill, until they have been observed to chew the cud for two or three days successively, tho' fed only with straw; and then by degrees they may have hay given them again, but very sparingly at first, and increased in a greater or less proportion, according to the manner in which they chew the cud.

2. When you are once certain that the distemper is amongst your cattle, take a quarter of an ounce of the best rhubarb, boil it half a quarter of an hour in a small pipkin of water, strain it, and when lukewarm give this quantity to each ox or cow, throwing the rhubarb away, as being then of no farther use. This must be repeated daily, and if the cattle are very bad, twice a day, more especially if they have a great scowering, and is not to be left off till they have chewed the cud for two or three days.

3. After

3. After the first two or three days illness, you may give, instead of the rhubarb, or even if you continue the rhubarb, allowing a reasonable space between, a small cup of rape oil, luke-warm, for two or three days together; or, every other day, you may give a small quantity of honey, oil, and red wine, boiled together, after suffering it to stand till it is blood-warm.

4. Every day, or every two days at farthest, the back and chine of the beast must be well rubbed with warm butter-milk.

5. Add to all this, that from the beginning to the end of the distemper, such cattle must be kept very warm, constantly covered, even their bellies and legs, and kept as much as possible from the air.

6. All the time they are ill, and even when they begin to recover, they must have no bread given them, or any thing of that nature, but they may be allowed now and then a carrot to refresh them, and from time to time their nostrils ought to be rubb'd with vinegar.

These remedies, accompanied with the precautions before recommended, have hitherto been attended with success, and all the cattle thus treated have recovered.

It is requisite to restrain them from hay, because that is a food cattle cannot digest without chewing the cud, and this is known to be attended with ill consequences.

The intent of giving rhubarb, is in order to cleanse the body, and to prevent an inflammatory scowering; the oil is used for the same purpose, and to secure the intestines from excoriation; honey, oil, and wine, makes them stale plentifully, and these operations are much assisted from their being kept warm and well covered. The rubbing the back and chine, promotes the circulation of the blood, and prevents some untoward symptoms, that otherwise discover themselves in these parts.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

Jan. 29. **T**H E Q. of Denmark, deliver'd N. S. of a Prince, baptiz'd the same day by the name of *Christian*, the Queen dowager presenting him at the font.

FEB. 18. Lady of Hon. *Richard Temple*, eldest son to *Ld Palmerston*,—of a son & heir.

20. — of *Abr. Hume*, Esq; member for *Steyning*,—of a son.

23. Lady of Hon. *Rob. Trevor*,—of a son.

24. Lady of *Geo. Bowes*, Esq; member for *Durham county*,—of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

Jan. 30. *John Wade* of *Huntingtonshire*, Esq; marry'd to *Miss Miriam Godfrey* of *Peterborough*.

31. Rt Rev. *Robert Drummond*, Bp of *St Asaph*,—to the eldest daughter of *Mr Auriol*, merchant in *Coleman street*, 30,000 l.

FEB. 2. *Sir Edw. Williams* of *Guernewett*, *Brecknockshire*,—to *Miss Mary Lebeup*, a daughter and coheirefs of late *Isaac Lebeup*, Esq;

3. *Wm Ashe*, Esq; member for *Heytesbury*,—to *Lady Catherine Poulett*, daughter to *Ld Harry Poulett*.

Edw. Cole of *Bloomsbury-square*, Esq;—to *Miss Molly Lawes* of *Castle-yard*, *Holbourn*.

4. *Charles Hatt* of *Nottingham*, Esq;—to a sister of *Mr Deputy Cleewe*.

5. *Wm Ingram* of *Leicestershire*, Esq;—to *Miss Mabbott* of *St George's*, *Hanover-square*, with 30,000 l.

6. *Joseph Martyn*, Esq; banker in *Lombard street*,—to *Miss Torriano* of *College-Hill*.

7. *Mr Delme van Hutchinson*, counsellor at law,—to *Miss Levinge*, nearly related to *Sir Richard Lewing*.

Mr Homer, man-midwife, of *Great Pulteney-street*,—to *Miss Laloe* of *Broad-street*, with 10,000 l.

Duncombe, Esq;—to *Lady Howard*, daughter of the E. of *Carlisle*.

9. *Leigh Booth* of *Eccleshall*, *Staffordshire*, Esq;—to *Miss Crew* of *Chester*, 20,000 l.

John Rotherham of *Dronfield*, *Derbyshire*, Esq;—to the daughter and sole heiress of *Fenton* of *Little Sheffield*, *Yorkshire*, Esq;

Josiah Wordsworth of *Mincing Lane*, Esq;—to *Miss Robinson* of *Hull*, 20,000 l.

16. *James Fortescue* of *Somersetshire*, Esq;—to *Miss Charles* of *Soho-square*.

20. *Jn Shore*, Esq; king's serjeant-trumpet,—to widow *Speed*.

Mr Hayes, timber-merchant at *Deptford*,—to *Miss Hosier*, related to the late *Adm. Hosier*, 60,000.

Brampton of *Suffolk*, Esq;—to *Miss Curzon* of *Exeter*, 800 l. per Ann.

22. *Tho. Jekyll*, Esq; heir. to late *Sir Joseph Jekyll*,—to *Lady Anne Montagu*, sister to the *Earl of Halifax*.

25. *Wm Clark*, J. of P. for *Surrey*,—to *Miss Braithwaite* of *Southwark*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

Jan. 27. **M**Ajor *Allgood*, jun. of *Branden*, *Northumberland*.

Cornelius Burton, Esq; formerly high sheriff for *Bedfordshire*, and usher of the black rod to *Q. Anne* in 1714.

Robert King, Esq; of *Linton*, *Cambridgeshire*.

Lady Dorothy Jacob, sister to the E. of *Barrymore*, relict of *Sir John Jacob*, Bt, of *England*, and grandmother to *Sir Hildebrand Jacob*, Bt, aged 86, in *Ireland*.

Wm Williams, Esq; of *Jamaica*.

FEB. 11. N. S. The *Duchess of Orleans*, at *Paris*, aged 71.

Wm Overman of *Streatham*, *Surrey*, Esq;

2. *Lady of Weston*, Esq; counsellor at law, daughter of *Sir Ph. Meadows*, in childbed, *Joseph Airey*, Esq; receiver of the salt and excise duties at *Newcastle*.

Thomas, 2d son of *Sir John Evelyn*, Bt.

4. *Col. Whitmore*, member last parliament for *Bridgnorth*.

Christ. Midford of *Seabill*, near *Newcastle*.

5. *Cunningham*, Esq; counsellor at law in *Red Lyon-square*.

Wife of *Rev. Mr Rawlins*, dissenting minister in *St John's square*, sister to *Stamp Brookbank*, Esq;

9. N. S. The Bp and Prince of *Wurtzbourg* in *Germany*, a considerable petty sovereignty,

for which there are several competitors with the Elector of Mentz.

John Dummer of *Hampshire*, Esq;

At *Breedom* in *Worcestershire*, the Rev. Mr *Prideaux Sutton*, rector and patron of the parish, worth about 700*l.* per Ann. J. of P. and grandson to the loyal and learned Bp *Prideaux* of *Worcester*.

10. *Wm Radford*, Esq; formerly an eminent optician in the Strand.

11. *Edw. Davies*, Esq; alderman of *Queen-bithe* ward.

Fra. Taylor of *Littleton, Worcestershire*, Esq;

13. *Hugh Ellis*, Esq; formerly secretary to the late D of *Marlborough*, aged 98.

Sister of late Sir *Robert Abdy*, Bt.

Relict of late *Tho. Missing*, Esq;

Capt. *Geo. Wade*, who had made above 30 voyages to *Jamaica*.

14. *Maynard Guerin*, Esq; agent to several regiments.

Hugh Molineux of *Blackburn, Lancashire*, a Roman catholick, who gave 1000*l.* to the poor of 4 parishes next his seat.

16. *Thomas Knipe*, M. A. rector of *Maldon* and of *Dengey, Essex*.

Geo. Holmes, Esq; barrack-master of the Tower, and deputy-keeper of the record office near 50 years, aged 87.

17. *Boynton Adams*, Esq; J. of P. for *York*.

21. *Wm Dyose*, Esq; barrister of *Gray's Inn*.

Relict of Sir *John Chester*, Bart.

22. *Dr Coombs*, physician at *Winchester*, ag. 86.

24. *Wm Kynaston*, member for *Shrewsbury*.

Adrian Moore, Esq; of *Milton Place* near *Egham*, J. of P. for *Surrey*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St James's, THE Rt Hon. *John Earl* of Feb. 1. *Sandwich*, 1st commissioner for executing the office of Ld High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. and Sir *John Ligonier*, Kt of the Bath, Lieut. Gen. of the ordnance, &c. were, by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

From other Papers.

THE Princess *Amelia*, appointed ranger of *Hampton Court*, and took the sacrament accordingly at *St Martin's* church.

Lieut. *Higginson*,—Capt. in *Barrell's* regiment, in room of

Capt. *Coren*,—Lt. Gov. of *Edinburg*, Cast.

Lieut. *Howard*,—Capt. in *Graham's* Reg.

Capt. *Richardson* of *Naizon's* dragoons,—Major, in room of *Young*, preferr'd.

Cornet *James Blackquiere* of *Somerset's* blue guards,—Capt. in *Naizon's* dragoons.

Capt. *Hodson*,—Col. of a company in the 1st Reg. of foot-guards.

Mr *Mat. Rushton*,—Cap. in *Rothes's* Dra.

Peregrine Wentworth, Esq; a reform'd Capt. in *Barrell's* additional, —Capt. in that Reg. in room of Capt. *James Walsh*, pref.

Mr *James Warburton*,—Lieut. and his brother *Francis*,—Ensign in *Lee's* Reg.

Capt. *Bates*,—of the *Lime* ship,

Capt. *John Moore*,—commander of the *Monmouth* ship of war.

Edw. Pratton,—of the *Assurance*, 44 guns.

Capt. *Justinian Nutt*,—commander of the *Anson*, a guardship.

Jonathan Robinson, Esq;—chief clerk to the keeper of ordnance. (*W. Backhouse*, Esq; dec.

Jenks, Esq;—Receiver Gen. for the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

Edw. Elliott, Esq;—Rec. Gen. of *Cornwall*, in room of his brother *Richard*, dec.

Sir *Wm Richardson*,—inspector of the prosecutions at the Custom-House, in room of

Hinton, Esq; 600*l.* per Ann.

Mr *Joseph Harris*,—king's assay master at the mint, in room of *Hopton Haynes*, Esq; ref.

Sam. Seddon, Esq;—solicitor to the admiralty and navy offices.

Lady *Eliz. Hastings*, sister to the Earl of *Huntingdon*,—Lady of the bedchamber to the

Princesses *Amelia* and *Caroline*, in room of lady *Anne Montagu*, resigned.

Marsh Dickenson, Esq; chosen alderman of *Queenbithe* ward.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty.

Buckinghamshire, Henry Purefoy of *Shalfston*.

Devonshire, John Seale of *Mountboone*, Esq;

Herefordshire, Moore Greene of *Cagebrooke*.

Worcestershire, Tho. Watton of *Bewdley*, Esq;

By the Prince of WALES.

Cornwall, Henry Johns of *Camburn*, Esq;

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS

conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

Bishop of *Landaff*, to hold the rectory of *Counde, Salop*, in commendam.

Rev. Mr *Knipe*, B. D. appointed rector of *Stoke, Oxfordshire*, 220*l.* per Ann.

Mr *Hill*,—of *Weston, Cheshire*.

Osmond Beavoir, M. A. fellow of *St John's* college, *Cambridge*,—vicar of *Calne, Wiltshire*, 120*l.* per Ann.

Joseph Middleton, M. A. —of *Horsely-longa, Northumberland*.

Geo. Morrison, M. A. —of *Eastwood, Essex*.

James Evans, Cl. —of *St Peter's* in the town of *Carmarthen*.

Rev. Dr *Marshall* of *Cambridge*,—king's chaplain in ordinary.

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

Wm Robinson, } *Stoke on Trent, R. } Stafford-*
M. A. } *Swinerton, R. } shire.*

Nich. Simmons, } *Chislet, V. } Kent.*
B. L. } *St Nich. at Wade, } Kent.*

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Places, Elected. In room of

Cambridge, C. Soames Cadogan, Ch. Jeffreys, M.

Northumberland, Lancelot Allgood, Lord Ossington, declined.

Answer to the Epigram, p. 45.

IS it then right such vast expence to show?

Can wasted treasure most deter a foe?—

So have I seen, sure prelude to his ruin,

The gilded car expose Sir Headlong Brum.

AFRICA.

THE several communities of rovers on the *African* shores, have taken the opportunity which they imagine the late disturbances of *Europe* to afford them, and have renewed their depredations on the neighbouring seas, without much distinction, as it appears, of the different nations, by which they are frequented. How long these insults will be born is uncertain, nor can it be, perhaps, discovered, what methods will be taken for preventing them. These states are well known to be neither powerful nor rich, and, therefore, it might seem easy to compel a cessation, or to purchase an alliance. It is, indeed, not very safe to shew an indigent race of barbarous pirates, that they have it in their power to exact tribute from a nation like ours; but neither is it, perhaps, prudent to engage in a war with nations, which may in some measure be protected by their weakness, upon whom no reprisals can be made, and whose armaments, such as they are, can be renewed as often as they are destroyed, with less inconvenience than we must suffer in destroying them. If war and negotiations have equal probability of success, let our humanity, and our religion turn the balance.

NORTH, GERMANY, &c.

Those whom idleness, or curiosity, or the honest desire of growing wiser, by contemplating the follies of others, incline to employ their thoughts upon publick affairs, are not likely to be debarred by the new peace from their amusements, or their labours; for a scene begins to open in the North, probably pregnant with more action, and greater events, if any conjecture can be drawn from the eager and unusual preparations which are now made on every side; nor can the expectations of mankind be reasonably confined to any narrow limits, if that be true, which is reported of the King of *Prussia*, who, not satisfy'd with the numerous army already at his command, enured to discipline, elevated with success, and every day strengthened with fresh recruits, is said to have demanded from *France* a supply of 40,000 men, stipulated by treaty. The design is imagined to be no less than that of changing the state of the North, by recovering to *Sweden* the provinces now possessed by the *Russians*, and, consequently destroying their power in the *Baltic*. This cannot be done by the *Swedes* alone, and, therefore, the party amongst them, who are distinguish'd by

their animosity against the *Russians*, are supposed to purchase this powerful assistance by the promise of resigning *Pomerania*, and the isle of *Rugen*, to their new ally, when they shall have recovered *Livonia*. It cannot be yet asserted that this scheme is really concluded, but it cannot be denied to be probable by those who consider the known dispositions, as well of a numerous party in *Sweden*, as of the prince whose assistance they solicit. Nor is it to be doubted that a war between enemies so much exasperated, will be bloody, and that between forces so nearly equal it will be long. Yet it often appears by the event how little the most deliberate and sagacious conjectures have been able to pierce into futurity. The most pleasing circumstance of this great concurrence is, that none of these fatal measures can take immediate effect, the present King of *Sweden* being by his age, his wisdom, or his virtue, invariably determined to preserve the peace. His declining health, indeed, gives the lovers of confusion too much reason to hope that he cannot long obstruct them; but if the prayers of nations have any efficacy, his life may, perhaps, be prolonged, since the world, through a great part of its extent, is interested in its continuance.

FRANCE, SPAIN, &c.

The powers in the south of *Europe* seem employed in little more than executing the terms of peace, and adjusting those minuter difficulties, for which no provision was made in the general articles, and which are seldom found to produce great embarrassments, when both parties are weary of war. The D. of *Modena* is preparing to enter with great magnificence into his old, and Don *Philip* into his new territories. The empress has relaxed her demands upon the *Genoese*, who have now no other care than to reduce *Corfica*. The *Austrians* every day resume the possession of the *Netherlands*, and all seem contented to take breath, in order, perhaps, to a more decisive contest.

At proclaiming the peace at *Paris* on the 1st inst. O. S. 15 persons were kill'd in the croud, and as the *Seyne* had overflowed its banks, and run into the *Greve*, the square where the solemnity was perform'd, several were drowned; and the fireworks, after all the expence, did not answer the design or expectation.

Lisbon. The Pope has, by a bull, conferr'd on his *Portugese* majesty the title of MOST FAITHFUL.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in FEBRUARY, 1749.

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 24, to Feb. 21. Christened.

Males 597 } 1145
Females 548 }
Buried 1011 }
Males 1011 } 2029
Females 1018 }
Under 2 Years old 624
Between 2 and 5 — 138
5 and 10 — 71
10 and 20 — 64
20 and 30 — 191
30 and 40 — 214
40 and 50 — 230
50 and 60 — 178
60 and 70 — 152
70 and 80 — 99
80 and 90 — 65
90 and 100 — 2
100 and 101 — 1
2029
Within the walls 161
Without the walls 476
In Mid. and Surry 941
City & Sub. West. 451
2029
Weekly Jan. 31. 448
Feb. 7. 504
14. 572
21. 505
2029

Wheat Peck Loaf 1s. 9d
Hops best 3l. 10s.
Hay per load 36s.

Days	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	4per Cent.	4per Cent.	Lottery	3per Cent.	India Bon.	B. Cir.	Wind at Deal.	Barometer	Days
28	E. India.	South Sea	South Sea	Ann. new	B. 1746.	B. 1747.	B. 1748.	præmi	l. s. d.	N.W.	29, 85	28
29	174 1/2 a 174	107	100 1/2	98 1/2 a 99	97 1/8	98	97 3/8 a 8	24 s a 25	1 17 6	N.W.	30, 2	29
30		107	100 1/2 a 100 1/8	98 1/2	97 1/8 a 100	97 1/8 a 100	97 a 98 1/8	26 s a 25	1 17 6	S.W.	29, 75	30
31	174 1/2	107 a 107 1/4	100 1/2 a 100 1/8	98 1/2	97 1/8 a 100	97 1/8 a 100	97 1/8 a 100	24 s a 25	1 17 6	N.W.	29, 9	31
1		107	100 1/2 a 100 1/8	98 1/2	97 1/8 a 100	97 1/8 a 100	97 1/8 a 100	25 s a 26	1 17 6	S.W.	29, 65	1
2	175 a 1/2	106 1/4	101 1/2 a 101 1/8	99 1/2	100 a 99 1/2	100 a 99 1/2	99 1/2 a 99	27 s a 27	1 17 6	W. by S.	29, 4	2
3	175	106 1/4	101 1/2 a 101 1/8	99 1/2	100 a 99 1/2	100 a 99 1/2	99 1/2 a 99	28 s a 29	1 17 6	S. by E.	29, 35	3
4			101 1/2 a 101 1/8	99 1/2	100 a 99 1/2	100 a 99 1/2	99 1/2 a 99	29 s a 30	2 2 6	S.E.	29, 15	4
5										N.W.		5
6	174 3/4 a 75	104 1/2 a 3	101 1/2 a 101	99 1/2 a 99	99 1/2 a 100	99 1/2 a 100	98 1/2 a 99	27 s a 28	2 2 6	W. by N.	29, 75	6
7	174 3/4 a 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2 a 101	99 1/2 a 99	99 1/2 a 100	99 1/2 a 100	98 1/2 a 99	28 s a 27	2 2 6	S.W.	29, 9	7
8	174 3/4 a 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2 a 101	99 1/2 a 99	99 1/2 a 100	99 1/2 a 100	98 1/2 a 99	28 s a 27	2 2 6	W. S. W.	29, 75	8
9	174 3/4 a 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2 a 101	99 1/2 a 99	99 1/2 a 100	99 1/2 a 100	98 1/2 a 99	25 s a 26	2 2 6	S.W.	30, 15	9
10	173 1/2 a 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2 a 100 1/8	99 1/2 a 99	99 1/2 a 100	99 1/2 a 100	98 1/2 a 99	26 s a 27	2 2 6	S. E. by S.	30, 55	10
11	173 1/2 a 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2 a 100 1/8	99 1/2 a 99	99 1/2 a 100	99 1/2 a 100	98 1/2 a 99	26 s a 27	2 2 6	E. S. E.	30, 15	11
12	173 1/2 a 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2 a 100 1/8	99 1/2 a 99	99 1/2 a 100	99 1/2 a 100	98 1/2 a 99	27 s a 26	2 2 6	E. by S.	30, 25	12
13	173 1/2 a 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2 a 100 1/8	99 1/2 a 99	99 1/2 a 100	99 1/2 a 100	98 1/2 a 99	27 s a 26	2 2 6	East	30, 25	13
14	173 1/2 a 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2 a 100 1/8	99 1/2 a 99	99 1/2 a 100	99 1/2 a 100	98 1/2 a 99	27 s a 26	2 2 6	North	30, 25	14
15	173 1/2 a 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2 a 100 1/8	99 1/2 a 99	99 1/2 a 100	99 1/2 a 100	98 1/2 a 99	28 s a 30	2 2 6	N. S. N. W.	30, 25	15
16	175 a 4 a 1/2	105 1/2 a 6 1/2	103 1/2 a 103 1/8	101 1/2 a 101 1/8	102 a 101 1/2	102 a 101 1/2	101 1/2 a 101	34 s a 32	2 2 6	N. by E.	30, 25	16
17	175 a 4 a 1/2	105 1/2 a 6 1/2	103 1/2 a 103 1/8	101 1/2 a 101 1/8	102 a 101 1/2	102 a 101 1/2	101 1/2 a 101	32 s a 33	2 2 6	N. by E.	30, 3	17
18	175 a 4 a 1/2	105 1/2 a 6 1/2	103 1/2 a 103 1/8	101 1/2 a 101 1/8	102 a 101 1/2	102 a 101 1/2	101 1/2 a 101	32 s a 33	2 2 6	E. S. E.	30, 1	18
19	175 1/2	107 1/2	105 a 105 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	101 1/2 a 101	33 s a 34	2 15 0	N. E.	30, 15	19
20	175 a 174	107	105 a 105 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	101 1/2 a 101	37 s a 39	2 15 0	N. E.	30, 15	20
21	174 1/2 a 174	107 a 6 1/2	104 a 104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	101 1/2 a 101	36 s a 37	2 15 0	E. N. E.	30, 15	21
22	174	106 1/2 a 7	104 a 104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	101 1/2 a 101	37 s a 32	2 15 0	E. N. E.	30	22
23	174	106 1/2 a 7	104 a 104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	101 1/2 a 101	32 s a 29	3 0 0	E. by S.	29, 8	23
24	174	106 1/2 a 7	104 a 104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	102 1/2 a 102 1/8	101 1/2 a 101	30 s a 31	3 0 0		29, 8	24
25												25
26												26
27												27

Bear-Key.	Basingtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Ipswich.
Wheat 27s to 32s qu	8l. 15s load	8l to 9l 1d	8l os load	8l 17s load	9l os load	30s to 37 qu	30s to 37 qu	4s 6d. bush.	32s od qu
Barley 17s to 19	17s to 19 qr	19s to 21 qr	17s to 20 qr	20s to 21 qr	20s to 21 qr	18s to 20	18s to 20	2s 06d	20s to 20s 6d
Oats 14s to 16s od	14s to 17 od	17s to 19	16s to 17s	17s to 19	17s to 19 6d	16s to 19	16s to 19	2s to 2s 8d	18s od
Beans 18s to 19s od	20s to 27 od	20s to 24	25s to 26	20s to 24	23s to 26	22s to 25	22s to 25	2s 9d to 2s	

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

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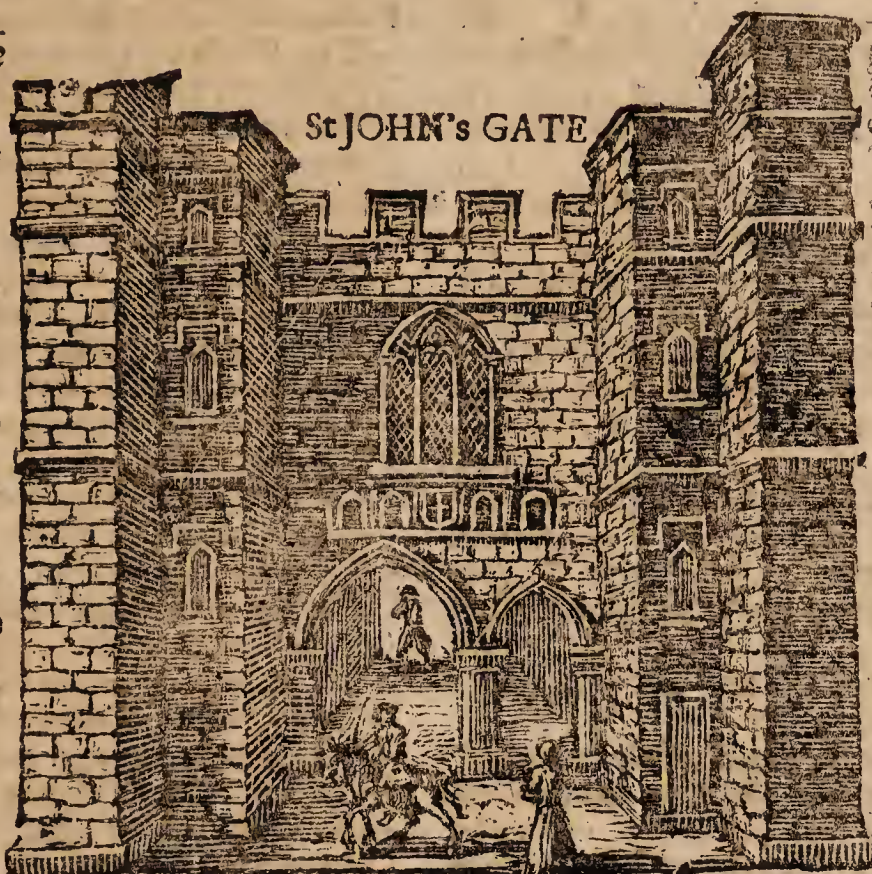
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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CHARLES PALMER, Deputy Serjeant of the Hon. House of Commons, humbly takes leave to acquaint the members of the last and present Parliament, who did him the Honour to subscribe to his *Collection of select Aphorisms and Maxims, with historical Observations*, extracted from the most eminent Authors, that the book has for some months past been ready to be delivered at his Lodgings in Lisle-Street, Leicester Fields, or at the Vote-Office in the Lobby at the House of Commons; and that unless they have the goodness to make their payments, he shall suffer considerably by the Undertaking, which he is thoroughly persuaded they never meant he should, when they favoured him with their names. If any other persons shall be pleased to enquire after copies of the said book, which is a large quarto, and contains above eighteen hundred Maxims, &c. they may have them at the places above mention'd, or at Mr Cave's Printer in St John's Gate, West-Smithfield; at St James's Coffee-house, and at the Cocoa tree. A very slight inspection will shew the use of this performance, for a character of which the Author appeals to any gentleman that has read it.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For M A R C H 1749.



PETITIONS, &c. to Parliament.



Petition of the several admirals, captains, and commanders of, or belonging to his majesty's royal navy, whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the house of C. and read; representing that in the bill for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea, there are several clauses contain'd, which, should the same pass into a law, would, as the petitioners apprehend, greatly tend to the injury and dishonour of the petitioners, and all other officers of his majesty's navy, as also to the detriment of his majesty's service; and that, as the present laws for the government of his majesty's navy have been always found sufficient for that end, and the power of the lord admiral, co-operating with the zeal of the sea officers, hath been hitherto effectual to secure the service of those on half-pay upon the most pressing occasion, the petitioners hope they shall not be subjected to many hardships and discouragements that must attend an alteration of the present laws with regard to them in many particulars; and therefore praying, they may be heard by counsel against such parts of the bill, as they apprehend will be injurious to themselves and the rest of the officers of his majesty's navy, &c.

The Articles alluded to in the above petition were:

ART. 33. *If any flag officer, captain, commander, or lieutenant, belonging to the fleet, shall be convicted before a court-mar-*

tial of behaving in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer, he shall be dismissed from his majesty's service.

A ART. 34. *All half-pay officers belonging to his majesty's fleet shall be equally subject to discipline, and to be commanded whenever the good of his majesty's service shall require their attendance, as if they were actually upon full pay.*

This article is here printed, as it stood in the first draught of the bill presented to the house; but, upon humble application being made to the Lds of the Admiralty, they proposed to alter it, as follows; notwithstanding which, the petitioners still thought proper to apply themselves to parliament:

C ART. 34. *All half-pay officers belonging to his majesty's navy, when ordered upon service by the lord high admiral, or commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral for the time being, shall, in case of their disobedience to such commands, be liable to be tried and punished by a court martial, in such manner as the said court shall judge meet, according to the nature and degree of the offence.*

The inhabitants of Westminster petitioned to the H. of C. for a free fish market, like that of Billingsgate, in order to encourage fishermen, and reduce the price of fish; and a bill was order'd accordingly.

E Four petitions from the high sheriff, grand jury, justices of the peace, and gentlemen of Suffolk, met at the assizes and quarter sessions, were presented to the House, for an act to hold the summer assizes at Ipswich; as it is very unsafe, as well as expensive, to carry Smugglers and other prisoners as far as F Bury; to which place many gentlemen, and others, who are obliged to attend on business, have sixty miles to go; and therefore, as Ipswich is every way more con-

convenient, being nearer the middle of the county, &c. leave was desired to bring in a bill accordingly; and a motion being made for that purpose, it passed in the negative.

A committee was appointed to enquire into the right of the *Hudson's-bay* company to an exclusive trade, &c. in that bay. (See Vol. xiv. p. 81.)

The barons of *Gersdoff*, *Scrattenbach*, and *Hornsdorff*, and the deputies of the *Moravian* churches, in behalf of themselves and their *united brethren*, settlers in his majesty's dominions in *America*, having petitioned that they may be exempted from taking an oath, and, on making reasonable compensation, from bearing arms in the militia, a bill is passing to encourage their settling there; tho', it is said, they are not tolerated in *Hanover*.

On a petition of the Bp of *London*, representing the ruinous condition of the Bp's palace in *Aldersgate-street*, a bill is pushing with great ardour for power to demise or sell it, for the benefit of the *bishoprick*.—Mean while, a poor curate, whose income is now but 8*l.* a year, having lost a friend in the late Bp of *London*, daily advertises for charity.—There is now living in *Yorkshire* a conscientious primitive country parson, of remarkable generosity; upon succeeding to a living by the death of the incumbent, who left a widow and a daughter, he thought it his duty to take all together, and accordingly reserved to himself scarce a third of the income, which is not 40*l.* a year.—This good man is happy and honoured, tho' far from the court.

A harbour for the *Downs* (See p. 103) was petitioned for on the 8th of *Feb.* by several merchants of *London*, to be made at *Ramsgate*; but, on supposition that running out of piers at *Ramsgate* would swerve up the mouth of *Sandwich* haven, and stop the course of the river *Stover*, it was petitioned against by the people of *Sandwich*, on the 16th.—And the merits of each petition being heard on *March* 2, a bill was order'd in for enlarging and maintaining the harbour of *Ramsgate*, and for cleansing, amending, and preserving the haven of *Sandwich*.

The sufferers by fire at *Honiton*, having petitioned the H. of Commons, on account of their losses, and of the houses remaining unbuilt, a clause was order'd in a bill for their relief, in regard to the land and house taxes.

'Twas resolved, that the principal

and interest of the navy and victualling-bills, and those for transports, and the debentures payable out of the office of ordnance, that were issued before the last of *December*, 1748, will be made transferrable annuities after the rate of 4 per Ct. in place of all other interest, upon being carried, before the 20th of *April* next, the navy bills to the treasurer of the navy, and the debentures to the treasurer of the ordnance, to be by them marked and certified to the bank of *England*; to commence on the 25th inst. and to be paid half-yearly out of the sinking fund, transferrable at the Bank till redeem'd by parliament; and three millions is voted for paying off the navy and victualling bills; and to pay the ordnance debt of 230,382*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

On taking that part of his Majesty's speech into consideration, which recommends favour to sailors, order'd in a bill to enable those who have served in the late war to exercise trades.

On the 20th a bill was order'd to be brought in, to prevent the importation and wear of foreign embroidery, and of gold and silver thread lace, or other work made of gold or silver wire manufactured in foreign parts.

Three divisions in the C—ns on some alterations in the mutiny bill, relating to the *secret oath*. [See p. 128 C]

Against the	{ 173 }	for it	{ 101 }
Alterations.	{ 138 }		{ 102 }
	156		98

Division of the L—ds against this bill being committed 16. For it 68.

Mr URBAN,

Winding up my watch put me upon thinking how useful it would be, could it be so contrived as to go without wanting to be wound up at all, which, I think, might be called perpetual motion. A thought struck into my head, that if the chain, instead of going several times round the wheels, could be made in such a manner as to let it off the barrel to the other wheel, and return again (like a jack-chain) to the barrel & holds the spring, it might go perpetually. To effect this, I think, the barrel and the other large wheel might be made with a kind of groove with small holes to receive the chain, which I suppose might be made every link with a sort of spike to go into each small hole of the barrel and other wheel, so as to cast in and let out as it goes round; which spikes I apprehend would hold it fast, and answer the same end of the chain's being fasten'd at one end into the barrel being;

as they are now ; and the force of the spring would keep it going.

If this hint should excite any of your ingenious correspondents to try experiments for a thing so much wanted, it may be the means of some improvement, which would be a great pleasure to

Your constant Reader

DE. CO.

The Universal Mag. again corrected.

MR URBAN,

THE ingenious gentleman, who has given an history of painting in the *Universal Magazine*, says, " he has made " that art his chief study and delight, " for many years;" an unlucky declaration ! for, if he had kept his own counsel, no one would have imagined he had spent so much time to so little purpose. His historical account being a pretty faithful transcript, I shall pass over it, and begin with the original part of his production : " Painters generally choose (says he) ticking or " smooth cloth." Here I beg leave to ask him, if *rough* and *smooth* be synonymous terms ? for every one knows that ticking is rough, and that for this reason it is indeed, on particular occasions, chosen by Painters, as smooth cloth is preferred for other purposes. The masters, that are eminent for Portraits as large as life, prefer a rough ground, as proper to that grand gout and freedom of pencil, which is one great distinction betwixt paint and dawb. The author, ignorant of this, has industriously repeated, more than once, receipts to spoil rather than prepare the cloth. I have leisure only to mention a few of the grossest errors : First then, to give a receipt for mixing colours by drachms, or to fix any quantity, is as preposterous as it would be to give directions for taking a true likeness, without seeing the original ; both are equally unattainable, but by a close application and long experience. Again, " the dead colouring of " a face (says he) is to be done the " roughest and boldest of all ;" and, a little farther, " draw all your out-lines " at the first feint, because, if amiss, " you may with more ease correct it." Vastly inconsistent this ! the rules in drawing and colouring are the same ; and besides, if *laying-in* (as the painter's phrase is) must be done bold and rough, for what reason then is it called dead-colouring ? If I understand the term, it signifies *flat* and *spiritless* ; but indeed it wants no explication, the word is as emphatical as any I can put in its place,

and certainly the more dead a painter leaves his work the first time, the larger field he has to expatiate in at the second and third ; on the contrary, if he touch it highly the first time, he deprives himself of the liberty of altering the first impression through the whole course of his work. Our author proceeds, " having drawn out your face with lake " and white, you must take to the said " colour, a little red-lead ;" a charming face this must produce ; I have heard of cheeks that bloom like roses, but this would exceed them, for it would be all over an unmingled crimson. I must think the author had a brick-wall in his view when he set down *red-lead* as an ingredient ; here I apprehend it will be retorted, I rail at what I cannot mend ; indeed giving directions for mixing colours is (as I have before hinted) so absurd, that I confess it is with the utmost reluctance I attempt it ; however, by way of prevention, I'll give some general rules, as I may without falling into the error above ridiculed. The lightest tinct for a face, is composed of flake-white, vermillion, naples-yellow, and lake ; the same, judiciously applied, may serve for higher tincts for the lips, cheeks, &c. by diminishing the white : there are some parts of a face inclining to a pearl colour, for these tincts you must add a little *ultramarine* or *terra-vert*, making them lighter or darker at discretion, by diminishing or increasing the quantity of white : for deeper shadows, you must take brown *English-oker*, and calcined *French-oker*, making it mellow and warm, with *Naples-yellow*, and brown pink ; these several colours must be proportioned at the artist's discretion, for without a competent knowledge (not only in the theory but) practical part of painting, verbal instructions will be of little or no service. I cannot but observe the shortness of our author's memory ; he first enjoins you to draw out your face with lake and white, and immediately forgets himself, and tells you " the first colour to begin " the face with, is the red of the cheeks " and lips ;" I need not tell an artist these are equally ridiculous. Now for the second sitting (not to mention his artificial expressions, which, by the way, are mighty grotesque) " the second " time (says our preceptor) requires " four or five hours." Methinks this gentleman's method is an excellent touch-stone for a person's patience. In his following directions, there are a group of absurdities, too low for criticism ;

ticism; among the rest this is one, "visiting all the parts in a curious random manner:" I thought *curious* and *random* had been opposites, but he deals largely in paradoxes. In another place he says, "you should drive your colours one into another, with the point of a pencil, somewhat sharper than that at first used:" this is, like the rest, false; by driving the colours one into another, I imagine he means softening, and a pencil for that purpose ought to be full and blunt. Now for the third and last sitting, in which (says our Apollo) "never make your deepest shadows so deep as appears in the life." O! *ridiculum caput!* why it is absolutely *vice versa*; the shadows in paint must be strong and sanguine, to supply the deficiencies of art, and give it that roundness and glowing, in appearance, which in nature is real: this depends entirely upon the force of light and shadow, and if the dark shadows must be faint, where will be that force and harmonious opposition (if I may call it so) that gives life to a picture? In fine, this gentleman's picture, *tout-ensemble*, would be, in its kind, a greater curiosity than ever Italy produced. Here I thought to conclude; but, on recollection, could not forbear to descant a little upon his catalogue of painters, in which, I must confess, he has observed one great beauty in painting, a lively contrast: *Le Brun*, in his tent of *Darius*, has put several ugly figures, as foils to his principal ones; many eminent painters have had recourse to this method, so our Author is not without precedents; but, (raillery a-part) I dare say, *Hudson*, *Hogarth*, *Vanbraken*, &c. that are real worthies, will not thank him for placing them in company with *W—le*, and others in that list, who are mere white-washers, unworthy the name of painters. Here I beg leave to mention a gentleman, which (tho' not in our author's catalogue) is as eminent for portraits as any of his cotemporaries, I mean *Mr Hamlet Winslanly*; judgment and correctness appear in all his drawing, and such a warmth and roundness in his colouring, together with such strength and expression, that one would almost believe, "his art was nature, and his picture thought." But, instead of enlarging in praise of this gentleman, I refer to his * works, and beg his pardon for having offended his modesty by this publick encomium.

FLORELLA PITTORESQUE.

* At the Earl of Derby's, &c.

A Medicine for infected Cattle, with Directions how to treat them.

WHEN the symptoms of the distemper first appear, do not delay a moment, but put them into a warm house, and the warmer they are kept the better; then bleed them in the neck-vein, taking from each beast two quarts of blood; about half an hour afterwards give the following drink:

Take a gallon of old human urine, if a fortnight or three weeks old the better, put into it ten handfuls of hens dung; after ten hours steeping, strain it off, and give to each beast a pint and a half of it, throwing into each drink a good handful of rue, bruised or ground.

If one drink should not visibly abate the distemper, after one or two days interval bleed again, and give fasting the same quantity of the above medicine as before; they should have nothing to eat or drink after the first medicine for about 20 hours, nor after the second under at least six, then give to each beast a gallon of milk-porridge, made of barley-flour, which you may give morning and evening; but if any beast should purge, make your porridge with old bean flour, and do not give more than 2 or 3 quarts at a time, in which should be put 2 or 3 spoonfuls of bole armenic; they must be kept by all means from water during the whole time of their illness.

'Tis thought adviseable not to give them any hay till they are enough recover'd to be able to chew the cud, and not to turn out the cattle that are recover'd too soon, and then gradually.

By way of prevention, take about 2 quarts of blood from each sound beast, then give to each a pint of the above-mention'd medicine, keeping them from eating or drinking for about two hours.

This should be repeated, in a week or ten days, especially if it is apprehended that they have been liable to a fresh infection. The drink to be given fasting.

Though no remedy has hitherto proved of general efficacy, yet as the above medicine has been attended with much success, in variety of instances, upon Mr Grenville's estates in Bucks, by way of cure, and has not been known to fail by way of prevention, in any herd where the infection had begun to appear; 'tis impossible to defer any longer recommending it to the experiment of the publick, especially as it costs nothing, may be given with the utmost safety, and that cattle have been observ'd to thrive greatly after it.

A successful Remedy for the Distemper among the Horned Cattle, used by Mr John Weatherel of Fathill in Northumberland, six of whose Cattle were recover'd by it.

TO every beast was given in the first three days about half a gill of sallad and linseed oils mixt together, and was after carefully attended with warm water gruel, to which he sometimes put a little malt; and if the beast's tongue blister'd, he rubbed it with burnt allum and salt. When he observed the beasts to sweat much, he blooded them plentifully.

a South

- a South flats.
 b Proposed pile head.
 B The rocks proposed by the projector as equally safe with the proposed harbour at *Ramsgate*.
 C *Sandwich* haven.
 ♀ South beacon.



Mr URBAN,

AS I have been a constant reader of your Magazine, I prefer it to publish the following sketch of a plan and proposals for an harbour near the *Downs*, and I am encouraged to this by having seen two letters in your magazines upon the same subject. I am informed that the merchants of *London* have agreed to attempt an harbour at *Ramsgate*; but, besides that this attempt is impracticable, the ends proposed would not be answered by it, should it succeed. If they will not too hastily determine which shall be the spot, but procure the coast to be impartially survey'd, to prevent fruitless expence, and will choose the place that shall appear most proper for this great concern, I dare say *Ramsgate* will not be preferred. For a more safe and commodious harbour, than any that can be constructed there, may be compleated for one third of the expence, by running out a line, or head, of piles, only from high water mark to the South of *Sandwich* haven, and so forward, about E. N. E. into six or seven feet water at a lowest ebb of a spring tide, like to that at *Dublin*. This line will inclose and secure all the North flat, the haven's mouth, and part of the south spit, as may be seen by the plan. The whole bottom here is soft and oozy, and, therefore, proper for ships to sit upon; there will also be room sufficient to receive near 300 sail of ships, of 12 or 13 feet of water, at the time when ships are most in danger of being

driven from their anchors in the *Downs*. *Ramsgate* can pretend to no advantages that this place has not, though this place has more than *Ramsgate*. The tide here flows something sooner than that there, the water is deeper, and the ground better, the outlet is the same, and the inlet much preferable; because ships in distress, instead of being confined to steer between two heads of about 140 feet asunder, will here have an opening of more than half a mile to come into. The same winds will bring vessels into this place of safety, and carry them out again, which detain them in, or carry them from, the *Downs*. The soil, though it is a soft oozy sand at the top, has a strong blue clay under it, which will hold any piles that may be fixed there. The great South beacon at the mouth of *Sandwich* haven, and all the small beacons, are instances of the fitness of the soil, as they have stood several years, without the least spur or shore whatever. For these reasons, I conceive, if a proper survey was directed, this place would be preferred to any upon the whole coast, except the grand harbour proposed from *Sandwich* by *Sandown* castle. (See V. xviii. p. 391.)
 Yours, &c. A. B.

P. S. The first estimate for *Ramsgate* was 36,000 *l.* and I am inform'd a second amounts to 60,000 *l.* when this at *Sandwich* may be done for about 14 or 15,000 *l.* A

A DESCRIPTION suited to our Plate of the inside View of the Cathedral Church of St Paul, London.

As St Paul's Cathedral is the capital building of this kingdom, in which it has been usual for our kings to perform publick and solemn acts of worship on extraordinary occasions, and as his majesty was expected to go thither in procession, on the approaching thanksgiving for the peace, we have by desire given a beautiful View of it, from the S. West, up the Nave, or middle Ambulatory.

THE choir has its roof supported with six pillars, and the church with six more; besides which, there are eight that support the cupulo, and two very spacious ones at the W. end, all which pillars are adorned with pilasters of the *Corinthian* and *Composit* orders; and also with columns fronting the cross isle or ambulatory, between the said consistory and morning-prayer-chapel, which have each a very beautiful screen of curious wainscot, and adorned each with twelve columns, their entablatures, arched pediments, and the queen's arms enriched with cherubims, and each pediment between four vases, all curiously carved; and these screens are fenced with iron work; as is also the cornish at the W. end of the church, and so E. beyond the first arch.

The pillars of the church that support the roof, are two ranges, with their entablature and beautiful arches, whereby the body of the church and choir are divided into three parts or isles; the roof of each is adorned with arches, and spacious peripheries of enrichments; as shields, leaves, chaplets, &c. (the spaces included being somewhat concave) admirably carved in stone; and there is a large cross-isle between the N. and S. porticoes, and two ambulatories, the one a little E. the other W. from the said cross-isle, and running parallel therewith: the floor of the choir and church is paved with marble, but within the rail of the altar, with fine porphyry polished, and laid in several geometrical figures; the anabathrum whereon the communion-table is placed, is five steps higher than that of the choir's isles.

The altar-piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilasters, finely painted and vein'd with gold, in imitation of *lapis lazuli*, with their entablature, where the enrichments, and also the capitals of the pilasters are double gilt with gold; these intercolumns are 21 pannels of figured crimson velvet, and above them six win-

dows, viz. in each intercolumniation seven pannels, and two windows, one above the other; at the greatest altitude above all which, is a glory finely done. The aperture N. and S. into the choir, are (ascending up three steps of black marble) by two iron folding-doors, being (as that under the organ gallery, &c.) exquisitely wrought into divers figures, spiral branches, and other flourishes; and there are two others at the W. end of the choir, the one opening into the S. isle, the other into the N. done by the celebrated artist in this way, Monsieur Tijau.

B In this choir, are the galleries, the bishop's throne, Lord Mayor's seat, with the stalls, all which being contiguous, compose one vast body of curious carved work of the finest wainscot, constituting three sides of a quadrangle.

C The organ gallery (with four stalls, two N. and two S. therefrom) compose the W. end. The organ-case is magnificent and very ornamental, enrich'd with the carved figures of Cupids (under mantling) Terms, and eight Fames standing at the top of this case, four looking E. and as many W. each appearing near six foot high: It is also enrich'd with cherubims, fruit, leaves, &c. very lively represented, by that excellent artist, Mr Gibon, all which is elevated on eight beautiful fluted columns of the *Corinthian* order, of polish'd marble, white vein'd with blue, and the organ pipes are very spacious and gilt with gold, preserved from dust, &c. with fine shades. The N. and S. sides of this choir have each 30 stalls, besides the bishop's throne and seat on the South side, and the lord mayor's on the North.

F The dimensions taken from the best draughts, as the lengths and breadths from the ichnography, and the altitudes from the orthography thereof, are,

500 Foot from the East to the W. wall within.

162—Breadth (of the W. end for 103 foot of the length)

G 117—Breadth of the rest (except between the porticoes)

249—Breadth between the N. and S. porticoes with the walls.

Height of the middle isle within **F. 88**

— of the corinthian pillars **33**

— of their basis and pedestals **4**

H — of their capitals **12**

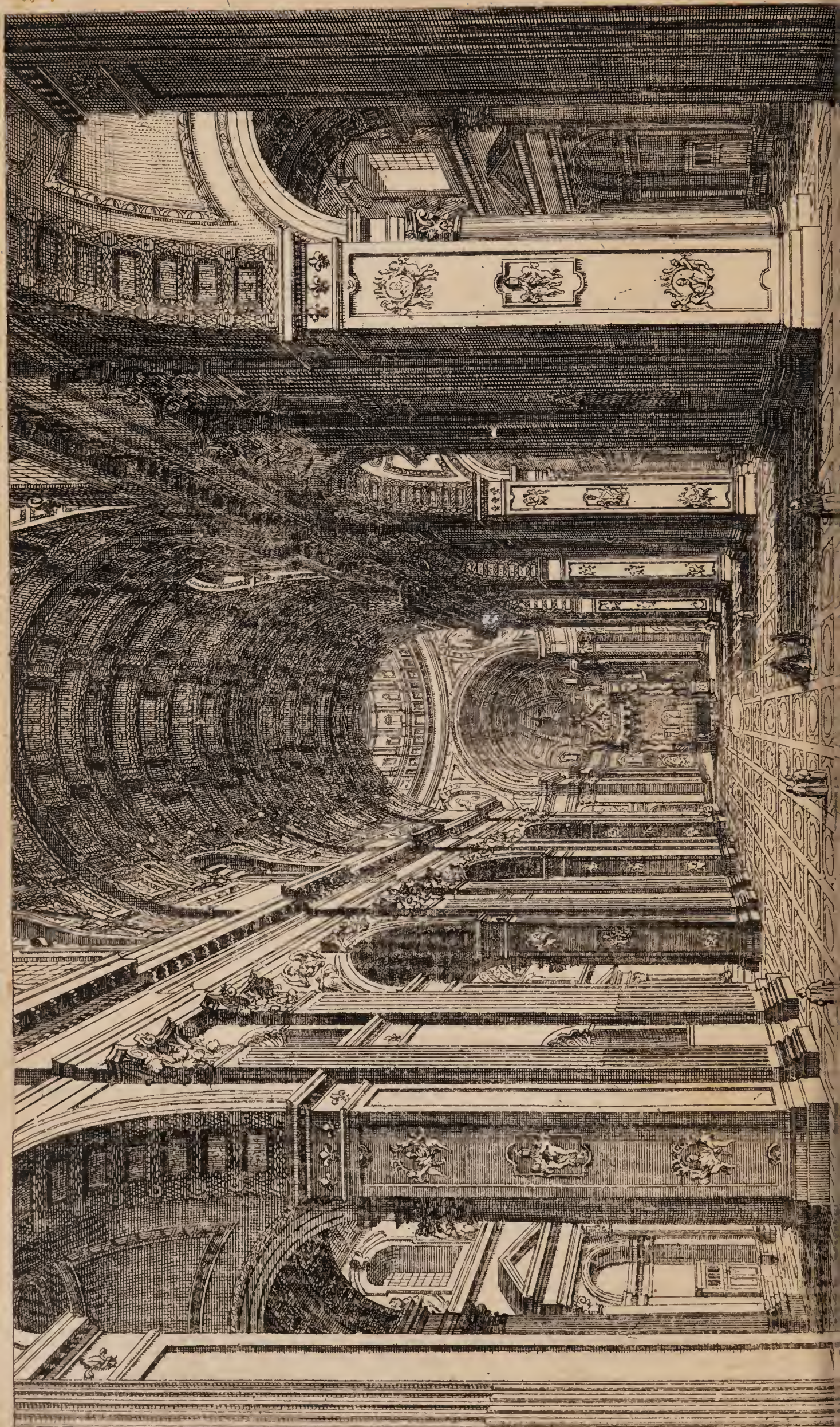
— of the architrave, frieze & cornice **5**

— of the composite pillars **25**

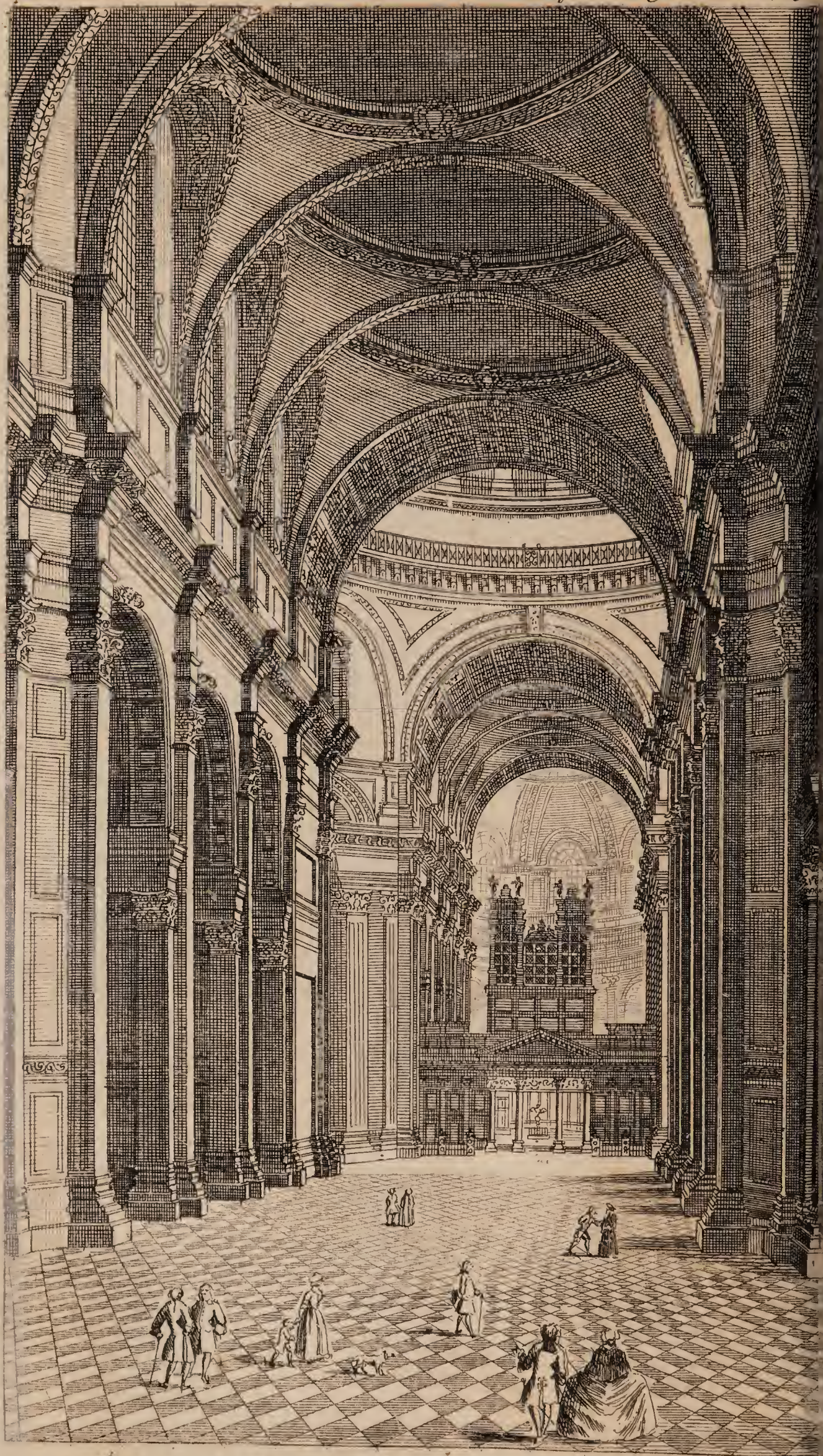
— of their ornaments **16**

I N





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*The North East View of the Nave of the
Cathedral Church of St. Paul.*

IN your last Supplement p. 580, are some Queries concerning *the distinct parts in man, &c.* signed *Metaphysicus*, to which I have not seen an answer; I therefore send my endeavours to oblige your correspondent.

Man is a spirit, and spirits do not consist of parts: This is, I think, the proper answer to the first, second, and fourth Query; the third I give the following answer. Man has a limited power, derived from God, over that combination of sensible qualities which is called his body; this is common to brutes. Man has many sensations, in the reception of which he is entirely passive; this too is common to brutes. Man is able to compare sensations, and distinguish between them; so are brutes. Man wills, and imaginary ideas rise; brutes also imagine. Man can recollect ideas; brutes too have memory. Man can communicate ideas; brutes seem to have

(See Vol. IX. p. 528. Vol. X. p. 113.)

a kind of language. Man is able in some degree to vaticinate; brutes can do the same. Man knows the objects of sense, to be but phantoms in the mind, without stability, without existence; to brutes these seem to constitute the whole of being. Man has some knowledge of those invisible beings, which perceive, compare, determine, and understand; and also of that invisible Almighty being, by whom those faculties are bestow'd on him; this knowledge brutes cannot attain unto. Man, therefore, seems to differ from brutes, in that he has some knowledge of God and himself: In short; man is a metaphysician. If any one thinks the discerning faculties, are formed, or produced, by the brain and nerves, let him but consider that these are themselves discerned, and he will discover his error; however, in a certain sense, the brain and nerves may be said to be the cause of discernment in us; to wit, in the same sense as *Sampson's* hair may be said to have been the cause of his superior strength: Or, as the lifting up of *Moses's* hands was the cause of the victory over *Amalek*. Sensible physical causes, are but signs of effects; and in strict metaphysical truth, mind is the only being which perceiveth, or is the cause of perception; as for the objects of sense, or things perceived, they are acts in one mind, and mere passions in another.

I shall, I hope, be pardoned, if, in this place, I add a remark, or two, on a late book, entitled, *The Sequel of the Fryal of the Witnesses of the Resurrection* (Gent. Mag. MARCH 1749.)

on: This, the author tells us, was published as an answer to a pamphlet, call'd *The Resurrection of Jesus considered*. But I beg leave first to declare, that I entirely agree with our author, in thinking the Considerer's arguments so weak as not to deserve an answer. I also declare, I do not think the Considerer much obliged to our author, for the answer he has given him, it being, in my opinion, scarce worth his acceptance; but I must give my reasons for this bold assertion.

In p. 146 of the Sequel, we are told, that *experience and observation shew, that a cane half in the water, and half out is crooked; but that reason upon the principle of true science informs us otherwise; here then, continues he, are experience and observation on one side, and reason on the other*. It is very true, that a cane half in, and half out of water appears crooked; and does reason tell us it appears straight? By no means: But, perhaps, it may be said, reason tells us it will appear straight, when taken out of the water; and does not experience tell us the same thing? How then does reason oppose experience in this case? The author has solved this difficulty in the same page, where we are informed, that *the fault, in this case, does not lie in the experience, and observation, but in the reasoning upon them*. Hence it appears, that the reason, which is on the opposite side to experience and observation, is wrong reason; *risum teneatis amici?* I cannot leave this page without examining a certain passage by itself, because, I think, it asserts a fallhood, which has to many, I fear, the appearance of truth. Reason, it is said, *upon the principle of true science informs otherwise, i.e. if I understand the author, reason informs us that a cane, which being half immersed in water, appears crooked, will on being taken out of the water appear straight*. This, I say, is a vulgar error. Some bodies attract, and some repel, each other, and some, perhaps, do neither; different sides of the same ray shall, one approach, and the other recede from the Islandic crystal; can this be accounted for by attraction, or any mechanical principle whatever? To say no more on this point, mechanical principles themselves could never have been known without experience.

In p. 147 we are told, that *by observation we see the effects of the course of nature, but that this course of nature depends on causes removed out of our sight*: And in p. 158, our author tells us, that *in miracles a new cause is introduced*.

Now

Now I ask this gentleman, if he is able to form, even the most imperfect idea, or notion, of a being, distinct from the infinite mind, finite minds, and the effects, or phænomena? If he can, and can make me do the same, I will join with him, and call this *being* the *course of nature*, and allow it to be the efficient cause of all phænomena, which are not miracles; but if he is not able to conceive such a *being*, I hope our author will confess that even he himself has not escaped the embarrass of words. From these last quotations, it appears to be our author's opinion, that there is a Being, distinct from the deity, which is the immediate cause of all phænomena, that are not miraculous, which Being is signify'd by the words *course of nature*. Hence it seems, whoever has no notion of this Being, cannot distinguish between those phænomena which are, and those which are not miracles; for who can tell the powers and acts of a *Being*, of which he has no notion?

Again, *The resurrection*, 'tis said, of a dead body to life is the greatest of miracles; but if a lion produces a lion, it is no miracle; it being the effect of the course of nature. Now if it be impossible to prove that the immediate cause of the birth and propagation of animals, is not able to restore a dead body to life; it follows there is no necessity of supposing the existence of a being superior to the *course of nature*, in order to account for any phænomenon whatever. I will take it for granted that it is impossible to prove the existence of a Being, superior to the immediate cause of the birth, and propagation of animals; nay, I defy our author to prove the existence of a Being superior to the immediate cause of the meanest phænomenon in nature. Hence it appears our author defends miracles, by principles which make it uncertain what are, and what are not miracles, or whether any were ever wrought: And opposes infidelity with arguments, which tend (undesignedly indeed) to sap the foundation of all religion, as well natural as revealed. What excuse can be made for his arguing in this manner? I know not, unless what he himself has said at the end of his book may excuse him, *viz.* *This answer* (or these arguments) *was published for their sakes, who are not able to judge of the weight of arguments.*

In p. 149. *It is inconceivable*, says our author, *how matter acts on matter, either in gravitation, attraction, magnetism, or any other well known operation; but we do*

not give the lye to our senses, and say it does not act, because we cannot conceive how it acts. When I see objects moving to, or from each other, those objects may, notwithstanding what appears to sense, be acted on, or moved: How then do

A I give my senses the lye, by saying they do not act? When a man walks, his legs move to and from each other; but should any one, therefore, say he sees legs act on each other, he would be justly thought a most ridiculous philosopher. As far as I can find, the case is exactly the same, with regard to motion, in the microcosm. It is my opinion that an invisible being, infinitely good, wise, and powerful, is the sole, and immediate cause of motion, and all other phænomena in the great world; which opinion, whether it be true or false, sense cannot decide. As understanding doth not hear, or see, or feel, so sense doth not understand: Therefore, *Plato* is justly commended by a celebrated modern, for saying, *science consists not in the passive perceptions, but in the reasoning upon them*, τῷ περὶ ἐκείνων συλλογισμῷ.

This work, we are told, was revised by the author of the *Trial of the Witnesses*: As this is done to recommend it to the publick, it is reasonable to think the author of the tryal is a writer of no common repute. If then our ablest critics let such stuff as this pass uncensured, where may we hope to find truth? For my part, I declare, I almost as soon expect literally to find her at the bottom of a well, as in the writings of a modern philosopher; *The works of the Bp of Cloyne excepted.*

— *petite hinc, juvenesque senesque,
Finem animo certum, miserisque viatica
canis.*

Bristol, March

13, 1749.

Yours, &c.

T. K——s.

MR URBAN,

I Yearly bind up your magazines; these winter evenings they are an agreeable amusement, for though I read them monthly, I am always entertained by recurring to them.

G I have now before me (*Dec.* 1746, p. 648) an excellent letter, relating to a testimonium presented to a Right Rev. Bp, in a neighbouring diocese, by which I observe the chief characteristick is, that the candidate for orders hath for years past been a *virtuous and religious man*: But considering a clergyman's interest in his parish, should it not be added, that he is loyal to his prince, and a well-wisher to the present happy establishment?

ment? Or in these comprehensive terms, virtue and religion, is not this comprehended?

What occasioned these thoughts is;—some young men in my neighbourhood, whom I know to have been educated in the strongest Jacobitical principles, the indefeasible hereditary right to the crown, passive obedience, and non-resistance, which have been long since exploded by the wisest part of the nation, who defend these principles in publick conversation, and decry the present government, intend to be candidates for holy orders, at the next ordination.

When I consider the solemnity of an ordination, *The Holy Ghost invoked for inspiration, the laying on of hands, the oath taken, the Holy Sacrament received*, I am struck with reverential awe,—but when I think that all this must by such persons be deemed a solemn farce, to procure them bread, I am fill'd with horror. What monstrous principles must they imbibe at the University, to satisfy their consciences, or bring peace to their minds! If oaths and the sacrament are so lightly esteem'd, farewell to all distinction between right and wrong; a man who begins the world in this manner, does, in my opinion, publicly tell mankind that he is not to be trusted.

I recommend to such persons the following extract from Dr South's sermons (*Vol. I. p. 483*) an author whom they much admire, and are often obliged to for assistance.

“Deceit and falsehood do, of all other ill qualities, most peculiarly indispose the hearts of men to the impressions of religion. For these are sins perfectly spiritual, and so prepossess the seat and place of religion, which is the soul or spirit. And when that is once fill'd, and taken up with a lye, there will hardly be admission or room for truth. Christianity is known in scripture by no name so significantly as by the *simplicity of the gospel*.”

“And if so, does it not look like the greatest paradox and prodigy in nature, for any one to pretend it lawful to equivocate, or lye for it?—To face God, and outface man, with the sacrament, and a lye in ones mouth together? Can a good intention, or rather a very wicked one, so miscalled, sanctify and transform, perjury and hypocrisy, into merit and perfection? Or can there be a greater blot cast upon any church, or religion (whatsoever it be) than by such a

“practice? For, will not the world be induced to look upon my religion, as a lye, if I allow myself to lye for my religion?—The very life and soul of all religion is sincerity.”

L—shire, Dec.

I am, &c.

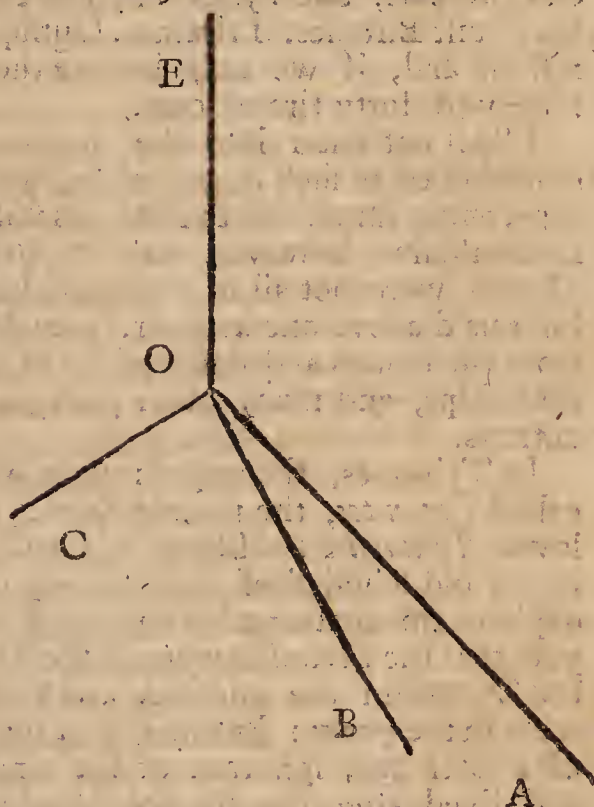
8, 1748.

A TRADESMAN.

Mr URBAN,

IN the annexed scheme, are given OE, the height of a perpendicular style, and OA, OB, OC, three shadows (in position as well as length) two of which are of one side the meridian, and the third on the other. From whence it is required to find a true meridian, by a geometrical construction.

Yours, &c. STALBRIGIENSIS,



Mr URBAN,

I Suppose that Mons. D. D. the French author, from whom you gave us a translation concerning the antient galleys, had neither seen Dr Arbuthnot's accurate remarks on that subject, nor Scheffer, who agrees with the Dr in opinion; for having seen your French original in a foreign collection, I find that you had added the cuts of the galley from Scheffer.

But as the manner of disposing the rowers, whether in the same plane, or in tires one above another, is a matter of great curiosity, as well as diversity of opinion,—I send you the following extract from Arbuthnot, who has brought together the principal authorities on this head.

Yours, &c. D. E.

THE manner of sea engagements of the antients (which was to bore and sink the enemy's ships with the rostra) gave bulky and high ships a great ad-

advantage over their enemies, by the force of the stroke of a large ship. The height was likewise no small convenience in boarding and throwing of missile weapons: so that it was much more true amongst them, than amongst us, A that a little ship durst not lay her side to a great one; and tho' great ships were commonly bad sea boats, they had a superior force in a sea engagement: The shock of them being sometimes so violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of lesser ships overboard. B This occasion'd the antients gradually to increase the bulk of their ships, till they came at last to an enormous size. This could not be done by one row, or tire, of oars, but by several, therefore they built Biremes, Triremes, Quinqueremes, and, if we may believe them, some with forty tire of oars.

I shall not enter into the manner of construction of such large vessels, seeming a thing impossible to moderns skill'd in sea affairs; however, that such banks of oars were not all in the same plane, but rais'd above one another, is evident from the figures and descriptions of antient ships, and many other passages of authors.

In Triremes, the upper rowers were called *Thranites*, the middle *Zygites*, the lower *Thalamites*. There is a passage in an old scholiast of *Aristophanes*, that explains this matter otherwise, and tells you that the *Thranites* were in the stern, the *Zygites* in the midship, and *Thalamites* in the prow: But he was a writer of a later age, ignorant of sea affairs, and lived after the time of *Theodosius*, when Triremes were no more used. *Lucan*, speaking of the vessel of *Brutus*, tells us that the higher oars touch'd the sea at a great distance.

—*Summis longe petit æquora remis.*

Silius Italicus, Lib. xiv.

Intrat diffusos pestis Vulcania passim,

Atque implet dispersa foros, trepidatur omisso [arctis

Summis remigio, sed enim tam rebus in
Fama mali nondum tanti penetrârat adimos.

By which passage you see the fire might be amongst the upper tire of oars, before the knowledge reach'd the lower.

Arrianus, speaking of a Biremis, saith *αὐτῶν τὰς κατὰ ῥόπας οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ ἔξω ἔχουσας τὴν ὕδατος*, that the lower tire of oars were little above the water.

The different orders of rowers, had different rates of pay. The *Thranitæ*, as *Thucydides*, Lib. vi. tells you, had better pay, because they wrought with

longer oars. *Appianus*, Lib. v. *de Bello Civili*, has a passage, which puts the matter beyond all doubt, which translated runs thus: “*Agrippa* attack'd the ship

“ of *Papias*, he struck it under the prow, “ and split it down to the hold, those “ who were upon the towers to defend “ the ship were thrown overboard, the “ water which the ship took drowned “ the *Thalamitæ*, the deck being broken, “ the other rowers saved themselves, by “ swimming. Thus we see in the quotation from *Silius Italicus*, that when the ship was fir'd aloft, the *Thranitæ* were in most danger; and from that of *Appian*, that when the water broke in below, the *Thalamitæ* were drowned, and the *Thranitæ* escaped.

Pausanias, in his *Atticks*, speaking of a ship of *Delos*, saith that it had from the deck downward nine rowers.

C A passage of *Memnon*, related and translated by *Palmerius*, runs thus:—

“ The *Leontophoros* was a ship admirable “ as well for its beauty as its bulk; it had “ eight tire of oars, an hundred at each “ tire, 800 on each side, in all 1600.”

D This passage and some others have occasioned a great dispute among the antiquaries, whether there were more than one man at the long oars of antient ships, it seeming a thing impossible for such long oars to be managed by one man.

All the writers of *Tacticks* agree in this manner of construction of ships, with several tires of oars, particularly, an anonymous author acquaints us with the phraseology: *Triacontorus*, *Tessaracontorus*, *Pentecontorus*, &c. saith he, are so term'd from the number of oars; but *Uniremis*, *Biremis*, *Triremis*, &c.

F denote the number of orders, or tires of oars. If there were yet any doubt of this matter, the figures of antient ships remaining, are an ocular demonstration, in which it is observable, that the *Columbaria*, pigeon-holes, as they were called, thro' which the oars passed, are not placed immediately over one another, in the same vertical plane, but by way of *Quincunx*, or chequer'd, which in effect brings the case to the supposition of *Fabretti*; and the problem is reduced to this, What perpendicular height is necessary to place several ranks of rowers, as it were upon steps of stairs, in a plane

H inclined to a horizontal line in a given angle? *Quinqueremes*, which were the greatest ships in common use, are very possible after this manner.

There are some ships of enormous bulk, mentioned by the ancients, built more

more for ostentation than use. *Deme-
trius Poliorcetes*, of whose naval wars we
shall speak afterwards, seems to have
been the best ship-builder amongst the
antients, of whom *Plutarch* reports,
that the bulk of his ships surprized his
friends, and their beauty created some
delight in his enemies. He built two
ships of 16, and another of 15 ranks of
oars, which moved as easily as those of
a lesser size; and warlike machines for
sieges, so well contrived, that they asto-
nished his enemies: So that *Lyfimachus*,
his mortal foe, having obtain'd the fa-
vour of seeing his ships and machines,
surprized at the contrivance, cry'd out,
that they were built with more than hu-
man art.

Athenæus gives the following list of
the fleet of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*; two of
30 tires of oars, one of 20, 4 of 13, 2
of 12, 14 of 11, 30 of 9, 37 of 7, 5 of
6, 17 of 5, double that number of four,
and of three and a half, which were
called *Trieremiolia*; the rest of the
ships, which were distributed through-
out the whole empire, were above four
thousand.

What *Athenæus* relates from *Calixe-
nus* of two ships, built by *Ptolemy Phi-
lopator*, is still more surprising: "That
" prince, saith he, built a ship of forty
" ranks of oars, its length was 280 cu-
" bits, breadth 38, the * *Acrostolion*
" on the prow was 48 cubits above the
" water, † that on the stern 53. It had
" four rudders, each of 30 cubits. The
" oars of the *Thranitæ*, or highest ranks
" of rowers, 38 cubits, which were ea-
" sily managed, because the part with-
" in the ship was counterpois'd with
" lead. It had two prows, and two
" sterns, twelve decks, each 600 cubits
" in circumference. To give the ship
" her due motion, required 4000 row-
" ers, and 400 other seamen; 2800 sol-
" diers to defend it, besides a great
" number of other officers, as commis-
" saries of provisions, &c." I shall
not enter into the credibility of this de-
scription, or the mechanism of the ship;
only taking the account as it stands, and
comparing it with one of our first rates,
of 100 guns, of which, I believe, the
dimensions may be, length of the low-
er gun deck 170 feet, length of the
keel for tonnage 135 feet, breadth from
out to out 48, depth in the hold 19 and
a half. By the common rule for mea-
suring of tonnage: The length of the
keel 135, multiply'd by 48 the breadth,
and this multiply'd by 24, the half
breadth, dividing the product by 95,

because we suppose both ships without
guns, will give in round numbers 1637
for the tonnage.

In the measure of *Ptolemy's* ship, be-
cause it is a *Greek* who describes it, we
shall make use of our own cubit of a foot
and a half, which differs very little from
the *Grecian*; the dimensions of the
ship are

Cubits		Feet
Length	280 =	420
Breadth	38 =	57
Half breadth	19 =	28,5

B $420 \times 57 \times 28,5$, the product is 682290
feet, which divided by 95, gives 7182;
so that the proportion of the burthen, or
tonnage, of this ship of *Ptolemy's* to one
of ours of an hundred guns, is 7182 to
1637, near 4 and a half to one.

This computation proceeds on the
supposition, that those ships were similar
solids, which, perhaps, is not true; but
we can compute on no other.

The *Thalamagus* was a ship built by
the same *Philopator*, for sailing on the
Nile, described likewise by *Calixenus*, of
a surprising bulk, beauty, and expence.
We shall not enter into a detail of all the
particulars, it being rather a floating pa-
lace than a ship, but consider it in rela-
tion to our present purpose as to the di-
mensions, which stand thus,

Greek	Feet
Length half a stadium, or	300
Breadth 30 cubits, or	45
Half breadth 15 cubits, or	22,5
E Depth 40 cubits, or	60

And $300 \times 45 \times 22,5$ gives 303750,
which divided by 95 makes 3197 tons
for the burden: So that the *Thalamagus*
was about double of our 100 gun ships.
But a more exact way of computation
will be, instead of taking half the breadth
to take the depth of the hold, which is
proportionably much greater in the an-
tient ships above-mentioned, than in
ours, and indeterminately expressed in
the description: For in the first ship
the height of the *acrostolium* above wa-
ter is mentioned to be 48 cubits: In the
second, the height of the tent, or aun-
G ing above water, 40 cubits.—So far
from *Dr Arbuthnot* on antient coins, &c.

* *Gratings.* † *Quarter-deck.*

Of the Roman Marine from *Polybius*.

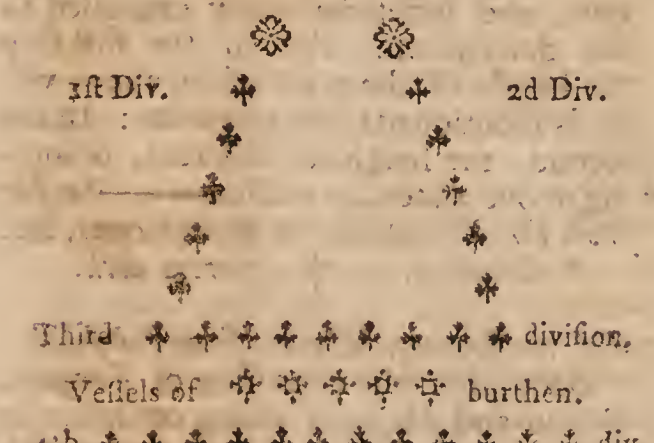
Soon after the expulsion of *Tarquin*,
Brutus and *Horatius* being consuls, the
H Romans were restrained by a treaty with
Carthage not to sail beyond the fair pro-
montory,* except constrained by wea-
ther, &c. and, indeed, they had then
such ordinary vessels, that when they re-
solved

* *Cape Blanc.*

solved in the first Punic war to contend for the dominion of the sea with the Carthaginians, who had held it uncontested from their ancestors, they began a-new, by building a whole fleet, after the model of one of their enemy's galleys, that was stranded on their coast, and as they never wanted expedients in their military concerns, they placed banks of rowers on land, in the same form as those of the galleys, and instructed their men to strike and recover their oars by a proper signal, till they were so perfect in the exercise, and so expert in the discipline and management of their fleet, as to defeat their enemies.—Polybius also tells of an improvement in their vessels, for the purpose of boarding. They erected in the prow a round post, about 12 foot high; round this was a stage of boards, 4 foot broad, and 18 foot long, having on every side, except at one end, a parapet knee high, defended with iron spikes. This stage might be drawn up the post, by a pulley at the top, to the height of 6 feet, and then the long part being turned over an enemy's vessel, the men enter'd two at a time while the others defended them.

The same historian gives an account of the disposition of their fleet, which consisted of 4 divisions, in their order of battle. The two admiral galleys, with the two consuls, in the front, just abreast of each other; and in the rear of each their two squadrons, extending their lines like the sides of a triangle. The third division was a line abreast, in the rear of the two first, and made up the base of the triangle, behind these were posted the vessels of burden, with their baggage, provisions and horses, generally towed by smaller boats; last of all came the fourth division, in a line parallel to the third, but extended beyond it.

Order of battle.



1st Div. 2d Div.

Third division.

Vessels of burthen.

4th div.

a body of great strength, not easily broken, and excellently disposed for the ships in the rear to succour, relieve and

come in the place of any that should fail in front.

A very extraordinary ship was built by Caligula, adorned with jewels in the poop, sails of many colours, large portico's, bagnio's, and rooms for entertainment richly furnished, also decorated with vines and fruit trees in nice order. *Sueton. in Calig.*

The French letter translated in our last, (asserting that the banks of rowers, in antient galleys, were not one over another) being signed D. D. probably may denote M. Deslandes, who has lately published a treatise, containing 297 pages in 12mo, on purpose to prove the same opinion. It is entitled Essai sur la Marine des anciens, particulièrement sur leurs Vaisseaux de Guerre. Paris 1748.—As this author differs so widely from Dr A. it may not be unacceptable to give some of his arguments.

ESSAY on the MARINE of the ANTI-ENTS, especially Ships of War.

M. Deslandes treats as a fable those amazing accounts, transmitted to us in histories, of large fleets, run up in a short space. He is certain that it is magnifying their dispatch beyond all probability.

The question is, how the galleys of the antients were built? The author reduces all the different systems on this head to three. The first places the tires of oars above one another, as so many stories. The second supposes that the galleys are distinguish'd in their appellation, according to the number of rowers posted at every oar, whence a Biremis had two men to each oar, a Triremis three, and so on. According to the third, there were three different decks, or floors, and a certain number of oars fitted for each floor, of which the longest were for the aftermost deck, as being the uppermost; the shortest for the midship, which was the lowest; and a mean sort for the fore-deck. The number of oars was also answerable to the number of seats; thus a Biremis had six oars on each side, two to each deck, whereas a Triremis had nine, three on every seat. These are the three different plans, and all of them have their respective difficulties, and those insoluble. First, that seats should be raised above one another, and sometimes, as we are told, to 20, 30, 40, and 50 tire, is a supposition so impracticable as not to deserve an examination. The second system

them must require a galley of a prodigious bulk to have 15 or 20 tire of oars on a side, as it amounts to 30 or 40 rowers on each side of the galley. The more prodigious length of the galley, according to the third system, quite overthrows it; for a galley of 20 tires of oars must have had sixty rowers on each side, another of 30, 90 rowers, and so on, the number of rowers increasing according to the number of oars on the three decks or seats.

Among all the historians which so often mention *Biremes*, *Triremes*, &c. not one affords us any precise idea of them. We are equally at a loss about their construction on antique medals and basso relievos.

M. Deslandes looks upon the stupendous galley of *Ptolemy Philopatri* as a fiction; or if there ever was such a vessel, it, and *Hiero's* galley, must have been built upon piles, and only in the shape of a galley. The like may be said of other enormous masses, fashion'd like a galley, and made fast to keys with cables or chains, either to serve at publick spectacles, or particular entertainments. The like are to be seen at *Constantinople* and *Venice* for the diversion of the people.

Several had two rudders, one at the prow, and t'other at the stern, to tack about the more readily. The *Roman* galleys were but lightly ballasted, nor did they want much, being only employed in smooth seas; whereas the *Gaulish* ships were flat-bottomed, and very unwieldy; besides, being very lofty towards the head and stern, they required to be well ballasted. The barks of trees supply'd them with tackling; they carry'd only one very tall mast, with two long yards on it; the sails of *Mediterranean* ships were of flax, whereas those which sailed on the ocean always had them of supple skins, well tanned. These sails were diversly painted, for the better observing orders, something like to what is this day used. They had pumps to clear the ships of water, and leads to found the bottoms for safe anchorage.

The author, after an explicit description of the proportions observed by the antients in their ships and galleys, proceeds to examine the position and bigness of the oars, which very probably are of antienter date than sails. It is not certainly known what were the dimensions of the antient galley oars; but those used in our largest galleys, do not exceed 36 or 40 feet in length: They are one whole stick, and in length about two breadths of the galley. Three

feet is the fixt distance between each oar, that the rowers may not incumber each other, but their arms have free scope.

Supposing, he says, only a distance of five feet betwixt each stage, the author infers that the oars of the third row must have been above 100 foot long; which being a palpable impossibility, he concludes, that historians, for want of being duly informed themselves (which is too often the case) have misled us; or that these ships, which did contain so great a number of rowers, were built only for pomp and parade, without any view to usefulness in war or commerce. All these argumentations may be further strengthened by others, drawn from the equilibrium, which must be punctually kept up in a ship, as well when at rest, as when under sail. If the question in debate be brought to the test in hydrostaticks, it will be evident that in the structure, which authors attribute to them, the ships of the antients could not keep the sea. To the objection, that the secret of the antients in building their *Biremes* and *Triremes* may have been lost, Deslandes very plausibly shows that mathematical arts, far from decaying, improve from age to age, tho' any particular knack, or secret, in drugs, &c. may be lost.

The argument drawn from the basso relievos, upon the *Columna Trajana* at *Rome*, appears a very slight one to M. D. on account of the irregularity and confusion in what is look'd upon as *Biremes* and *Triremes*; and the like may be said of those medals, on which some will pretend to discern several tire of oars; the respective differences can hardly be express'd within the compass of a medal. He at length comes to lay down his own conjecture, about the frame of the antient galleys, and, particularly of the *Triremis*, which was their most usual fighting ship. The structure of a *Triremis* exhibits several rows, or tires, of oars, without having recourse to any alteration in the frame of the galley. According to him, the first row reached from the prow to the mast; the second from the mast to the after castle, and the third row was along the after castle and poop, and this was the disposition in a compleat *Triremis*. The three stories were rais'd above each other, amphitheatrewise, and all communication betwixt them was blinded, in the time of action, that if any misfortune beset one of the tires, the others might not be disheartened at it. The rowers in every story, were intermixed with soldiers, call-

called *Classarii*, who had their particular function in fight. The *Thalamites*, whose post was upon the prow, were to do their utmost to disable the enemy's ships, in which they made use of large pieces of a pointed steel, and iron or brass crows, of which the prow was full. The *Zygites* were continually plying their oars, to work the ship to the best advantage. The *Thranites*, who were placed on the upper story, were for a close engagement, galling the enemy with arrows, stones, and fiery darts; and above these stood the pilots. There appears to have been 10 benches on each story, which make 30 oars, or rowers, of a side, a number which answers to the modern practice. M. Deslandes judges that a Tartanx, as to the head and stern, is not very unlike an antique galley. Were the Triremes the largest ships, very few passages in the antient authors would remain obscure; but the difficulty lies in the *Quadriremis*, *Quinqueremis*, *Deciremis*, &c. with regard to which, our author thinks the historians must have amplified. [As Deslandes had this work long in hand, it is strange he takes no notice of Dr Arbuthnot.]

It is with great pleasure that we voluntarily insert the following Advertisement, printed in every London Gazette from its date, and paid for in most of the London news-papers. This pleasure, and this willingness, arise from the relation that the design of the advertisement has to a favourite scheme, which we published in our Magazine for July last, p. 293-4, insert'd in the succeeding Mag. p. 343 (also on other occasions) and revived in our Supplement by a Copper Plate, emblematically representing the discharged seamen and soldiers, with Britannia at their head, petitioning the Power of Wisdom for employment in the fishery, &c. That it is now brought so near to maturity, by those in power, ought to be acknowledged with gratitude, by all who are likely to receive any advantage thereby, which 'tis hoped will be many millions, and to latest posterity; and that this is only an earnest of the improvements of the arts of peace, which the publick may expect from the recommendation in his majesty's speech.

Whitehall, March 7, 1749.

A Proposal having been presented unto his majesty, for the establishing a civil government in the province of Nova Scotia in North America, as also for

the better peopling and settling the said province, and extending and improving the fishery thereof, by granting lands within the same, and giving other encouragements to such of the officers and private men, lately dismissed his majesty's land and sea service, as shall be willing to settle in the said province: And his majesty having signified his royal approbation of the purport of the said proposals, the right honourable the lords commissioners for trade and plantations do, by his majesty's command, give notice, that proper encouragement will be given to such of the officers and private men lately dismissed his majesty's land and sea service, as are willing to accept of grants of land, and to settle with or without families in the province of Nova Scotia.

C That 50 acres of land will be granted in fee-simple to every private soldier, or seaman, free from the payment of any quit-rents or taxes, for the term of ten years; at the expiration whereof, no person to pay more than 1 s. per Ann. for every 50 acres so granted.

D That a grant of 10 acres, over and above the said 50 acres, will be made to each private soldier or seaman having a family, for every person, including women and children, of which his family shall consist; and further grants made to them, on the like conditions, as their families shall encrease, or in proportion to their abilities to cultivate the same.

E That 80 acres, on like conditions, will be granted to every officer under the rank of ensign in the land service, and that of lieutenant in the sea-service; and to such as have families, 15 acres, over and above the said 80 acres, for every person of which their family shall consist.

F That 200 acres, on like conditions, will be granted to every ensign, 300 to every lieutenant, 400 to every captain, and 600 to every officer above the rank of captain in the land service, as also the like quantity of 400 acres, and on the like conditions, to every lieutenant in the sea service, and 600 acres to every captain; and to such of the abovementioned officers as have families, a further grant of 30 acres will be made, over and above their respective quotas, for every person of which their families shall consist.

G That the lands will be parcelled out to the settlers as soon as possible after their arrival, and a civil government established, whereby they will enjoy all the

the liberties, privileges, and immunities, enjoy'd by his majesty's subjects in any other of the colonies and plantations in *America*, under his majesty's government; and proper measures will also be taken for their security and protection.

That all such as are willing to accept of the above proposals, shall, with their families, be subsisted during their passage, as also for the space of twelve months after their arrival.

That they shall be furnished with arms and ammunition as far as will be judged necessary for their defence, with a proper quantity of materials and utensils for husbandry, clearing and cultivating their lands, erecting habitations, carrying on the fishery, and such other purposes as shall be necessary for their support.

That all such persons as are desirous of engaging in the above settlement, do transmit by letter, or personally give in their names, signifying in what regiment or company, or on board what ship they last served, and, if they have families, what number of persons belonging to such families they intend to carry with them, distinguishing the age and quality of each person, to any of the following officers, appointed to receive and enter the same in books open for that purpose, *viz.*

John Pownall, Esq; solicitor and clerk of the reports to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, at their office at *Whitehall*.

John Russel, Esq; commissioner of his majesty's navy at *Portsmouth*.

Philip Vanbrugh, Esq; commissioner of his majesty's navy at *Plymouth*.

And that proper notice will be given of the said books being closed so soon as the intended number shall be completed, or at latest on the 7th of *April*.

It is proposed that the transports shall be ready to receive such persons on board on the 10th of *April*, and be ready to sail on the 20th; and that timely notice will be given of the place or places to which such persons are to repair in order to embark.

That for the benefit of the settlement, the same conditions which are proposed to private soldiers or seamen, shall likewise be granted to carpenters, shipwrights, smiths, masons, joiners, brick-makers, bricklayers, and all other artificers, necessary in building or husbandry, not being private soldiers or seamen.

That the same conditions as are proposed to those who have served in the
(*Gent. Mag.* MARCH 1749.)

capacity of ensign, shall extend to all surgeons*, whether they have been in his majesty's service or not, upon their producing proper certificates of their being duly qualified.

By order of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

THOMAS HILL, *Secretary*.

[* See surgeon's reasonable letter, *Vol.* XVIII. p. 261.]

Tho' we gave some Account of Nova Scotia in our last Vol. p. 30, it may not be improper to add two or three passages from a pamphlet, written by Mr Otis Little, who has been in several parts of the country, and who affirms the French descriptions of it are not faithfully given. (See Vol. xvi. p. 73 B)

NOVA SCOTIA extends from North to South about 120 leagues, and from East to West about 100, comprehending all the land between *Cape Sable* and *Canso* on the South-East, and the river of *St Lawrence* on the North-West; and besides its being equally commodious with *Newfoundland* for the fishery, its harbours are so numerous and fine, as not to be exceeded in any part of the world. It abounds with salmon, trout, eels, and several other sorts of fresh-water fish, and there is plenty of wild fowl of different sorts; its woods are stocked with deer, rabbits, and an uncommon variety of furr'd animals; its soil is very fertile, producing all kinds of grain, and provisions; the country is covered with ash, beech, elm, firs, maple, cedar, and pines fit for naval uses, and abounds with lime-stones and fine quarries for building.

It will soon be in the power of the settlers here to support themselves, for in clearing and subduing their lands, they will be paid for their labour, by converting the produce into ship-timber, planks, masts, deal-boards, shingles, staves and hoops; all which may be carried from their plantations to market, by vessels that will supply them with horses, cattle, swine, and other necessaries, to stock their improved lands.

With these advantages, 'tis easy to foresee how soon it is practicable to bring forward new settlements in a country, which is so well furnished with supplies, and is so near *Boston*, a market that will always take off their produce, and soon enable them to raise their provisions, to build their houses, and stock their plantations, and in a few years to export

export many valuable commodities in vessels of their own. The country is every where apt to produce the best of flax, and in many places is natural for hemp, both which are articles of very great consequence to this kingdom.

And, lastly, it will enable them to secure the cod-fishery to this kingdom, by making it more beneficial and extensive than it ever has been, as the proceeds of their voyages will be remitted to *England* in cash, and the demand for fresh supplies of its commodities will be increased, and its finest nursery for seamen enlarged.

As the country also abounds with pines and firs, it will be capable of supplying this kingdom with the finest deal boards and timber of all kinds, in vessels of its own, which are now imported from *Norway*, the *Baltic*, &c. in foreign bottoms, and drain the nation of immense sums of money.

On the South side of the bay of *Fundy*, 12 leagues from the entrance, lies the gut of *Annapolis*, which is about three quarters of a mile wide, and a mile and a half long, on each of which the land is very mountainous and rocky; the tides are so impetuous, as often to render this a dangerous passage for large vessels, but when they are once in, a most delightful harbour presents itself to view, called the basin of *Annapolis*; being about 3 leagues in length from N. E. to S. W. and two in width, with safe and commodious anchorage in most parts of it for all the ships of *England*; on its South side are two small rivers, and the land is mountainous and rocky; on the N. E. side a little island forms the entrance of *Annapolis* river, which continues navigable for large vessels on that course about ten leagues.

At the mouth of this river are several small villages, from whence 'tis about two short leagues to *Annapolis Royal*, which stands on a point of land, formed by this, and another small river that ranges about S. E. The situation of this fortress being elevated sixty or seventy feet above the level of the river, and standing on its bank, renders an attack from ships almost impracticable, for the strength of the tides makes it very difficult for them to moor, unless it be in the eddy or counter-tide, which brings them too near the shore to do any execution. As it is situate on a level with the *campain*, there is nothing to prevent the regular approaches of an enemy on two sides of the garrison; it is mounted with about forty cannon on four bas-

tions, and has a battery to command the river; its ramparts are of earth, covered with large stocks of timber towards the fosse; and it might make a good defence, were its powder magazine bomb proof, which is doubted; and as several of the other magazines and barracks are built of timber, the garrison might easily be burnt out. Upon both sides of this river, several pleasant villages are scattered for thirty miles, containing about 300 families.

On the S. E. side of the bay of *Fundy*, about 30 leagues from the entrance of *Annapolis*, is the bay of *Minas*, or *Minnes*, from the report of some valuable mines having been discovered in its neighbourhood, being twelve leagues long, and about three in width, into which the rivers *Canard*, *Caabegat*, *Pisegat*, and some others discharge themselves.

On the northern branch of *Fundy* bay, are several villages, and about 3 leagues up a narrow and deep river stands the town of *Chignecto*; here are about 200 families, the country is very healthy and pleasant, surrounded with fine meadows, which on its West side are more extensive than any thing of the kind in this part of the world, and abounds with rivers, that at high-water are navigable for large vessels; to the Northward of this place, runs the most rapid, and the longest branch of the bay of *Fundy*, about N. N. E. into the main land, which the *French* now call *Gaspasia*, on which are some small villages, but, by reason of the badness of its navigation, they are very little known. North from the entry of *Annapolis* lies the fine river of *St John*, with a capacious road for ships at its entrance; on the North side of which is a narrow streight, not a pistol shot over, thro' which there is no passing but at the top of the tide, when the water is upon a level; at other times the fall is so considerable, especially at low water, as to make a descent of near 30 feet, being lined on both sides by a solid rock, and having more than forty fathom of water in its middle. This river spreads itself about half a mile in width, and with a gentle current towards its outlet admits of a delightful navigation for large ships 50 or 60 miles into the country, and much farther for small vessels; from its several branches the *Indians* traverse this part of the continent, by transporting their canoes by land across some short spaces, call'd by them carrying places: Here are no more than 3 or 4 *French* families; the forces from

from *New-England* having destroyed all their settlements in the last war, most of the inhabitants removed to the other side of the bay.

A few leagues further Westward are several fine harbours, among which is harbour *L'Etang*, so called from its resemblance of a pond, as it is surrounded with highlands, its entry being deep, narrow, and free from danger, and its surface always unruffled; this is near the river *St Croix*, the Western boundary of the province, from whence, to new *Hampshire*, the sea coast is covered with islands, that almost form a continued harbour for near 200 miles.

From the entrance into the bay of *Fundy* to *Cape Sable*, there are several fine rivers and harbours, and two small villages; from *Cape Sable*, so called from the sand banks on its shore, to *Canso*, the islands and harbours are so numerous as not to admit of either description or naming the most considerable of which are † *Chebueto*, *Malegash*, *Port Rossignol*, *Port Mutton*, *Port le Have*, *Port Rozoir*, *Liscombes Harbour*, &c. and *Canso*, which at present serve only as a retreat to fishing vessels, and others in bad weather, or to wood and water; a few straggling savages, who shift their habitations as the seasons for fishing and hunting vary, are the only inhabitants on this extensive coast.

From *Canso*, a navigable streight, called from it the *Gut of Canso*, severs the island of *Cape Breton* from the continent, and leads into the bay of *St Lawrence*, on the S. W. side of which is *Tatamagouche* a very good harbour, where the *French* formerly received their supplies of cattle and provisions from the *Nova Scotians* for *Louisbourg*, and it is one of the safest and shortest communications they can have with these inhabitants; from hence about 10 leagues N. W. lies the bay of *Vert*, on which, and all the Eastern side of the province, as far as the mouth of *Canada* river, lie a great variety of fine rivers and harbours, very little known to us, as no person has ever been employed by the government to attempt a particular discovery of them.

In the bays of *Minas*, *Chegneeto*, and their several branches, are millions of acres that were never yet improved; they are often overflowed by spring tides, but, when ploughed up, produce all kinds of grain, and when fallow'd run into fine grass. The land, by reason of its natural richness, requires very little

† Where *D'Anville* with the *French* fleet put in.

manuring, and is not only easy of tillage, but affords a beautiful prospect.

The highlands, which commonly lie near the sea coast, and the sides of the bay of *Fundy*, are rocky, and covered chiefly with firs, but produce plenty of grass when brought under cultivation; the level country is covered with several other kinds of wood useful in building, and when subdued and fitted for tillage, discover a fine rich mold, producing all things in perfection that are natural to the climate. And this will serve for a general description of the province, for altho' some parts of the *Cape Sable* and *Canso* shores are rocky, and unfit for tillage, they are intermixed with valuable tracts of low-lands, navigable rivers, and a great number of islands, where fish may be taken all the year round, as the harbours are seldom obstructed with ice.

Mr *Little* proceeds to point out several places, which it will be proper to fortify, makes some ingenious remarks on trade, and shews that the introduction of protestants to people *Nova Scotia*, will greatly overbalance the expence, and exceed all the real and imaginary advantages that have been suggested to result from the possession of *Cape Breton*, which island, he shews to be barren, inconvenient, and of much less value.

In order to rival the *French* in the cod-fishery, 'tis necessary to confine them to the limits stipulated by the treaty of *Utrecht*, which will exclude them from all the banks of *Nova Scotia*; and it does not appear by that, nor any other treaty, that they have a right to fish to the Southward of *Cape Bonavista* on *Newfoundland*, between whose banks and the former there are no others of any note or consequence.

The isle of *Sable*, and *Cape Sable* banks on this coast are so commodiously situated, as to admit of a fine fishery in the winter whenever the country is settled and stocked with provisions: At present the fishermen from *New-England* make three fairs here in a year, the first of which in *March* is worth both the other, as the fish taken then exceed any in the world; and if they could be landed and cured in the winter months, five fairs might be yearly made instead of three, and the two additional ones equal to the best of the former, which would in a few years be of more consequence to *Great-Britain*, than any thing the *French* are capable of prosecuting to support their rivalship.

Memorial of the Merchants and others trading to, and interested in, New England, to the Lords of the Treasury,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT the common currency of *New England* hath consisted in *paper bills* of credit for thirty years, which, by the uncertainty and remoteness of their redemption, have lost more than *nine tenths* of their value, to the unspeakable prejudice of the *British* merchants trading there, the great distress of the inhabitants, and the ruin of many thousands of people; and yet it has been found impracticable to redress this evil without the interposition of parliament.

That as several grants have been made by parliament for * reimbursing the expence of the *Cape Breton* expedition, and as the exchange has risen in *New England* since their accounts were stated from 540 to more than 1000 *per cent.* and large quantities of *paper bills* have been lately collected there, in expectation of the possessors availing themselves of that difference: The Memorialists propose, to prevent a misapplication of the money, That no part of it be issued till the assemblies there, or the parliament of *G. Britain* shall have adjusted the proportions, and fix'd a rule for paying off the *bills*, whereby the whole grant may be applied to the general benefit of the colonies, at the most equitable rates of exchange.

That as the sums granted are sufficient for a medium of exchange throughout *N. England*, the Memorialists further propose, that they may be remitted in some specie of an established value, as a standard for estimating private debts, and preventing the notorious abuses accruing from the fluctuation of exchange.

That no inconveniency can arise to the inhabitants there, by postponing the payments, as one of the agents has been directed by the assembly at *Boston*, to place the money in the bank of *Eng.* till they have determined how it shall be applied.

That it will be very difficult for their assemblies to agree upon an equitable rule for this purpose, as many persons in the administration there, are become possessors of the *bills* at a depreciated value, and expect to receive near double the sums they have expended in the collection of them; by which means persons in authority, will not only oppose their interest to that of the colonies in general, but will probably have the

* See Vol. xiii. p. 187A.

custody of such sums as may be paid to their agents, and a power of detaining them till the other assemblies are compelled into their measures.

A That unless the affair of the *paper-currency* is taken into consideration before a remittance is made to the colonies, it will be impossible to put an end to the circulation of their bills, as the benefits some of them enjoy from their credit are too considerable to be parted with, unless compelled by parliamentary authority.

B That this is the most favourable conjuncture that has ever occur'd for retrieving the credit of their trade, for securing the property of the *British* merchants interested there, for determining the power of issuing paper bills, and for establishing an invariable standard with a new coin, or fixing the rates of such silver as may be transmitted for a currency.

C The Memorialists, therefore, in behalf of themselves, and all others trading to, and inhabitants of *N. England*, pray that no part of the said grants be issued, till some effectual measures are taken by the governments there for establishing an equitable rule for discharging their bills of credit, and putting a period to the present *paper-currency*; or in case of their neglect or refusal, not till the whole can be regulated by the parliament of this kingdom.

D All which is humbly submitted to consideration by

John Rous, Nath. Coffin, Benj. Parker, John Spooner, Rich. King, Jeremiah Gridley, Otis & Little, Samuel Cary, John Dennie, John Powell, Thomas Goldthwait, Jeremiah Fones, Thomas Sanford, Nath. Paice, Alex. Champion, Jonathan Barnard, Wm Sitwell, Josiah Quincy, Wm Baker, Wm Willey and Co. Chauncy Townsend, Christopher Kilby, Samuel Storke, Wm Hodshon, John Zachary and Co.

† See p. 113.

Scripture Passages explained.

Mr URBAN,

HAVING seen, in your last Supplement, p. 579, a letter from a brother *Farmer*, which agrees with Dr. Doddridge in fixing the history of the Wise Men, after the presentation of *Christ* in the temple; I must freely confess, I think they both leave the place involved in a considerable difficulty; for, surely, if it be not expressly said, that the Wise Men went to *Bethlehem*, and found the child there, it is very strong.

strongly implied. Pray, what other place had St *Matthew* mentioned? Besides, supposing the child removed to *Nazareth*, what occasion for an angel to warn *Joseph* in a dream, that *Herod* had designs upon its life? Or, how are the wonders of divine providence discovered in its preservation?—*Joseph* would, surely, have heard very soon of the murder of so many innocent relations, and, upon hearing, might have taken timely warning to provide for the *Messiah*'s security: But, if we consider, that *Joseph*'s hopes were so great of this child, and of his inheriting the kingdom of his father *David*, that he had an intention of dwelling in *Bethlehem*, after his return from *Egypt*, and that it was nothing but his fears of *Archelaus* prevented it; if we do but consider, that he did not think it proper (perhaps not lawful) to carry the child from thence, till he was warned of God in a dream, to remove into the parts of *Galilee*; if we do but consider, that the Wise Men's journey from the East (if they came from *Persia*, or *Chaldea*, as in all probability they did) must be of about 5 or 6 weeks continuance; every circumstance strongly backs my new connection of the sacred history, and overthrows the account which you have printed; every circumstance plainly proves, that the Wise Men arrived at *Jerusalem* a very little while before the presentation, and by the time of the presentation, and very probably by the clamour of *Jerusalem* on that account, *Herod* saw that the Wise Men had deceiv'd him, and immediately upon this, *Joseph* fled into *Egypt*, so that the holy child never was in *Galilee*, till after his return from that country.

But the chief reason of my writing is to take notice of a beautiful quotation, which St *Matthew* has borrowed from the prophet *Jeremy*, *Jer.* xxxi. 15, upon occasion of the infant murder, and which, I think, is without its parallel: For the right understanding of which, you must know that there was no such place as *Ramah* any where about *Bethlehem*, and, therefore, *בֵּית רָחֵל*, ought to be translated, *On high*, and, I believe, I need not inform you, that a voice on high, and a voice aloud, is in scripture language the same thing.

The history of *Rachel*'s sepulchre you will find in *Gen.* xxxv. 19, which, in short, is this.—*Rachel* dying in childbed, was buried by *Jacob* about a quarter of a mile off *Bethlehem*, which occasioned the name of a village, built upon that spot, to be called *Rachel*'s se-

pulchre, and sometimes simply *Rachel*, as you may further learn from 1 *Sam.* xxx. 29, and 1 *Sam.* x. 2.—But here I must warn you of a terrible blunder, which our translators have committed in the place last mention'd, by making *Samuel* tell *Saul*, that he should find two men by *Rachel*'s sepulchre in the border of *Benjamin* at *Zelzah*; whereas, 'tis very well known, that *Zelzah* lay between the tribe of *Benjamin* and that of *Ephraim*, where *Saul* then was, and the town of *Rachel*, or *Rachel*'s sepulchre, was twenty miles further south in the tribe of *Judah*: Had they had but the least knowledge of the geography of the country, and not paid too much regard to the false pointing of the *Masorites*, they could not have been guilty of this mistake. The words should be read—
 „ Thou shalt find two men, inhabitants
 „ of *Rachel*'s sepulchre, in the border of
 „ *Benjamin* at *Zelzah*. ” — These men, no doubt, were coming to *Samuel*, and having lodged at *Gibeah*, on the road, were capable of giving *Saul* the information mentioned; but, what business had *Saul* to run so much farther southward than his father's habitation, when he knew that his asses were found? Or, how, indeed, could he do it, and be back again the same day, at the house of God (so *Bethel* should be translated) at *Kirjath-jairim*.

After what has been said, there is but one word in St *Matthew*'s quotation that will appear to have any difficulty in it, and that is *תִּמְרוֹת*, which the *Rabbies* will have to signify *bitternesses*; but I am sure they have in a great measure, by their last desolation, lost their language, and have recovered it by scraps from among their neighbours. I insist upon it, as the word is but one, though twice used in this chapter, it has but one signification, and is derived from *תִּמְרָה*, which signifies rising, as smoke rises into the air from fire: They will have it, that the risings of smoke is derived from *תִּמְרָה*, a palm-tree; because smoke rises up into the air in the figure of a palm-tree.—This is like all the rest; for every body knows that smoke keeps no constant figure, but is driven about, at the pleasure of the wind. The truth is, this tree is in *Hebrew* called *תִּמְרָה*, the rising tree, because, though never so much depressed, it presently assumes its former altitude, as every body knows that is acquainted with its natural history, and hence it is usually made the emblem of victory.

תִּמְרוֹת then signifying risings, it is evident

vident, that doubling the last part of the word תמרורים, must be intended to enhance the signification as far as the language will admit of, as we in *English* double words for the same purpose: This word, therefore, apply'd to founds, as in this verse, means *louder and louder*; and when it is apply'd to a way-mark, thro' a solitary country, as in verse 21, it must signify *rising risings*, or marks lifted up to such a height as to be seen to a prodigious distance.

Having premised this, it is evident, that the verse under our consideration ought to be thus translated.---, Aloud
 „ a voice is heard; lamentations, weep-
 „ ings, louder and louder; *Rachel* weep-
 „ ing over her children, refusing to be
 „ comforted over her children, because
 „ they are not.'

Hark! dire distress!--aloud the dreadful roar;
 The sound of weepings, wailings, more and more;

Yet louder--louder--still the screams appear,
 And doleful accents stun th' affrighted ear.
 --'Tis *Rachel* thus laments her bleeding sons,
 And murder'd infants cause these mother-moans.

Had the prophet lived at that time, and heard the mother's cries increase as the murderers proceeded in their bloody work, he could not possibly have given us a more lively description of this massacre, than he has here done near 600 years before it was committed; and as that was one of the most bloody actions that ever was recorded, so I think this is as fine a mourning-piece as ever was written.

Yours, &c.
 R. YATE.

From the London Courant, March 22.

Total of the French, Spanish, and Neutral Ships and Vessels, that have been taken, destroy'd, and condemn'd, during the late War with France, which was declared the 31st of March, 1744, 'till an entire Cessation of Hostilities commenced on both Sides the Line, viz.

140 French trading ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, between Marseilles and the Levant.

385 Xebèques, and other small vessels in the Mediterranean, with stores for the Spanish and French armies in Italy; and others to and from the coast of Barbary, the Spanish coast, and the Morea.

304 French in Europe, to and from their settlements and Span. ports in America, and those in the American seas.

157 French, to and from French Newfoundland, as Cape Breton, and other settlements and bankers.

487 French, up and down in the Channel and elsewhere, between the Land's End and the Streights Mouth; whereof 13 were of very considerable value.

41 French in the *East Indies*, and to and from thence.

34 French men of war, viz.

2 of 20 G. 3 of 36 G. 1 of 58 G.

1 of 22 2 of 44 1 of 60

2 of 24 1 of 46 5 of 64

2 of 26 2 of 50 1 of 66

2 of 30 2 of 52 1 of 70

2 of 32 1 of 56 3 of 74

348 French privateers in Europe and America, from 2 to 36 guns.

34 Spanish register-ships in Europe and America, outward and homeward-bound.

1 Acapulco ship, taken by *Ld Anson*.

3 Span. or French from the S. Seas.

71 Spanish, of less value, in America; whereof 22 were esteemed very valuable.

91 Spanish, on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, between the Land's End and the Streights Mouth; whereof 4 were very valuable.

2 Spanish men of war, 36 and 74 G.

N.B. *The Princessa* was taken before the French war.

96 Spanish privateers in Europe and America, from 4 to 14 guns.

110 Neutrals, their cargoes condemn'd.

2804 And the forts and castles of Louisbourg and Cape Breton.

N.B. Of these prizes, 1191 were taken by privateers in Europe and America.

[The particulars of these captures are in our monthly Lists.]

True sense of Improbus, as used in Virgil

--- Labor omnia vicit

IMPROBUS. VIRG. Geo. i. L. 145.

SCARCE any passage in Virgil is more commonly quoted, and yet none seems to be so little understood. It has pass'd almost into a proverb; and the verb is usually express'd in the present tense, and the sense affix'd to it by all the commentators, and all the translators that I have seen, is, *Hard labour surmounts all difficulties*. Upon the single authority of this place, all our dictionaries likewise have agreed to render IMPROBUS, *hard, excessive, constant*.

To justify this sense of the word, Dr

Trapp

Trapp refers his reader to another passage in Virgil, *Æneid* xii. L. 687.

*Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus
Exultatque solo.* [actu,

Here, says he, *mons improbus* is the huge mountain.

But why may not *improbus* be used here in one of its ordinary significations for *destructive, mischievous, pernicious*? The following words

— *Sylvas, armenta, virosque*

Involvens secum,

describing the mischiefs occasioned by its fall, prove that it ought to be so understood. Thus *improbus anser*. Georg. i. L. 118. *Improbus anguis*. Georg. iii. L. 431, are the mischievous gander and snake.

In the passage before us *improbus* is the same as *impius*, wicked, as will be evident to any one that will but read the foregoing lines, beginning at line 121.

— — — *pater ipse colendi*

*Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque
per artem*

Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda;

where *Jupiter* is represented by the poet as designing to render husbandry a work of difficulty. Before his time the ground stood in no need of culture.

*Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, &c.
Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris.*

To relieve themselves from these mischiefs brought upon them by *Jupiter*, mankind had recourse to various inventions.

Tum variae venere artes.

And this their opposition to the will of *Jupiter*, which, in the opinion of the poet, was no less than *impious*, prevailed over all obstacles, and made the art of tillage easier than *Jupiter*, at first, intended it should be.

— — — *Labor omnia vicit*

Improbus.

Parallel to this, is that passage of Horace,

Necquicquam Deus abscidit

Prudens oceano dissociabiles

Terras, si tamen impiæ

Non tangenda rates transfiliant vada.

The sailors are here called *impious*, because in passing the seas they opposed the will of *Jupiter*, who design'd they should have been *non tangenda* impassable.

MARONIDES. H

[Agreeable to the foregoing critical ob-

servation was the following sudden reflection of a gentleman, which he ventur'd to whisper to two or three particular friends, (but owned to be too profane for the vulgar great or small, to hear) on seeing the large list of subscribers to the relief of the sufferers by the Cornhill conflagration.—What a number of wicked folks are here, who presume to take off a calamity inflicted by heaven! but he as suddenly corrected himself.—The same sentiment (which he thought new) has appeared since in one of our modern novels, sarcastically enough introduced—but it appears now to be familiar to Virgil, and, perhaps, is as old as Babel.

A DESCRIPTION of the APOTHEOSIS, or DEIFICATION of HOMER, engraved on a very antique Marble.

THIS stone was discovered in the territory of *Ferento*, now belonging to the family of *Colonna*, and commonly called *Fratocchia*, a place which the Emperor *Claudius* chose for his retreat; whence antiquarians find reason to conclude that this prince, who was much delighted with reading *Homer*, and frequently quoted him when sitting on his tribunal, had the fondness to order the solemn deification of his worthy favourite author to be represented in marble.

As this piece discovers many strokes of antient learning, the famous Jesuit *Kircher* could not avoid inserting it in his *Latium*. According to his explication, at the upper part of this deifying monument is *Jupiter* sitting on Mount *Parnassus*, holding a scepter, with his attendant eagle, and turning his face to the *Muses*, while he listens to their supplications for the apotheosis of *Homer*. The 6 *Muses*, or *Graces*, who attend about him, represent so many cities soliciting the deification. And thus, according to *Kircher*, the first rank of figures is only meant to signify a just and solemn address, and supplication of the *Graces* unto *Jupiter*, that he would be pleased to receive and adopt *Homer* into the number and rank of deities. In the second rank, the first figure which appears, as *Kircher* will have it, is *Poesy*, holding a harp in her left hand, and a plectrum (an instrument to play on it) in her right. The second, who shews a globe, seems to signify to us the works of *Homer*, in which he describes the frame of the world, and all things in it, by a kind of divine inspiration. The third, leaning, with both her arms, on a rock, seem

seems rapt in contemplation on the divine works of *Homer*. As for the fourth and fifth figures, which appear in a cave, the first holds in her left hand the *Orphean* lyre, in her right a plectrum; the other shews the *Iliad*, in which the poet celebrates the amours, the praises, and the noble acts of all the gods whose symbols, are a bow and quiver & ribbands. The man standing on a pedestal, *Kircher* takes to be a flamen, who holds in his right hand a roll, with his left at his breast, and, with his face turned towards the goddesses, seems to expect the sentence, while he shews himself intent and ready for offering sacrifice to *Homer*, after the *Egyptian* manner. This he infers from the two lighted torches, and the *Tautic* mark, the proper symbol of the *Egyptians* in their holy rites, or from the armed cross, which you see carved on different parts of the antique altars and temples along the *Nile*, and is always put in the hand of the *Egyptian* deities. In the third rank, *Kircher* imagines represented the execution of the sentence, or decree of *Jupiter*, for *Homer*'s consecration. Here he first considers the four virgins, in the habit of the *Graces*, APETH, MNHMH, ΠΙΣΤΙΣ, ΣΟΦΙΑ, [Virtue, Memory, Faith, Wisdom.] By these four principal qualities here represented, *Homer*, he says, attracted the admiration of all the world. Next follow four other figures, under the names of ΚΩΜΩΔΙΑ, ΤΡΑΓΩΔΙΑ, ΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ, ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ, [Comedy, Tragedy, Poetry, History] in all which *Homer* also excelled: For these extraordinary endowments he seems honoured with a Hecatomb, as we may imagine, from the figure of an ox placed on the altar, together with frankincense and perfumes, besides the chalice and goblet used in sacrifices, which two last are brought by a boy. In consequence of all this apparatus, you see at last *Homer* himself seated on a throne, in his left hand a scepter, adorned with flowers of the lote-tree, in his right the volume of the *Iliad*, with a Genius standing on each side of the throne. By this last group of figures, is represented, as *Kircher* supposes, the very act of the apotheosis, at which two Genii of superior rank are principal assistants, and underneath are written ΕΥΜΕΛΙΑ, ΚΙΡΟΝΟΣ, ΙΑΙΑΣ, ΟΔΥΣΣΕΙΑ, ΟΜΗΡΟΣ, ΜΥΘΟΣ, Sweet Versification, Time (if we read, with *Fabretti*, ΚΡΟΝΟΣ for ΚΙΡΟΝΟΣ) the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey*, Fable] to signify the incomparable harmony and sweetness of *Homer*'s numbers, and metre, in his

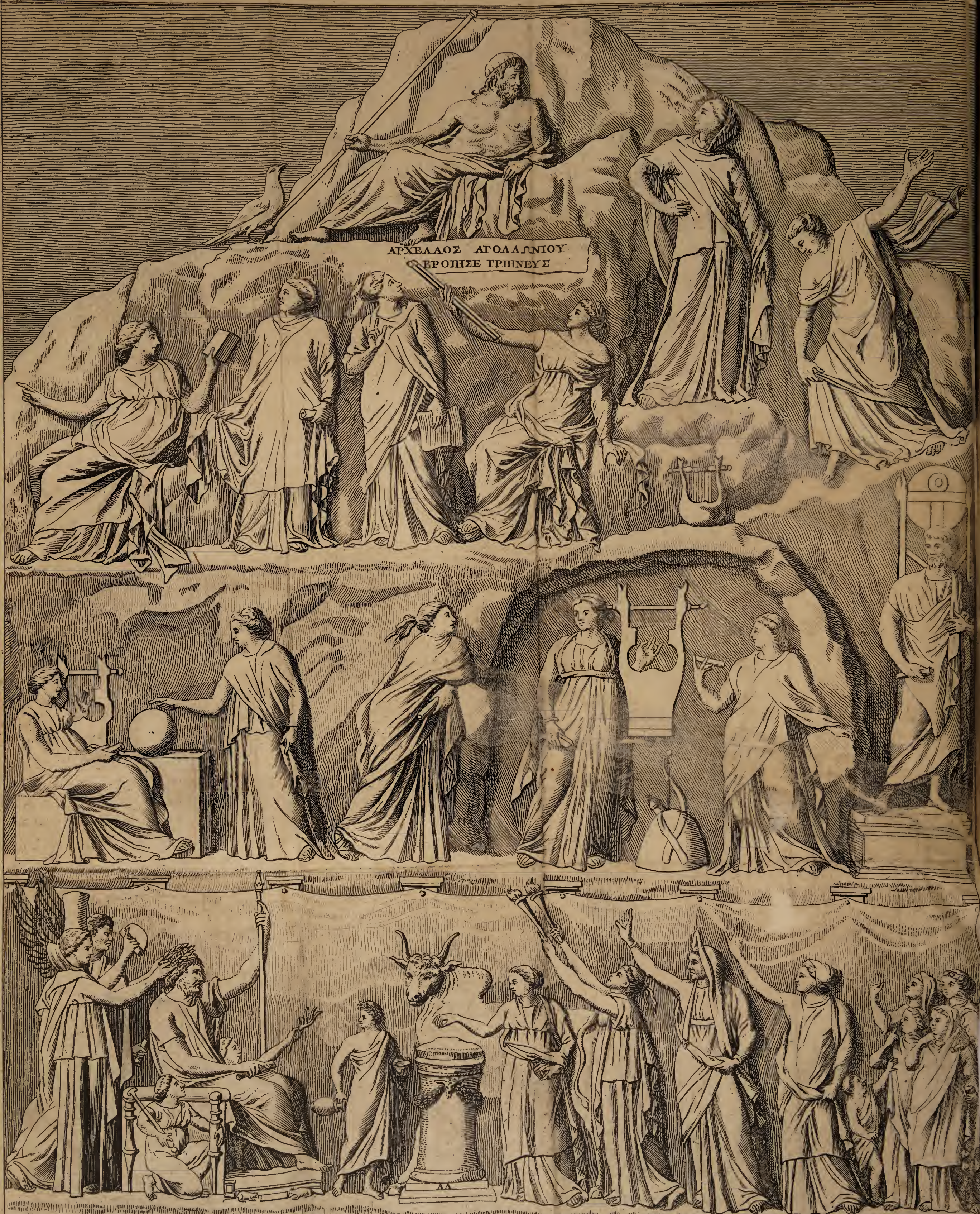
Iliad and *Odyssey*, and the important truths they contain concealed under the veil of allegory or fable.

Kircher, in the foregoing explication of this piece of antiquity, it must be confess'd, has thrown much light upon the subject; yet there still wanted a more accurate disquisition, by some eminent hand, well versed in this kind of learning, or, in short, a consummate antiquarian. Such and so qualified was *Gilbert Cuper*, member of the assembly of the States of the *United Provinces*, a gentleman extremely studious and knowing in antiquities, who, among other works of this nature, has examined this piece, and published an interpretation with the universal applause of the learned, as follows:

THE person seated at the top of the hill, with a comely beard, having the lower part of his body covered, and his head encircled with a diadem, or ribband, holding a scepter, or spear with an eagle attendant, is *Homer* himself, who, like a new *Jupiter*, sits on Mount *Olympus* (not on *Parnassus*, which has a double top) and is adorned with all the ensigns of *Jupiter*, except his thunder.

Next to *Homer* come in view the *Muses*, in various and decent attire, who with their sweet concert of voices and instruments, officiously strive to delight and entertain the old bard, as we read of *Jupiter* in *Hesiod*. She that stands nearest the new deity seems to be *Mnemosyne*, or *Eupheme*, or rather *Calliope*. The next, who appears in a descending or dancing posture, and inclining over a cave, is *Erato*, who was expert in dancing, and playing on the harp, which she seems also going to take in hand. The muse extending her arm towards *Homer* with two pipes, or, perhaps torches, may be taken for *Euterpe*; the that plays on the harp may be *Clio*, *Polihymnia*, or *Melpomene*; the who points with her finger over a globe, *Urania*, whose business is the study of celestial motions. *Cuper*, however, determines nothing, with certainty, concerning these and the other figures, which are not distinguish'd by proper symbols.

After the *nine Muses*, we proceed to observe the *two virgins* posted at the entrance of a cave: the first of these, who stands at the right hand, and has somewhat of severity in her aspect, *Cuper* takes to be the *Ilias*; the other, on the left, of a more cheerful countenance, passes with him for the *Odyssey*; for the *Ilias*, represented by the elder, is like:



tragedy, as the *Odyssey*, signified by the younger, has the air of a comedy. And this supposition is further strengthened by the things placed in the middle of the cave's mouth, at the feet of the virgins, where you see a bow and quiver, the weapons used in the wars of the *Iliad*, and a cap to put you in mind of the peregrination of *Ulysses* described in the *Odyssey*. He confesses, however, that *Nic. Heinsius* took the harp lying a-top of the cave, as well as the bow and quiver, for the ensigns of *Apollo*.

The man standing on the pedestal near the cave, in a gown and tunic, whom *Kircher* takes for a flamen prepared for offering sacrifice, *Cuper* supposes to be either *Linus*, *Lycurgus*, *Homer* himself, or some other antient sage. *Heinsius* will have him to be *Pisistratus*, who collected the scatter'd works of *Homer* into one body; and *Spanheim* takes him for *Pittacus*, or *Bias*. The reason of this uncertainty is the Tautic mark over the man's head, which was an invention of the *Egyptians*.

But all things appear plainer in the last rank of figures; for this very *Homer*, whom we saw reposing on mount *Olympus*, is here seated in a temple, his head surrounded with a diadem, or plain fillet, his left hand extended, and grasping a spear almost by the top, his right hand resting on his knee, and holding a roll [the form of an antient book] in a loose under garment, and his feet bare. He is attended at each side by his two daughters, the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, as the books of poets are called their daughters, and they themselves their fathers. She who represents the *Iliad* is armed with a sword, as dealing in blood and slaughter; the other, for the *Odyssey*, holds out a topmast flag, denoting the voyages and adventures of *Ulysses*. The mice nibbling at papers, near the footstool, signify either the *Batrachomyomachia*, a work of *Homer*, or envious critics carping at the fame and writings of the poet. *EYMEΛIA* sets a crown on his head; *KIPONOΣ* stands in admiration, and commands silence: *MYΘOΣ* holds the sacrificing pot and goblet; at the altar stands an ox of a strange shape, but familiar to those times; *ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ* takes a pinch of frankincense out of the censor, with her 2 fingers, and casts it on the altar; *ΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ* holds up two torches for kindling the holy fire; *ΤΡΑΓΩΔΙΑ* and *ΚΩΜΩΔΙΑ* lift a hand towards heaven in a rapture of joy and admiration, to see their father and author install'd a god; *ΦΥΣΙΣ*, in form (Gent. Mag. MARCH 1749.)

of a boy, fondles on *APETH*, who, pressing her lips with her finger, hints silence, and seems to rebuke *Nature* for twitching her cloaths; *MNΗΜΗ* stands by, in deep meditation, recalling to mind the memory of the antient sages; *ΠΙΣΤΙΣ* can hardly believe that so great an honour should be bestow'd on *Homer*, in reward of his natural talents of elocution and persuasion; and, in the last place, *ΣΟΦΙΑ* stands as it were astonished for the same reason, and fixes her eyes on the man who, by universal suffrage, was dignify'd above the rest of mortals.

After this explanation, *Cuper* enlarges much in proving, from the most antient Greek and Latin writers, that the virtues and rare qualities of *Homer*, were each in particular distinguish'd by these appellations, and excellently illustrates the same by coins, statues and inscriptions; to this he subjoins an explication of the different garments and dress of both sexes in this antique piece. Towards the end of this treatise, you have a letter of the learned *Ezechiel Spanheim*, in which he takes the man standing on the pedestal to be *Bias*, one of the seven sages, and the honour of his native city *Priene*, both because of his dress, the usual habit of the Greek philosophers, and because the artist *Arctelaus*, whose name is carved on the mount, was also a native of *Priene*. To this are added the notes of the learned and skilful *Fabretti* (who, with *Marc. Severoli*, examined this piece over and over in the palace of *Colonna*) sent him by *Ant. Magliabechi*, library-keeper at *Florence*. This gentleman, instead of *EYMEΛIA*, under the first figure in the lowest row, reads *KOYMENH*, and, restoring the two first letters, *OIKOYMENH* [the habitable earth] and under stands by it *Terra Mater*, *Cybele*, or *Rhea*, or the Egyptian *Isis*, whom he has also discovered with her turret in this same piece. *KPONOΣ*, which he substitutes for *KIPONOΣ*, he will have to be either *Saturn* himself winged, or *Time*, or rather *Heaven*; whence the meaning of these two figures is, that both Earth and Heaven conspire to render *Homer's* verses immortal.

N. B. An advertisement having appeared, to desire any particulars against *PAWN-BROKERS*, it may be remembered that every objection against, and argument for, that business, was very fully, and not inelegantly stated in our XVth volume. See that index, *Pawn-broker*, and *Debate*.

MEMOIRS of the ROYAL ACADEMY
of Sciences in Sweden. (Continued
from p. 19.)

M. *Horleman*, master of the king's household, exhibited a different plan for an ice-house. (See p. 19 F.) He reckons it a great defect not to contrive an outlet for the water of the thawed ice. To remedy it, he has invented a square cellar, but narrower at the lower part, and walled; the bottom of it leads to a subterraneous drain, carry'd on sloping into the earth. The inward aperture of the cellar is cover'd with a grate, upon which the ice is laid, and its water runs off, thro' the drain; the ice is cover'd with fir-tree boughs. Above the ice is a lay of clay, with two holes in it, which serve to take the ice out. Over the ice is an exceeding cool cellar, very commodious for the reception of liquors.

M. Spoering, who is lately dead, having known a joint-worm to make its way, by an abscess in the groin, published his opinion concerning this troublesome animal, whose origin he imputes to water. The intrails of several fishes swarm with this kind of worms, which are also most frequent in towns lying near the sea, or rivers.——He holds the regeneration of the parts of this insect as a certainty, with regard to which, the discoveries on the polypi have abated our astonishment. *M. Rosen* exhibited his observations on the same animalcule, with an exact description of the symptoms with which it is attended: He has seen pieces of the joint-worm, even twenty ells long, expelled by purgation, without any relief to the patient; whereas some have quite recovered, by the use of *Alston's* electuary of tin, and without any visible evacuation.

M. Peter Nauman has given the natural history of the parish of *Modessio* in *Smoland*. The parishes in *Sweden* are of so wide an extent, as to be almost equal to the dioceses in *Italy*. The soil is so sterile and stony, as not to admit of the plough, and the mowers have a difficult task with the scanty portion of hay: But the sheep fare the better, and fatten among the rocks, like those on the *Alps*, and are the chief food of the inhabitants; who, barren as this country is, *M. Nauman* says, have greatly increased since his remembrance; and he attributes it to the parcelling out of the lands, into such portions as a husbandman might manage and improve. The barren rocks afford

some iron and salt-petre, and several springs of vitriolic water.

M. Stroemer gave in two memoirs of some electrical experiments, which hee and *M. Klingenstierna* have made. Hee sets aside *M. Muschenbroeck's* method, who supposes moisture to facilitate these experiments, and makes no use of these silken strings. He has even performed that naturalist's fulminating experiment, with a very simple apparatus; two men are sufficient for it; one turns the wheel round, which electrifies the glass-globe; and with his other hand holds a wire, which goes down into a bottle half full of water. The other man holds up this bottle, with one hand, touching the wire with his other. As to common experiments, *M. Stroemer* can electrify himself, without any necessary assistance, by placing himself, as usually, on a chest of pitch; for instance, with one hand he rubs the glass globe, which hee dextrously turns round with his foot, and with the other hand communicates his electricity. He has made another experiment, which seems to invalidate both the common notion, and that of *Mr Desaguliers*. Two men, one of which communicates the electrical power to the other, hold each a bottle of water; these two bottles throw out sparks at each other, tho' they be both thoroughly electrified, and that with the same kind of electricity, if two different kinds of it should be supposed.

M. Gifler, a skilful naturalist, and physician, in *Noordland*, considers *Celsus's* opinion, which in part he admits, concerning the diminution of the sea-waters; but that it is in a constant and regular proportion, wants, or rather is incapable of, a philosophick proof.

In an epidemical case among these sheep, some of them, upon being opened, were found to have whole swarms of worms under their skull, which preyed upon the inside of their horns.

Baron Palmquist presented a very curious memoir, about a new kind of artificial cotton, the materials of which are so hardy as to grow freely in the intense cold of the most northern parts. It is a preparation of flax-tow: The way of making it is, to pour a little sea-water into a large iron pot, afterwards putting ashes of birch and lime, of each an equal quantity, and over these ashes a lay of the tow, two fingers breadth in thickness: Then cover the whole bottom of the pot with it, covering the tow with the same mixture of birch and lime;

lime; then put in more tow, and having proceeded in this manner till the pot is half full, then fill it quite up with sea-water. Let the whole boil ten hours, throwing in at times some sea-water, to prevent the tow from burning or swaling. This operation being over, the tow is carry'd to the sea-side, and put into a wicker basket, in which it is strongly stirred about, till it is become as cool as to handle it. Then the tow is cleansed with soap, and steep'd in soap suds for two days. After this it is whitened, like linnen, by spreading it upon the grass, and when come to a proper whiteness, it goes thro' another washing in water. Then it lies a drying for 40 hours, betwixt two boards, with weighty stones upon them. [This process appears so tedious and troublesome, that, perhaps, this artificial cotton may come dearer, even in Sweden, than the natural cotton, imported from Turkey or the Indies.]

M. Peter Elvius has most studiously apply'd himself to find out, by a mathematical disquisition, the most convenient figure for ships, and the most advantageous position for the center of gravity. He has considered a ship as mov'd by four different powers. 1. The weight of the ship gives it a perpendicular direction, and sinks it down in the sea, by a line passing thro' the center of gravity. 2. The resistance of the water, which withstands the ship's sinking, may be accounted a power, with a perpendicular motion compelling the ship upwards. 3. The wind, according to its point, directly impresses the sails. 4. The sea impresses the ship's sides, according to their mean directions. He demonstrates that these four powers are in the same proportion, as the four sides of a square equal to the four lines of direction of these four powers. Having laid down these principles, he goes on to shew, that the different conveniencies, sought after in a ship, require a difference in the manner of its construction.

To be sharp towards the buttocks and stern, is best suited for a ship's easy rising and falling, when the sails right before the wind, in which she suffers strong jerks. To be broad in the midship secures a ship best from oversetting. The center of gravity in a ship, should be very near the center of its dimensions, to make it hold on its way in a direct line, under a cross wind. On these heads he gives several demonstrations.

M. Charles Skytse has proposed to distil brandy from potatoes, in order to

save the corn, which is so dear in Sweden. He finds by experience, that an acre of land, set with potatoes, will yield a much greater quantity of brandy than when sown with barley.

A M. Rabe, privy counsellor to his Danish majesty, had sent a relation of an earthquake, which happened in the neighbourhood of *Christiansand* in Norway the 7th of February 1745.

B M. Wassenius produced a register of all the births, marriages, and deaths, in the parish of *Wassenda*, during 20 years. It shows that the inhabitants do increase, that the number of births, male and female, are nearly equal, as is that of the deaths. That death spares the interval betwixt 10 and 20, and that from 20 upwards to 60, it proceeds with some equality; but beyond this term it grows more desolating; its annual tribute amounting to one in twenty.

C M. Gerard Boltenhagen presented a memoir concerning a dreadful squinancy, which eat away part of the throat, and brought on an outward ulcer, which dilated itself almost down to the sternon, and terminated in a gangrene.

D M. Horleman, probably from the consideration that fir-trees have been found quite firm and sound in some lakes of *Lapland*, very far off from any woods of that kind, advises the nation to keep their timber sunk under water for its better preservation.

E F M. Westbeck related an experiment something uncommon. He caused a vaulted cellar to be built without stone or lime; the whole consisting of charcoal, placed as stones are, and the cement was clay, kneaded with charcoal-dust. He was induced to make use of these brittle materials, because they attract no moisture or acidity, either from the air or earth, which renders them more durable than even stone itself.

Mr URBAN,

A S we are now at peace with our neighbours, every man's thoughts should be employed on commerce, because on that depends in a great measure the prosperity of our country. The Dutch have ingrossed to themselves the trade to *Japan*, by means of a ceremony which is required of all who go to that country, which is the treading on the cross: a thing which no other Europeans have as yet been willing to do. But as that trade would be a very profitable one to this country, I presume a scheme by which we may get good part of it, will be thought a publick benefit,

fit, and that you, who are doubtless a lover of your country, will give it a place in your next magazine. My scheme is this.

I humbly propose that leave be given to all such *Englishmen*, as have no objection to treading on the cross, to trade to *Japan*: and as the Freethinkers are now become a very large body, I have no doubt but there will be immediately many ships fitted out for this purpose, and so many will offer themselves to go, that I propose a factory should be settled there: but as all factories either have or ought to have chaplains, I recommend Dr *Faustus* and Dr *Muckletony* to be sent thither in that capacity. I can assure my loving countrymen they will run no risk of being betrayed into christianity under the conduct of the two I have named; and to make them quite easy on this head, I will give them a dialogue, such as will, in all probability, pass between the officer at *Japan*, whole business it is to examine strangers, and these two gentlemen on their first landing, leaving every one to judge whether it be not quite natural.

Officer.] What countrymen are you, gentlemen, and whence come you?

Dr F.] We are *Europeans*, and come from *England*.

Officer.] From *England*! then you are Christians, the *Dutch* have often told me the *English* were such.

Dr M.] Some years ago they were so, I must own, but that *divine bag* the christian religion, as one of our writers modestly calls her, is now laughed at by all men of wit.

Officer.] Nay for that matter, I know a lye won't choak a *Dutchman*, but that may be your case too, for ought I know.

Dr M.] Tho' I don't profess myself to be a slave to truth, yet I will honestly own to you, I was once suspected of having some inclination towards Christianity; but I have fully cleared myself on that head, having publicly declared that the great saints and martyrs of that profession were all both knaves and fools, and that the promises made them by the author of that religion stand for nothing: nay, I have thrown out some pretty strong hints against himself.

Officer.] If this be so, I think truly you must be acquitted of being a christian. But pray, Sir, what have you to say for yourself? [to Dr F.]

Dr F.] Upon my word, Sir, this is the first day I was ever so much as sus-

pected of being a christian. Christianity is a religion that has many high mysteries in it; the Incarnation, a fundamental article of that religion, is a mystery; their bible calls it so, but, I maintain, where mystery begins, religion ends. A Trinity in Unity is another of their articles, but I have told them I would sooner be a *deist* than believe it. Nor have I contented myself with only saying this in books, but having been lately called upon to attend a dying man, I said not a word to him off-relying on the *imputed righteousness* of a *saviour*, which is all the Christians have to trust to; but I taught him to depend on something else, on the *sincerity of his own heart*: this he learned of me, and died accordingly.

Officer.] Well then, if I may take your own words for it, you are neither of you Christians: But let me ask you, what religion are you of?

Dr M.] This book in my hand contains the whole of our worship, it is called *the Plain Account*, and whoever reads it, may see if he will, that it has no more relation to the true religion of the Christians, than it has to that of the Mahometans.

Dr F.] In short, Sir, we are of the religion of nature, and maintain that every person, who comes into the world, does of himself find out, by certain innate ideas, that there is a supreme being, and knows how to worship him in a way agreeable to the fitness of things: and this we call natural religion.

Officer.] So call'd, I should guess, because a man must be a natural to be of it. But can you call this the religion of nature, when the whole course, and order of nature, every day prove it to be false? Why, don't every man see that his children are born totally ignorant? Does he not know what pains it costs him to teach them to speak, to understand what is said to them, to make them have any notion of any God or any religion? For my part, I have not faith to believe such stuff, in defiance of the daily evidence of my eyes and ears; nay which every child does, and can confute.

Dr F.] To us it appears agreeable to reason, and I have lately got some hundreds of guineas, by subscriptions, for two volumes I have wrote in defence of it.

Officer.] Your countrymen then must be the greatest blockheads in the universe. Can't the ideots consult their

own hearts? they'll tell them they knew nothing of a supreme being, or any thing like it, till they were taught it by their parents? But, methinks, you pay but an odd compliment to your supreme being, as you call him, by this religion of yours; for if it be agreeable to reason, as you say it is, then are his actings monstrous, as being contrary to reason, for every child that comes into the world is a proof that he acts quite contrary to your system; so that I should almost incline to think you have no God at all, and only teach this nonsense to get those hundreds of guineas you talk'd of. I could ten thousand times more easily be brought to believe that notion, though a very absurd one, which, the *Dutch* have told me, one sect of Christians, call'd Papists, teach their people: I think they call'd it Transubstantiation.

Dr M.] Pray, Sir, mention it not, I abhor it, beyond any doctrine whatever, and have father'd it on some of the earliest preachers of Christianity, because I hate them: It was as barefaced, and impudent a calumny, as most I ever raised of them.

Officer.] How, Sir! have you told your people, that the first preachers of their religion believed transubstantiation? I am sure that is not the way to make your countrymen reject it, but, on the contrary, to induce them to believe it too; and, surely, you must have some liking to the doctrine, or you would never have done it. This makes me suspect you both to be disguis'd Jesuits, they have several times try'd to impose on us; and, therefore, come away directly, and perform the necessary ceremony, or you know what you must expect.

Dr F.] We are ready, Sir; self-preservation, brother M. is the first law of nature, and whoever suffers for any thing whatever, when by any compliance he might avoid that suffering, sins highly against that law.

Dr M.] True, brother! and, therefore the martyrs, by giving up their lives for christianity, when they might have sav'd them if they would, were guilty of a great breach of this law. I have call'd them rogues for their pains: I call'd them fools too into the bargain, but no body will be at the trouble of reading their books to be convinced of the contrary, so that will pass well enough,

The ceremony once perform'd, our countrymen are admitted to the same privileges with the *Dutch*; and, in my

next, I shall point out some of the many great advantages that trade will be of to this island. In the mean time

I am, Yours, &c.

A EXTRACT from a famed Sermon, preached before the King at St James's, on Dec. 11, 1748, by Edw. Cobden, D. D. Archdeacon of London, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

The Dr. entitles his Sermon, A PERSUASIVE TO CHASTITY, and advertises the reader, that, it having given occasion to some unjust censures, he thought proper to publish it, hoping that nothing in the sentiment or expression, will be found unworthy of the sacred function of a preacher of the gospel, or of the serious attention of a christian assembly.

GEN. xxxix. 9. *How can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?*

C THESE words express the utmost abhorrence of the sin to which *Joseph* was tempted by his perfidious mistress; and what I intend from them, and from the example of his faithful conduct, is, a dissuasive from the sins of immodesty; which are risen, perhaps, to a greater height, and spread to a wider extent than was ever known in former ages.

It would not become me to mention some of those monstrous and unnatural obscenities with which our land hath been stained: they would be offensive, indeed, to the ears of a modest heathen. I shall therefore only insist on two, which are plainly and frequently condemned in scripture; nor any where more expressly than in these words: *Whoremongers and adulterers God will judge.* Heb. xiii. 4.

The heinous guilt and destructive consequences of adultery, appear so shocking at first sight, even to reason, unassisted by revelation, that, however frequent the commission of it may be, yet few, I am persuaded, are so hardened and irrational as to become advocates for it. But single persons are too apt to imagine that all obligations of chastity are confined to the marriage vow.

—Thus *Abimelech* thought it no crime to take *Sarah* for his concubine, when he imagined she was espoused to no other person: but no sooner was he informed of her being *Abraham's* wife, than he rejected his first design with abhorrence and disdain. But whatever notions the heathen world might have of these matters, we, who have received the more pure and perfect law of the gospel, are sufficiently and clearly instructed

fructed to avoid impurity of every kind.

If we consider fornication with the unprejudiced eye of reason, before the passions have corrupted the judgment, I am persuaded there are few sins which people condemn more in their own breasts; which they commit at first with more reluctance and recoilings of conscience; and which, upon cool reflection, fills them with more horror and keener censures of their own conduct. And, would a man give himself leave to reflect upon the irreparable injury done to the unhappy female partner in the iniquity, it would open such a scene of misery to his view, as would be sufficient to check the most inflamed appetite of the most abandoned libertine.—Alas! that virgin innocence, which was once her comfort and her glory, which was her brightest ornament, and most valuable dowry, is lost, irrecoverably lost; and * shame, guilt and sorrow are

* Of this wretched state, a most lively and striking picture is exhibited in *Roderick Random*, which we have here copied as a warning to one sex, and a remonstrance against t'other.

Miss *Williams*, who had been betray'd into a course of vice, by the fraud and cruelty of a man of pleasure, is introduced relating the story of her own misfortunes:

“ I have often seen, (said she) while I strolled about the streets at midnight, a number of naked wretches reduced to rags and filth, huddled together like swine, in the corner of a dark alley; some of whom, but eighteen months before, I had known the favourites of the town, rolling in affluence, and glittering in all the pomp of equipage and dress.”

—And indeed the gradation is easily conceived; the most fashionable woman of the town is as liable to contagion, as one in a much humbler sphere; she infects her admirers, her situation is publick, she is avoided, neglected, unable to support her usual appearance, which however she strives to maintain as long as possible; her credit fails, she is obliged to retrench and become a night-walker, her malady gains ground, she tampers with her constitution and ruins it; her complexion fades, she grows nauseous to every body, finds herself reduced to a starving condition, is tempted to pick pockets, is detected, committed to *Newgate*, where she remains in a miserable condition, 'till she is discharged because the plaintiff will not appear to prosecute her. No body will afford her lodging, the symptoms of her distemper are grown outrageous, she sues to be admitted into an hospital, where she is cured at the expence of her nose; she is turned out naked into the streets, depends upon the addresses of the canaille, is fain to allay the rage of hunger and cold with gin, degenerates into a state of brutal insensibility, rots and dies upon a dunghill.—Miserable wretch that I am! perhaps the same horrors are decreed for me!—

Some strokes of this kind appear also in

to be her continual attendants. The person who has been the occasion of her ruin, will hardly (tho' obliged to it in duty) deal with her upon terms of honour. And who else will venture to take her for a companion for life, and believe she can be faithful to him, after having been thus false to herself? 'Tis well if she does not endeavour to screen herself from censure, by the commission of a more dreadful sin in the murder of a spurious infant; and discard the bowels of a mother, to avoid the scandal of being known to be one. The best and wisest course indeed she can take, is, to endeavour to wash away the stain she has contracted, with the tears of unfeigned repentance, and to take off her reproach in the eyes of the world, by giving the regularity of her future conduct, as an evidence of the sincerity of her contrition. Would to God this method were, after so unhappy a step, more frequently taken! but, alas! it is too often far otherwise. It is to be feared the first breach of chastity will be followed with a train of others, and that she will proceed on in iniquity, till she becomes totally abandoned: a situation almost as miserable in this present life, as that which these unhappy criminals must expect in the next. There is no reflecting on so wretched an object, without the deepest compassion for her misery, as well as the utmost detestation of her guilt. For however light these afflictions may be made of in the seat of the scorner, and however the lascivious debauchee may flatter himself that there was no injury done, because there was no violence used, as she was consenting, perhaps, to her own ruin. Alas! that very consent is the sting of her afflictions: and if his brutal appetites had not effaced every sentiment of humanity in his breast, he could not think of these things without a bleeding heart. Exceeding barbarous therefore and wicked must they be, who, for the sake of gratifying a low and vile inclination, shall tempt and persuade a thoughtless young creature, in an unguarded hour, to an act which is attended with such a train of miseries, and which so evidently leads to her absolute destruction. It is to be considered like

wife

Tom Jones, and in *Mrs Philips's Apology*.—Indeed as this subject is capable of very high colouring, almost every writer has exercised upon it his skill in painting. However, the loose images in these pieces perhaps incite to vice more strongly than the contrast figures alarm us into virtue.

wife, that young persons are the property of their parents; and let any man who has the least remains of reason and humanity, tho' he should be void of all principles of religion, lay his hand upon his heart, and make the case of such a parent his own. Let him consider what indignation, what anguish he himself should feel under the weight of so afflicting, so irreparable an injury. Few parents, I am persuaded, but would rather, much rather, follow their children to the grave, than see them thus forfeit their own peace and happiness, and bring such an indelible stain of infamy upon their family.

But if the sensual libertine is regardless of the afflictions of others, yet, as honour is his boast, and pleasure his pursuit, he cannot, surely, be unaffected with what concerns the dignity of his nature, and the happiness of his life. Let him consider, then, that unrestrained and criminal indulgencies of this kind peculiarly enervate the body, and debase the mind, and bring him upon a level with the brute beasts, that have no understanding: Reason, which was intended by the gracious creator to direct and govern in the human frame, is, by these practices, enslaved to the tyranny of the most contemptible of the passions. When men are given over to vile affections, their understandings become darkened; and it is seldom that they ever again recover the proper government of themselves. The insatiable appetite still rages through all the infirmities of a distemper'd body, and is not extinguished even by old age: If indeed (which is very uncommon) they should happen to arrive at that period.

The Preacher proceeds to display the sacred obligations of matrimony, and the cruel injustice of endeavouring to break them; and shews the turpitude of uncleanness and adultery, with such elegance, that we must copy the whole, or injure his arguments.

From the REMEMBRANCER, March 11.
The Articles of War framed on the laws, gradually extended beyond the laws.

1. **I**N the first clause of the *mutiny-act* of last year, it is enacted, That "if any officer, or soldier, either *within* or *out of Great Britain*, or upon the sea, shall strike, or use any violence against his superior officer, *being in the execution of his office*, or shall refuse to obey any lawful command, the person so of-

fending, shall suffer *death*:" but in the *articles of war* for the same year, the word *lawful* was left out, as also those other words, *being in the execution of his office*, [and on any pretence whatever added]; so that every officer had thereby, a sort of licence to be as *brutal* as he pleased to his inferiors, and every man on the muster-roll, whether officer or soldier, was laid under a necessity of obeying every order indiscriminately on pain of death; which in a manner, left the whole constitution, at the mercy of the commander in chief.

2^{dly}, Instead of the general words contained in the third clause of the act, by which courts marshal are authorized to inflict corporal punishment, not extending to life, or limb, on any soldier, for *immoralities, misbehaviour* or *neglect of duty*: the *articles* pronounce, That any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with *contempt or disrespect* towards the general or other commander in chief, or shall speak words *tending to his hurt or dishonour*, shall be punished according to the nature of the offence, by the judgment of a court-martial.

3^{dly}, Though the penalty of *mutiny*, which is *death*, is restrained by the letter of the act to the *beginning, exciting, causing, or joining in any mutiny or sedition*, by which the life of the king, the peace of the government, and the safety of the commonwealth may be endangered; and tho' the misprision of treason, according to the fundamental laws of this kingdom is not liable to capital punishment, the *articles* ordain, That any officer or soldier, who being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or who hearing words TENDING to mutiny or sedition, does not, *without delay*, give information thereof to his commanding officer, ought to be reputed *accessary* to the *mutiny*, and to be punished by a court-martial with *death*, or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence.

4^{thly}, The act, after the example of all other *mutiny* acts, (except the addition of a single word) prescribes the following oath to be taken by the triers in every court-martial, *viz.* "You shall well and truly try and determine according to your evidence, *IN* (which is the word added) the matter now before you, between our sovereign lord the king's majesty, and the prisoner to be tried." Not the least mention is made of any other oath, or the necessity of any other oath: no

new oath can be legally framed or imposed on the subject, except by the legislative authority: notwithstanding all these bars and the directions of the act itself, the compilers of the *articles* presumed to add a *supplemental oath*, by which those who administered it, as well as those who framed it, became obnoxious to the laws, and those who took it, were in one sense perjured; for by it, they obliged themselves to administer justice *according* to the act, whereas the taking this oath, and the obligation it contained had *no* relation to the said act, if they were not entirely repugnant to it. Nor is this all, men do not use to commit such trespasses on *forms* for nothing: and when we consider the latter part of this imposition, (which obliges the *taker* not to *divulge* the sentence of the court, until it shall be *approved* by the *general* or *commander in chief*; nor upon any account, or *at any time whatsoever*, to disclose the *vote* or *opinion* of any *particular member* of the *court*) we cannot be unapprised of the purposes it was calculated to answer, nor unalarmed that any class of *British* subjects should be so completely exempted from all the privileges they were born to, under any pretence whatsoever. (See p. 83. C F)

This is a specimen of the licence taken by our *military legislators*, to enlarge their own system, by encroaching on the *laws* and the *constitution*: and it is remarkable, that this they have done, (under an assurance no doubt, of being able either to protect themselves against all clamours, or that the people in their present forlorn condition would not dare to clamour at all,) with so much openness, that they have printed the *act* and the *articles* in the same manual.

It is true, the clause of the act which empowers the — to form and establish the *articles*, and which is itself one of the late *innovations*, does not in so many words direct that the *articles* shall be agreeable to the act: but then as they derive their whole force from parliamentary authority, they cease to be legal as soon as they depart from it: and I cannot believe, that those who framed the *act*, would acknowledge, that they meant any advantage should be drawn from this omission.

Hitherto I have confined my remarks to the *act* and *articles* of last year, which were calculated for a state of *war*: and if it should appear, that those of *this year*, are built on a like plan, it will be obvious to every body, that as far

as the resemblance holds, no conclusion could be drawn against the former, than will not hold with ten times the force against the latter, now we have *peace*.

By the principal enacting clause in the *mutiny-act* of K. Wm's time, the *operations* of it, were in a manner confined to the *field*, and when the troops were in actual service: for short as it is, these words, IN THE ARMY, occur no less than three several times; which would scarce have happened, if it had been thought necessary, to observe the same rigour of discipline, in time of *peace*, and in quarters at home, (where it is supposed the laws are capable of preventing or punishing every enormity,) as in *time of war*.

Now, according to the *draughts* which I have seen, there is no material difference between the *articles* of this year, and those of the last, except in the 5th of the 2d section, concerning *mutiny*, in which the words are suffered to stand as in the *act*: and in the 10th of the 15th, in which there is a very remarkable addition, not at all to the advantage of the *soldier*: for whereas the first *mutiny-bills* provided, that all proceedings in *courts-martial*, should be carried on between the hours of eight in the morning, and one in the afternoon, and the last between eight and three, *such cases as require an immediate example*, are excepted; and what such cases are, is left, we must suppose, to the *commander in chief* to define.

So that all those *severe articles* which make it *death* for a centinel to be found sleeping on his post, or to occasion false alarms in his quarters, &c. &c. and which seem to be without pretence or excuse, except in *time of war*, according to this *draught*, are still to be the rule of duty in *time of peace*.

This is a matter which all from the highest to the lowest are deeply concerned in: for if we must have soldiers, if those soldiers must be slaves, it is impossible that any of us can be long free: that we already behold so many among them not only proud of their yoke, but forward to assist in forcing it on the necks of their brethren, is the worst omen that ever yet threatened this country, and this constitution.

[Another author asks, Whether these soldiers in Q. Anne's war did not contribute to the glory of the nation more, under less rigorous discipline, than of late they have done under severe discipline?]

From the *Old England Journal*, March 11.

On the new Navy Bill.

IT is an extreme weakness to imagine, with the author of *Considerations on the Navy Bill*, that the admiralty would lose any power by this bill, as there is no provision in it, that an officer should not be dismissed for any imputed crime or misbehaviour, 'till after he is try'd and found guilty by a *court-martial*. This bill, instead of taking from, very much adds to the power of the admiralty, and consequently to the ministerial power as the governing principle.—

We have all in remembrance, a time when a certain b——d was not so over-scrupulous in exerting the power of dismissing, so as to need the form of a *court martial*. Have we not seen it exercised, from a wicked spirit of jealousy, even against a favourite of the people, perhaps merely for being so, as his conduct abroad had been in vain scrutinized? And for what? Why, for that unpardonable crime of telling tales out of school, which his honest heart was too pure to contain, and which he had reason to believe was incumbent upon him as an honest Briton to divulge. In short, he did, what few of those who sat in judgment upon him could do, *——he wrote; and was therefore arbitrarily cashiered in the cause of honour and truth, without undergoing a trial before a ministerial collection of cowards, convened into the form of a c——t m——l.

I can't mention a c——t m——l, but the ridiculous proceedings, insolence, and ignorance, of a late one occur to my mind, and fire me with just indignation, as it must every honest Briton, who considers it as he ought, and puts a few questions to himself, such as, Where was it that the guilty was acquitted, and the innocent sacrificed? Whether a m——l claw was not in the case? Where was it that a set of arbitrary fools formed themselves into a stupid b——ch of j——st——ce, and carry'd on the mockery of it so far as to insult the laws of the land, and libel one of the ablest j——dg——s † that ever honour'd the bench, presumptuously voting themselves superior privileges above the controul of the law?

Is it not one of the fundamental principles of our constitution, that an Englishman is to be try'd by his peers? Why then this innovation upon us in a time of peace and tranquillity? Why

* See Vol. xviii. p. 71.

† See Vol. xvi. p. 463, 598.

(*Gent. Mag.* MARCH 1749.)

must our fellow-subjects be dragged before the arbitrary tribunal of a prepossessioned *Decemviri*? Why are they excluded from the ordinary forms of law, and the benefit of a jury? If nothing else is meant but to bring a delinquent to a fair trial, may it not be had in one of our courts of common law, where a jury may be impanelled composed of an equal number of seamen and landmen? This would be pursuing the *curia* habitation, and must infallibly give satisfaction to all parties, as no undue influence or prepossession can prevail either for or against the delinquent.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble ADDRESS of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly beg leave to express our unfeigned joy upon her Royal Highness's safe delivery of a Princess; an event which we consider as an additional strength to the present happy establishment in your Majesty's illustrious family, and as a further security for the enjoyment of our excellent constitution in church and state.

And we beg leave to embrace this opportunity to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your Majesty's unwearied endeavours in procuring to this nation the inestimable blessing of peace; in the advantages of which none are more deeply interested than this your Majesty's antient city, no less eminent for its extensive commerce, than for its loyalty and affection to your Majesty's sacred person and government. Permit us, Sir, to assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our power, endeavour to render your Majesty's reign easy and happy. And it shall be our constant prayer, that your Majesty may long rule over a free and obedient people; and that the blessings we and all your Majesty's subjects enjoy under your mild and auspicious government, may be for ever continued to us and our posterity, by your Majesty and your royal descendants.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious ANSWER.

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address, and for your congratulations on the increase of my family. The satisfaction you shew on the conclusion of the general peace, is very agreeable to me; and you may be assured that I shall always have the greatest attention to the trade and commerce of my subjects, and to the interest and prosperity of my loyal city of London.

M^r URBAN, Winchester, March 10, 1749.

I Hope, the importance of the subject duly consider'd, you will admit the following description of the punishment allotted for OLD MAIDS, by *Minos*, *Rhadamanthus*, and *Æacus*, which thro' some mistake, is omitted in *Virgil*.

SCALIGER, jun.

Locus apud Inferos Virginibus Vetulis Secretus, Sexti Libri Virgilii versui 476 addendus.

NON procul hinc hinc sit, quæ funus addusque superest, hinc,
Connubii exfortes, & læti munere amoris,
Consenuere, agris hic turba senilis oberrat
Arentes inter quercus, herbasque veneno
Pestifero tumidas, nemus & ferale cupressi.
Simia cuique comes, laterique fidelis adhæret
Prompta gradus conferre pares, circum undique
cantus

Exercet Bubo, vocemque in carmina ducit.

Garrulus hos tremula campos circumvolat ala
Psittacus, & vidua confidens arbore, linguam
In lepida exacuit ludibria, spargere voces
Ignotas gaudens alieno ex ore receptas.

Has inter sylvas vitreâ fons limpidus undâ
Defluit, at non qui trepido lenique susurro
Murmuret ad Zephyros, somnoque oblivia curæ
Inducat, sed qui rugas frontemque senilem
Ostendat, turpesque genas, vultûsque ruinas,
Tormenti genus—hinc Diræ, indignatio, & ira
Majori sulco rictus diducit hiantes.

Ut torquent oculorum orbes! ut dente maligno
Liventes rodunt unguis! ridere videtur
Lympha procax, risuque senili illudere turmæ.

Continuò aufugiant pariter, passuque trementi
Abripiunt sese, & speculum sibi quæque requirit
Ritè suum, exsuccos dudum speciosius artus
Quo prius ornarat, florentem imitata puellam,
Indueratque novo nec jam sua membra decore.

Talia nequicquam sibi dum solatia quærunt;
Et recolunt vanos mendaci fronte triumphos,
Has, sibi quam similes! *Furiarum* maxima, nisu
Usque reluctantes retrahit, cogitque videri
Se sibi jam invisas; tum fæmineo ululatu
Lamentantur, & indignantes pectora plangunt
Flaccida certatim, tantum sibi cuique videndo
Displicet os, faciesque ultrix & conscius horror.

Hinc datur *Elysios* etiam prospectus in agros,
Majus Tormentum, ut tumeant livore, nec unquam

Detur adeffe quies, hinc omnes ordine longo
Felices spectant juvenes, comitesque beatis
Agminibus nymphas, lascivo flumina circum
Gaudentes lusu, mollique in gramine ripæ
Cœtu hilari choream ducentes. Personat illic
Auratâ juvenis citharâ, reclinis in umbrâ,
Quam circumfundunt myrteta arrita, canenti
Cui nymphea assidit, risu adblandita protervo,
Dum revocat, sociæque suos inspirat amores;
Dulce canit, vetulæ auditu indolere sorores,
Et visu ægrescunt, averasque lumina torquent
A nemore, & juvenum digitis monstrantur euntes.
Sæpe & deficerent animis, caderentque solutis
Viribus, adstaret gelidæ nisi copia lymphæ,
Quæ, raptim sparso super ora eaduca liquore,
Irrorare novum per torpida membra calorem
Pessit, dum sensus incusso frigore adurit
Ignea potantùm bene notæ pocla *Genevæ*;

Et diros latices nitroque & sulphure tinctos.

Heu nimium misera! quam vellent æthere in
Virginei expertes oneris, fovisse maritum [alt]
In gremio unanimum, legesque iniisse jugales!
Fata vetant & dira Stygis circumfluit unda,
Ne dulces natos, Veneris nec præmia norint.
Desuper horrendas dum, *Sisyphæ*, respicis umbræ
Immenso innitens saxo insudansque labori
Iam minus incusas fatum, leviusque videtur
Versari saxum, tanto majus tormentum
Invidiæ stimuli mentisque inamabilis angor:
Nam recolunt cum vita fuit, cum floruit ætas
Quot petiere proci quondam, quos *improbus* error
Terruit amplexu mistoque superbia fastu.

Non rota, non tanto cruciatu mordicus ales
Afficeret mentem humanam, quanto gravis angor
Invidiæ, priscæque simul mens conscia culpæ.
Quæque suum patitur crimen, cum floruit ætas
Et decore erubuit vultu, ceu vere renato
Purpurei rident flores, hæc conscia formæ
Languidulos juvenes fastu enecat, atque superbæ
Victrices jactat veneres, & fulgur ocelli.
At simul irradians oculorum elanguit ignis
Pigra acies senio nil jam lethale minatur,
Dilapsa in cineres flamma est, juvenesque; protervi
Agnoscent vetulam, mox turpe & inutile pondus
Decedit, moriensque sororibus occubat umbris.

Vultu aliæ informes, verum convivia nautis
Hæ fierent avidis, cum plenâ fortè crumenâ
Littoribus patriis aderant, de gente profecti
Occidua, fessi nigras tractando puellas.
At duri facies abnormis pectoris index,
Spurcitieque animi sædo cum corpore juncta,
Et quæ primitias blandum & conamen amoris
Legitimi renuit, rabies felina, morosas
Elysio excludit, servatque ad tristia fata.

Quis curâ in terris fuerat miscere venenum
Et votis excire Hecaten, quis spargere dictis
Probra malis, eadem sequitur tellure repostas.
Cœtu aliæ inferno diras ad pocla *Genevæ*
Hospitio excipiunt Furias; hic omnibus omnes
Invidiâ tumida spargunt convicia, sicut
In terris solitæ, seu falsa an vera loquuntur.
Immiscet aliis odii lethalia pocla,
Rumoresque serunt varios, sibi nequa fidelem
Adfiscat socium, sed spe lætetur inani.

Et lædunt nimium faciles in amore puellas,
Probro insectantes, quæ libavere vel unam
Nempè voluptatem, & sibi dulcia furta tulere.
Jam tum concilium instituunt, animamque

centem
Proque tribunali stantem, sub imagine falsâ
Exagitant, vitam inquirent, subiguntque fateri
De culpâ nondum compertâ, dein ore severo
Unâ omnes damnare volunt fremituque lacessâ
Scilicet ut niteat virtus integrior ipsis,
Cum rea quæque velit fieri, nec posse videri.
Intuitu *Æneas*, turpes agnoverat umbras,
Et (ne, quam pulchrè nôrat, convicia linguæ
Fæmineæ audiret, cuiquam neve obviis iret,
Teter & inficeret foetentis anhelitus oris)
Horrescens torfit caput, ægrescensque videndo
Retrò gradum flexit formas exosus aniles.

* [*Improbis is used with great propriety and sense truly Virgilian. See p. 118.*]

[As we cannot suppose that the author intended the moral of his poetical description of the state of OLD MAIDS, in the world better men]

merely for those who understand the learned language, we have given it an *English* dress.]

DESCRIPTION of a Place in the infernal Regions allotted to OLD MAIDS ; to follow Verse 476 of Virgil's 6th Æn.

NOT far from hence, an unrelenting crew,
The foes of wedlock, e'en to death, we view ;

A gloomy race, to joyous Love unknown,
Grown old together in the virgin zone :
Where the rank herbage swells with pois'nous
And sapless oaks a barren shade produce, [juice,
Or cypress forms the sad funereal grove,
These dreary ghosts disconsolately rove :
Painful, on each attends, with equal pace,
A try'd companion of the monkey race :
Here the grave owl repeats his solemn songs,
And, pleas'd, the solitary notes prolongs ;
Here chatt'ring parrots flutter on the wing,
Or, perch'd on leafless branches, whet their sting,
The poignant tongue, that wounds with borrow'd spleen,
And prates, self-pleas'd, what uninform'd they
Amid these groves, no clear translucent streams
To zephyr sigh, or lull to pleasing dreams ;
A drear, still lake too faithfully reflects
Age, wrinkles, all a ruin'd front's defects,
Plac'd here to punish ; when the hag surveys
Herself, once theme of long-remember'd praise ;
Tenfold deform'd with rage, her face appears,
And indignation aids the frown of years ;
Pierc'd at the sight, they roll their eyes with pain,
And bite their nails with gnashing teeth in vain ;
E'en now th' insulting waters from within
Mock the writh'd visage with a toothless grin :
With looks averted, from the lake they start,
With trembling steps, and seek the glass of art,
The fav'rite mirror, by long rites their own,
In happier days of sweet delusion known,
When their dry limbs cosmetic arts could grace,
And breathe a youthful freshness on their face ;
When all the ravages of time conceal'd
A form not theirs, with triumph was reveal'd :
But while in vain they wish these lenient wiles,
Of Age's conquests dream, and Cunning's spoils,
Alecto comes, these flatt'ring dreams to break,
And back, reluctant, drags them to the lake,
Compels them here their image to behold,
Their faithful image, ugly, lean and old :
Self-view'd, self-hated, with an hideous yell,
They beat their breasts, and add new pains to hell,
Such madness, looks of rage, and horror raise,
From each to each reflected, as they gaze.

From hence 'tis giv'n to view Elysium's fields,
A keener curse than gloomy *Tartarus* yields ;
This bids pale Envy's scorpion-scurge provoke
Pangs yet unfelt, with never-ceasing stroke.
There they behold an ever-blissful band
Of youths and maids, united hand in hand,
Who tread in wanton dance the flow'ry green,
While am'rous wiles and kisses intervene.

A youth, reclin'd beneath a fragrant bow'r,
Sings, to his golden lyre, Love's gentle pow'r ;
His blooming temples wreaths of myrtle bind,
His fav'rite maid hangs o'er him fondly kind ;
With wanton blandishments she fans desire,
And, from his music, steals congenial fire.

Sweet is the song—the ancient sisters sigh,
And turn from scenes of bliss their sick'ning eye,
The youthful finger pointing marks their flight,
And a short trance relieves their aking sight ;
But soon they feel, recover'd to their woe,
O'er the dead visage the cold water flow,
Their sprinkled limbs from hence new vigour gain,
And sudden chillness wakes the sense to pain,
Their sense who quaff Geneva's liquid flame,
And hell's sulphureous cup, the draught of shame.

How wretched these ! what ardent wishes rise
That all the maid had been an husband's prize !
That, while on earth, to some fond stripling kind,
They'd left this curst virginity behind ;
The Fates forbid—and Styx, tremendous sound !
The dreadful Styx, forever locks them round.—
'Tis past—the bliss that tender mothers own,
And fair *Cytherea*'s gift must ne'er be known.

On this drear spot, which horrid shades embrown,
When thou, O *Sisyphus* ! look'st backward down,
As painful heaving the huge stone's vast weight,
Say, sweating, dost thou still accuse thy fate ?
The stone, now lighter in proportion found,
As more intense the smart of Envy's wound,
As yet more keen the constant pang must prove,
Now to despair of once rejected Love.
For busy mem'ry life's lost bloom renews,
And ev'ry youth that fought their love reviews,
All whom a guilty pride and coy disdain, [vain.
Frown'd from their arms, and doom'd to sigh in
Nor wheels, nor vultures can torment the mind,
Like Envy's rage with conscious guilt combin'd ;
Each her own crime repents with fruitless woe,
And their own punishment their crimes bestow.

When youth's gay season bloom'd with ev'ry grace,
And opening beauty blush'd upon the face,
As various flow'rs adorn the rising year,
When laughing nature glows with joy sincere,
Yon nymph, too vain of conscious beauty grew,
And whom her love cou'd save, her caprice slew ;
Boastful and proud of desolating charms,
And those bright eyes which fatal light'ning arms.
But when that light'ning arms their eye no more,
Now dim'd in age, its dreaded influence o'er,
When the coy swain discerns the matron's air,
The furrow'd forehead and the whitening hair,
Soon the stale nuisance sinks to realms of woe,
And, dying, joins her sister shades below.

There are whose youth no blooming charm can boast,
Yet these the *Tar* indelicate can toast,
When, absent long, on *India*'s distant shore,
Rich he returns, and negros please no more.
But the rude feature, index of the mind,
Foul soul and body in fit union join'd,
The savage fierceness, which repels the suit
Of lawful love, and spurns the *Cyprian* fruit,
Exclude for ever from *Elysian* plains,
And doom to endless penalties and pains.

Those who on earth the baleful mixture brew'd,
Who oft to *Hecate* their vows renew'd,
And spread detraction's whispers, false, and fell,
Pursue the same detested task in hell.

These 'midst the infernal band, new rites begin,
And treat the furies with their fav'rite gin,
Here each on each with envy glares, and all
In mutual calumny, give gall for gall ;

As once on earth, the tale, or false or true,
The mingled cup of dreadful hate they brew,
That none with pleasing confidence may trust,
But all suspect alike the best and worst.

With keen reproach they persecute the shade,
By faithless vows to lawless love betray'd,
Who once, but once, enjoy'd the stol'n delight,
And hid the pleasing theft from vulgar sight.

A council's call'd, a recent ghost they try,
Predoom'd the culprit, tho' her charge a lye,
Her life they canvass, and the wretch constrain,
To own a crime of which no proof they gain;
Prompt to condemn, with spleen and rage they
swell,

And shout the sentence in a gen'ral yell.
Well might less virtue equal triumph win,
Tho' willing, these could ne'er be thought to sin.

Struck with dumb horror at so near a view,
What these foul spectres were *Æneas* knew;
And left, well known and dreaded, he shou'd hear
Loud female clamours thunder at his ear,
Or lest th' infection of a tainted breath
Shou'd meet and blast him with immediate death,
Sickening he turn'd, and with disorder'd pace,
Shunn'd the lean, nauseous, antiquated race.

A S O N G.

WHILE pensive on the lonely plain,
Far from the sight of her I love,
To the clear stream I tell my pain,
And sigh my passion to the grove,
Echo, sweet goddess of the wood,
From all thy cells resound my care,
And, *Thames*, along thy silver flood,
Convey my murmurs to the fair.

Tell her, oh tell the charming maid,
In vain the feather'd warblers sing;
In vain the trees extend their shade,
Or blooming *Flora* paints the spring;
When absent from her dearer charms,
Not all those beauties can invite;
But did she bless her *Damon's* arms,
Ev'n barren deserts would delight.

NARCISSUS.

*To a Gentleman, who desired me to give him
similes to three beautiful young Ladies.*

Friend, hast thou ne'er observ'd the sun,
When he his daily course hath run,
When slowly sinking into rest,
His glories redden all the west?
Thou hast, no doubt—why, then I say,
Thou'st seen the charms of lovely *D—y*.

Again, I ask, did'st never rise
Ere larks have mounted in the skies?
Did'st never mark what charms adorn,
The rising sun on summer's morn?
Enough—my simile is done—
Such are the charms of *H—d—t—n*.

Once more—when *Sol's* refulgent beams
At noon day wanton in the streams,
When not a cloud obstructs the sight,
But fierce he darts a dazzling light;

His glories then alone express
What matchless beauties *S—l—n* bless.

Feb. 22, 1749.

C.

* * On or about the 15th Inst. we received the favour of a Letter, *post paid*, being a sheet of paper with three sides full of writing, in columns, containing Poems on several subjects, particularly *Col. Penruddock's* and his Lady's Letters done into verse, from the Magazine of *Jan*, 1743, which Letter, tho' much valued, is unaccountably mislaid.—If the author will be so good to excuse this accident, and send another copy, not *post paid*, we will endeavour to oblige him with an agreeable return; and if he pleases to add a direction how a letter may come to his hand, he may still remain unknown; though we should have a singular pleasure in being acquainted with so friendly and able a contributor.

A Reduced OFFICER'S Complaint.

Curs'd on the star, dear *Harry*, that be-
tray'd
My choice, from law, divinity, and trade,
To turn a rambling brother of the blade.
Of all professions, sure, the worst is war;
How whimsical our fortunes, how bizarre!
This week we shine in scarlet and in gold,
The next, the sword is pawn'd, the watch is sold;
This day, familiar with my lord, we dine,
The next his grooms our company decline.
Like meteors, rais'd in a tempestuous sky,
A while we glitter, then obscurely die.
Of such disgrace must heroes still complain,
And curse an honourable peace in vain?
I, who so lately pass'd my smiling hours,
In witty converse, and in soft amours;
Who in rich volwey, and champaign cou'd toast
The reigning beauty, and her favours boast,
Must now retire, and languish out my days,
Far from the realms of pleasure, and of praise;
Quit dear *Hyde Park*, for dull provincial air,
And change the playhouse for a country fair;
With sneaking parsons beastly bumpers quaff,
At low conceits, and vile conundrums laugh;
Toast to the church, and that and this divine,
And herd with country squires, a swine with
swine.

Ye gods, such foul disgrace must heroes bear?
Is this of honourable peace their share?
There was a time, oh! yes, there was a time,
Ere poverty made luxury a crime; (known;
Ere broths, with marygolds bestrew'd, were
When soups made way for dainties not our own.
When *French* ragouts were orthodox and good,
And truffles held no heresy in food.
Nor to eat mackrill was adjudg'd high treason,
Tho' gooseberry sauce, as yet, was not in season.
But under — frugal dispensation,
These splendid sins submit to reformation.
Scourg'd by his wand, and humbl'd by his sway,
I've learn'd to suit my diet to my pay.
And, now, even sanctify with solemn face
A heavy dumpling with a formal grace.
In awkward plenty slovenly I dine,
And nappy ale supplies the want of wine.
No nice deserts my tutor'd palate please,
To fill up chinks, a slice of *Suffolk* cheese.

Must

Must *British* heroes thus like *Roman* live ?
 And is this all a glorious peace can give ?
 But, ah ! the hardest part is still behind,
 The fair, too, gentle *Harry*, prove unkind.
 Think then how wretchedly my time must pass,
 For what's this world, my friend, without a lass ?
 Tho' pinch'd by poverty, inglorious state !
 Give me but woman, I'll absolve my fate.
 But, ah ! to those by poverty deprest,
 Not fate itself can give a female guest.
 The sex, no vows of needy love will trust,
 To pamper pride they'll even starve their lust,
 And vain of titles, equipage and show,
 Quit the rough soldier for the tainted beau.
 I, who so oft my forward zeal have show'd,
 And in their service spent my warmest blood,
 Am now reduc'd (hard fate !) for want of pelf,
 To keep the worst of company—myself.
 Are heroes banish'd, by the peace they won,
 To dwell with those whom all combine to shun ?

Mr URBAN,

THE three following poems, though of a different character, were occasioned by the same incident, and having relation to one another, a place is desir'd for them in one Page.

Yours, &c.

I. *Contraste to an Address to WISDOM.*

NOW see my goddess, earthly born,
 With smiling looks, and sparkling eyes,
 And with a bloom that shames the morn
 New risen in the eastern skies !
 Furnish'd from nature's boundless store,
 A nymph of pleasure's laughing train,
 Stranger to all the wise explore,
 She proves all far-sought knowledge vain.
 Untaught as *Venus*, when she found
 Herself first floating on the sea,
 And laughing begg'd the *Tritons* round
 For shame to look some other way.
 And unaccomplish'd all as *Eve*
 In the first morning of her life,
 When *Adam* blush'd, and ask'd her leave
 To take her hand, and call her wife.
 Yet there is something in her face,
 Tho' she's unread in *Plato's* lore,
 Might bring e'en *Plato* to disgrace,
 For leaving precepts taught before.
 And there is magick in her eye,
 Tho' she's unskill'd to conjure down
 The pale moon from th' affrighted sky,
 Would draw *Endymion* from the moon.
 And there are words that she can speak,
 Most easy to be understood,
 More sweet than all the heathen *Greek*
 By *Helen* talkt, when *Paris* woo'd.
 And she has raptures in her pow'r,
 More worth than all the flatt'ring claim
 Of *Learning's* unsubstantial dow'r,
 In present praise, or future fame.

Let me but kiss her soft warm hand,
 And let me whisper in her ear
 What Knowledge would not understand,
 And Wisdom would disdain to hear ;

And let her listen to my tale,
 And let one smiling blush arise,
 Best omen that my vows prevail !
 I'll scorn the scorn of all the wife.

CYMON.

II. *The MODERATOR.*

O guard me, angels ! in the golden mean !

POPE.

BENEATH my wish, the transient joy,
 Which to possess is to destroy ;
 Far from my heart th' unsocial pride
 Of *Wisdom*, scorning all beside :
 The selfish and the sensual bliss
 Of *Learning's* boast, and *Beauty's* kiss,
 Alike I'd shun, and steer between
 Th' extremes, to gain the golden mean.
 Give me a nymph, whose eyes confess
 Her triumph in the pow'r to bless,
 Whose joy survives the fond embrace,
 And lives reflected from her race ;
 At love's soft suit whose beauty glows,
 Whose sense the social duty knows,
 Whose fortitude can well sustain
 Divided cares and gen'rous pain,
 Whose goodness wishes to bestow
 A living boon on earth below,
 And win the glory to have given
 The tribute of a soul to heav'n.
 No sterile pride, no loose desire,
 Is here th' extreme of ice or fire ;
 But social wishes warm the breast,
 In social sighs and looks express'd.
 O ! let my breast with answ'ring heat,
 A breast like this transported meet !
 Whate'er is joyful, good, and great,
 Shall bless and dignify the state,
 Shall consecrate the cup of love.
 Supply'd from sacred springs above.

BELMOUR.

III. *The TELL-TALE.*

WHEN female Bards to *Wisdom* sue,
 'Tis man in *Wisdom's* name they
 And man, to show his duty, [woo ;
 Sues the soft sex, with equal art,
 And when he's as woman in his heart,
 His tongue addresses beauty.
 But when the maid, in this disguise,
 Permits the social wish to rise,
 She, more to hide her aim,
 Calls *Wisdom* PALLAS, not APOLLO,
 And thinks no sly remark can follow
 Bright *Wisdom's* female name.
 In vain, alas ! for well we know
 The laws that nature fixt below,
 To both one wish impart ;
 In man, its object is a wife,
 In woman, still a mate for life,
 However nam'd by art.

RANGER.

Mr URBAN,

MY respect to the memory of that Great Man, who is the subject of the under-written, would not let me be silent on his death. I submit what I have here composed to your judgement, hoping it will not be rejected, merely because you have already given the publick some pieces on this occasion. If you think it worthy a place in your excellent Magazine, and are willing to encourage a Low-Country Muse by inserting it, you will very much oblige Yours, &c. B. SOWDEN.

Rotterdam, March 18, N. S. 1749.

On the DEATH of the Rev. Dr WATTS.

—cui liquidam Pater

Vocem cum citbara dedit.

—cui Pudor, & Justitiæ soror

Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,

Quando ullum invenient parem? HOR.

FROM earth remov'd, in ev'ry virtue warm,
Adieu! bright Seraph in a human form;
Whose noblest lot indulgent heav'n assign'd,
Whate'er could charm or edify mankind.
Whom true poetick talents largely blest'd,
Whose tuneful vein not hoary age suppress'd;
He like some dying Swan, beneath the reeds
Of rivers gliding thro' delightful meads,
In sweetest notes, resign'd his parting breath,
And sunk melodious in th' embrace of Death.

His much-lov'd Muse, Urania, heav'nly maid!
With artless grief bewails her fav'rite, dead.
Her bosom heaving with incessant sighs,
Stream the big sorrows from her melting eyes,
Whose graceful orbs, suffus'd their brilliant pow'r,
Look faint as sun-beams shining thro' a show'r.

No more with harmony divine she sings,
Nor airs celestial warble on her strings.
Her once enchanting lyre relax'd, and broke,
Hangs now neglected on the blasted oak.
While in the gloom of willows, that o'erlook
The sable waters or yon silent brook,
Whose leaden stream ne'er mantles to the wind,
Fix'd in dumb sadness, on her arm reclin'd,
With cheek all wan, and wild dishevel'd hair,
She lies, a breathing statue of despair.

Not causeless anguish this—her darling, Thou,
Illustrious Shade! while resident below.
While green in youth, she prompted thee to raise,
In her exalted numbers, Virtue's praise; *
To strike with matchless skill the vocal lyre,
And kindled in thy breast Pindarick fire. §
Oh lost too early! tho' thy life was long—
Who now shall rise renown'd in Lyric Song;
The harlotries of Vice with verse controul,
And pour instruction on the raptur'd soul?

Nor weeps o'er Watts the Lyric Muse, alone;
Fair Science hears her, and returns the groan.
Beneath yon yew-tree's melancholy shade,
On the cold ground her form divine is laid;
Pensive, and pale, her speaking looks express,
Beyond the force of words, a vast distress;
So the fond mother mourns her infant trust,
Her blooming offspring mingled with the dust,

Well may'st thou weep, Parnassian virgin! well
Lament to think, in Watts what learning fell!
Nurs'd by thy care, and train'd beneath thy wing,
He drank deep draughts of knowledge from thy
spring;

* His Reliquiæ Juveniles. § Horæ Lyricæ.

And when possess'd of an extensive share,
Rejoic'd to lead his fellow mortals there.
He broke the subtle cobwebs of the schools,
Freed the young genius from unmeaning rules,
Led Reason safely thro' th' illusive maze, ||
Where wide from Truth, bewitching Fancy strays.
Small was his stature, but his manly soul
Could grasp the globe, and reach the distant pole;
With ease the vivid planets' course could trace
Thro' their wide orbits in the fields of space. †

But not the graces Science can impart,
Vy'd with his moral excellence of heart:
There unaffected goodness reign'd, and thence
Rush'd the strong tide of warm benevolence.

Easy of access; in the social hour
Censure grew dumb, and Envy ceas'd to lour,
Surpris'd to hear his copious accents flow,
Wife without art, and learn'd without the show.

Say ye his flock, his late peculiar care,
For whom he wrestled oft in fervent pray'r;
What transports ran thro' all your mental frame,
Whene'er he made redeeming love his theme?
When he proclaim'd deliverance from sin,
How eagerly ye drank the musick in;
But when he chang'd the tender scene, and show'd
Th' awaken'd anger of an awful God,
Full in your ear all Sinai's terrors rung,
Flash'd from his eye-balls, thunder'd from his
tongue:

Against himself his conscience rous'd in arms,
The daring sinner trembles at th' alarms.

Just are the tears to such a pastor giv'n,
Who taught, at once, and led the way to heav'n
Whose life enforc'd the rules he urg'd on you,
And was himself the great, good man, he drew.

B. SOWDEN.

|| His Logick. † Geography and Astronomy.

To the Honourable AUTHOR of the MONODY.

O Heav'ns! what melting melody I hear!
What plaintive notes accost my ravish'd ear!
Has pensive Philomel resum'd her strain?
Does nature mourn? or does thy muse complain?
How sadly elegant the moving song!
Correct tho' easy, and tho' sweet yet strong!
Where with Pope's admirable strength unite
All Addison's soft fire and flowing wit.
Hark, while he gives his bursting passion way,
How Hagley's groves return the mournful lay
O alter'd Hagley! how thy joys are fled!
Thy shades resound with nought but Lucy dead;
Bright Lucy dead; nor ev'n the Nine cou'd save
Their darling care from the remorseless grave!
While here thy burthen'd heart wou'd seek relief
The Muse awakens every source of grief;
And, while she thus her secret woe reveals,
O'er all our souls the soft contagion steals!

CYNTHIA.

N. B. The preceding long poems have excluded several other favours, particularly, A Morning Ode; Rules for preaching; To Belinda; To M. N; To Theodore, &c. &c.

To be added (in Layng's Poem) after Ver. 50, p. 88.

How justly Pitt translated, and how well,
For me, let Lowth, or Spence, or Dobson tell;
Who jointly quaff'd the pure Wintonian springs
In the same grove by Phœbus taught to sing.

Historical Chronicle, March 1749.

WEDNESDAY I.



BEING *St David's* day was observed at court as a high festival, the king and royal family wore crosses, and the knights of the 3 orders their respective collars.—The collection by the society of antient Britons for their charity children at *Christ-church* where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr *Delagard*, amounted to 38*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*—The collection at the dissenters meeting-house in the *Old Jewry*, where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr *Chandler*, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of dissenting ministers, amounted to 307*l.*

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, March 4.

BY letters from Rear Adm. Boscawen, dated at Fort *St David*, October 17, 1748. we have the following account, viz.

On May 8, the Rear Adm. sailed from the cape of *Good Hope*, with his majesty's Squadron under his command, and six ships of the *Dutch East-India* company; and, after a fatiguing passage, occasioned by a series of contrary winds, very unusual at that season, on June 23, at day-break, they made the island of *Mauritius*, having parted from three of the *Dutch* ships in the bad weather in their passage. Upon sight of the land, the Adm. consulted with his captains about the most proper passage for the ships to take, in going in; and it being determin'd to run between *Long Island* and the *Gunnerys Coin*, the men of war to lead in line of battle, and the *India* ships to follow them, orders were given accordingly, and the greatest part of the fleet anchored the same night in a place called *Turtle Bay*, between the river of that name and *Tomb River*, about two leagues to the eastward of the harbour, and the rest got in the next day, having been fired at in their passage from two fascine batteries of about 6 guns each, but without receiving any damage.

At day-light the enemy began to fire from two other fascine batteries they had raised on each side of the entrance of the two aforesaid rivers, and they were perceived to be hard at work in the wood fronting where the Squadron lay, in throwing up intrenchments and raising other batteries, and several large ships were seen in the harbour.

Hereupon the *Pembroke*, which was nearest in, was ordered to fire and disturb them at their work, and the *Swallow* sloop was sent with Capt. *Lloyd* of the *Eltham*, the two principal engineers, and an artillery officer, to run along the shore and reconnoitre the coast, in order to discover what place would be most convenient for landing the troops; who, on their return, reported, that the enemy had fired on them in their passage from eight different batteries, as well as from the forts at the entrance of the harbour; that a large ship of two tier of guns lay with her broadside across the mouth of the

harbour; that there were 13 other ships in the harbour (several of them large ones) fitted or fitted for the sea; and that they thought it impracticable to land any where to the eastward of the harbour, on account of the thickness of the woods, which came down close to the water-side; it was therefore judged most feasible to attempt to land beyond the great river to the W. of the town. So soon as it was dark, the masters of the six line of battle ships were ordered to go in the barges, and sound all along the shore to try the depths of water, and see particularly whether it was practicable to land at the place proposed; but they, on their return, having declared that there was a reef of rocks running all along about 20 yards from the shore, which made it impossible for boats to land, except at the river's mouth, right against where the fleet lay, and at the harbour, where the channel was not above 100 fathoms wide, and very difficult to get in, as the wind blows always right out; this determined the Admiral to call a council of war, composed of principal sea and land officers, to lay before them these reports, and his instructions, so far as they related to the attack of *Mauritius*, and to consult with them what was best to be done. It was agreed, as they were unacquainted with the strength of the enemy on the island, to send three ten-oar boats, under the command of Major *Cuming*, to endeavour to surprize and get a prisoner from the shore; which was accordingly attempted, but in vain; and the council being met again next morning, and it appearing to them, that the reduction of the Island of *Mauritius*, was not the principal design of the expedition, and as there was such a strength of ships in the harbour, and the preparations which the enemy had made all along the coast, made it certain that the attack must be attended with considerable loss; they were of opinion, that upon these considerations no attempt should be made at this place, but that the Squadron should proceed with the utmost expedition to the coast of *Coromandel*, so as to begin the operations there before the Monsoons shift.

It was 2 days before the fleet could leave this island, several of them being so short of bread, firewood, and water, as to make it necessary to take from one to give to another; and just as they were under sail, one of the *Dutch* ships that had parted company joined them, but the other two were not heard of. When the fleet was under sail, the *Dutch* ships took their leave, and stretched away towards the South, and the Admiral being desirous, in pursuance of the resolution of the council of war, to make the shortest cut possible to the coast of *Coromandel*, passed thro' the Islands and Sands, to the Northward of *Mauritius*, and on July 29, the whole Squadron arrived safe at Fort *St David*.

It being determined at Fort *St David* to undertake the siege of *Pondicherry*, they immediately set about landing the necessary stores and troops from the ships, and formed a camp about a mile from the fort, all the people continuing very healthy, as they had done the

whole

whole voyage, which the Admiral thinks owing to the air-pipes, which he esteems of infinite service. And the marines serving in the Squadron of Rear Adm. *Griffin*, now at Fort *St David*, being joined to those of Mr *Boscawen*, a very good battalion was formed of 700 men.

On *August 1*, the *Exeter* was sent to anchor off of *Pondicherry*, and two days after, the *Chichester*, *Pembroke*, and *Swallow* sloop, to join her; and Capt. *Pawlet*, of the *Exeter*, was directed to take the soundings all about, and see how nigh the ships could come to the town, upon occasion, and cut off all communication upon that side.

Every thing being prepared, the army began to march on *August 8*, with whom Mr *Boscawen* went himself, and left the management afloat to Capt. *Lisle* of the *Vigilant*, with orders to anchor with the whole Squadron 2 miles to the Southward of the town, and remain there till farther orders.

The army continued their march on the 9th and 10th without any appearance of an enemy, but the 11th they made a shew of about 300 foot and some horse, at an intrenchment they had thrown up, which they abandoned at the approach of our people. This post was situated by a small river, and very defensible; and about a mile from it, on the other side of the water, was the Fort of *Aria Coupan*, on the side of a river from whence it takes its name.

Here the Admiral having learned by a deserter, that the garrison of the Fort of *Aria Coupan* consisted only of 100 men, white and blacks, resolved to make an attempt next morning with the grenadiers and piquets to gain a lodgment in the village contiguous to it, and there raise a bomb battery, as the fellow said they greatly feared a bombardment, their magazine not being bomb proof; and herein they would have succeeded, as they soon got possession of the village, had not the blacks who were employed in carrying up the intrenching tools, on a shot coming among them, all run away. And now, as the enemy flanked them from two batteries they had raised on the other side of the *Arian Coupan* river, it was thought adviseable to retire towards the sea, to open the communication with the ships, to get on shore cannon and proper materials for raising batteries to destroy those of the enemy above-mention'd, and carry on approaches against the fort in form, which they now found to be regularly defended with a berme, ditch, draw-bridge, and covered-way. In the attack of the village they had one lieutenant kill'd, and four officers wounded, amongst them was Major *Goodyer*, the commanding officer of the artillery, by a cannon ball in his leg; the loss of this officer was the greatest they could have sustained, as he was a very able one, and would have carried on their approaches in a quite different manner to what the engineers did. The detachment lay on their arms all night, and the next morning the whole army marched to join them; and in the afternoon 1100 seamen, whom the Admiral had caused to be disciplined on board, and exercised in platoons under the

command of Capt. *Lloyd*, were landed, who mounted guard, and did all other duties with the regular troops.

Having landed 4 twelve and 4 eighteen-pounders on the 16th at night, they began to work on a battery of 4 guns, which was compleated and opened next morning; but being placed by the engineers quite differently from what was intended, it was of no manner of use, for there was a cluster of trees between our battery and that of the enemy, so that an angle only of the latter could be seen.

The next morning a battery built by the artillery officers was opened with great success, which the enemy, with a troop of 60 *European* horse, supported by as many foot, and some sea boys, made a most hazardous attempt to destroy, but without success; for tho' our advanced guard in the trench adjoining to the battery at first gave way, they soon rallied and repulsed the enemy with great loss, the commanding officer of the horse being taken.

Soon after the enemy's battery blew up, and destroyed (as we were afterwards informed) upwards of 100 men, upon which some royals were immediately got into the village, and they began immediately to bombard the fort, which about 2 o'clock in the afternoon blew up likewise. Our people marched directly and took possession of it, but found that the garrison were withdrawn with great haste, having left their cloaths and every thing behind them.

On the 20th the Admiral removed his camp to *Aria Coupan*, and from that day to the 25th, the people were employ'd in repairing the fort, which being compleated, they crossed the River of *Aria Coupan*, and the same evening got possession of a strong post in the bound hedge of *Pondicherry*, about a mile from the walls; the enemy having, to his surprize, abandoned it on his advancing, tho' it was very capable of defence by a small number of men, and so situated, as to have cost a great many in the attack, had it been disputed.

This post being to the North West of the town, the Admiral ordered the ships down to the Northward of it, and on the 28th opened a communication that way, and began to land trenching tools and other necessaries, in order to break ground before the place, ordering the engineers to reconnoitre, and to lay plans before him for carrying on the attack; and one of them producing a plan which seemed feasible, he was ordered to set about it immediately, and they broke ground accordingly on the 30th at night.

On *September 1*, the enemy made a sally upon their intrenchments with 500 Whites, and 6 or 800 Blacks, but were repulsed by the advanced guard of 100 men, with considerable loss; M. *Paradis*, their chief engineer and director of all their military affairs, being mortally wounded, three or four other of their best officers killed, and about 100 men killed or wounded.

The engineers continued working every night without much progress, and the batteries were not compleated till *Sept. 25*, when they began to play. They consisted of one of 8 guns,

viz. six of 24, and two 18 pounders; one of 4 guns, two 24 and two 18 pounders; one bomb battery of 5 large mortars, and 15 royals, and another of 15 cohorns.

The enemy, on their part, were not idle, having in the mean time raised 3 fascine batteries to play upon the trenches, which annoyed them very much, and put them to the necessity of making 2 batteries, one of 3 the other of 2 guns, to play against them, 'till the grand batteries were finished, and these 2 batteries were likewise built by the artillery officers, who undertook it voluntarily, that the engineers might not be diverted from the main point.*

Upon the first breaking ground, the Admiral directed Capt. *Lisle* to order the bomb-ketch in, and to bombard the citadel night and day, which she continued to do; but in very few days the enemy began to bombard her, and had got her length so exactly, that one shell staved her boat a-stern, and another threw the water in upon her decks, so that she was obliged always to leave off in the day-time.

The season being now far advanced, and the enemy having formed an inundation in the front of the works, so as to render it impossible to carry them on any farther, the Admiral found, there was nothing left to do, but to endeavour to annoy them as much as possible, and thereby reduce them to a necessity of surrendering: and with this view he ordered Capt. *Lisle* to extend the men of war before the town in line of battle, and warp in, and begin to cannonade the town the morning after the batteries were opened, which he did. The enemy at first returned it very briskly, but soon after slackened, and afterwards continued quiet towards the sea, tho' they plied the batteries warmly on the land side.

In this cannonading, the ships expended a considerable quantity of ammunition; and the Admiral finding it did not answer his end, he ordered Capt. *Lisle* to haul off in the night out of gun-shot, and to remain in a line as before, in order to be ready to haul in again, which he attempted to do; but the wind having come in from the sea in the night, prevented his getting far enough off, and the enemy began cannonading and bombarding them in the morning, but without doing much damage, except killing one man on board the *Vigilant*, and Capt. *Adams* of the *Harwich*, whose thigh was carried away by a cannon ball, and whose death was much regretted, he being a very good officer.

Our batteries continued firing, and beat down great part of the defence where the attack was intended, but as they could not carry on the approaches, by reason of the inundation aforementioned, nor were the men sufficient to begin a new attack, or carry on the siege, the Admiral had only to endeavour to

* In the Daily Advertiser of the 16th, it is observed, that the Royal Reg. of Artillery, and the Engineers, have no connection together; and that the former received Admiral Boscawen's thanks for their good services and gallant behaviour.

make a breach in the curtain, at the distance he then was; which being found impracticable, the enemy having opened a masked battery of 6 guns in the very curtain they then were attempting to make a breach in, and begun to open another in the curtain adjoining, so that their fire became much superior to ours, nine of our guns being disabled; the Admiral hereupon called a council of war on September 30, where the state of affairs being taken into consideration, and it appearing, that the strength of the army was reduced above 700 men, since taking the field, and daily lessening by sickness, occasioned by their fatigue; that the ships of war could be of no service against the enemy's works, having cannonaded a whole day without apparent effect; that the monsoons and rainy season were daily expected, which would not only oblige them to raise the siege with the loss of the artillery and stores, but in all probability render the rivers impassable, destroy the roads, and cut off the retreat of the army to Fort St. David, besides the risk of the ships being driven off the coasts: for these reasons it was unanimously resolved to embark the stores and cannon, and raise the siege.

From October 1, to the 4th they were employed in getting off their things from the shore; on the 5th they set fire to the batteries, and re embarked the sailors; and the 6th in the morning the army began to march for Fort St. David, and having demolished the Fort of *Aria Coupán* in their way, they arrived the next evening at Fort St. David.

The several little rivers the army had to pass the last day, were so swelled, and the roads so full of water from the heavy rains that fell the night before, as to make it evident they had moved but just in time, as another such a shower would have rendered them impassable in many places.

The garrison of Pondicherry, by the best accounts the Admiral could procure, consisted of 1800 or 2000 Europeans, and nigh 3000 Blacks; and his whole strength, when he marched from Fort St. David, (exclusive of 120 Dutch, lent from their settlements, and 2000 Blacks) consisted of 3690 soldiers, 148 artillery people, and 1097 seamen; out of which we lost, during the siege, 757 soldiers, 43 artillery men, and 265 seamen.

As to the Blacks, tho' they were so numerous, they were of no other use than to lie on the skirts of the camp, to prevent our being surprised or harassed by the Blacks of the enemy; for they never would maintain any post they were put in, without the Europeans being continually sent to support them. The enemy are said to have lost 500 Europeans in the course of the siege.

Rear Adm. *Griffin*, in his letters of August 15, at Fort St. David, writes, that he was then going to Trincomale with the ships under his command, to clean and refit. that he should remain there till the beginning of January, then to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and remain there till April 15, for other ships of his Squadron to join him, and then proposed to sail for England.

SATURDAY 4.

At *Winchester* assizes was condemn'd, (besides one for horse-stealing, and another for robbing a house) *Robert Faircloth* for murdering *Richard Dunn* five years ago; *John Smith*, an accomplice, on whose evidence he was convicted, is to remain in goal till the arrival of *Sap Loveday*, whom he likewise accused with being concern'd in the same fact, from the *West Indies*. *Elizabeth Paine* and *Carter's* wife (See p. 28.) were indicted as accessaries in the murder of *Galley* and *Chater*, but two of the principals recited in the indictment, not being then convicted, after many learn'd arguments of counsel on both sides, their trial was put off, and they remanded back to prison. *Jackson's* wife was discharged without any prosecution; and the two sons of *Elizabeth Paine*, being accused of a misdemeanor, were order'd to continue in goal till next assizes.

WEDNESDAY 8.

Above 400 persons deliver'd in their names at the plantation office at *Whitehall*, to go to *Nova Scotia*, (See p. 112.) Above 50 transports were contracted for by the government, and order'd to be victualled with all expedition.

Several hawkers, printers, and publishers were taken up by messengers for printing and publishing a libel, called *A Dialogue between Francis Jones, &c.*

THURSDAY 9.

The H. of Peers order'd an address to the king, and a congratulatory address to their royal highnesses the prince and prfs of *Wales*, on the birth of a princess; and the Commons did the like.

Was a great meeting of the merchants at the Crown Tavern, the city representatives present, and the Ld Mayor in the chair, to concert a plan for erecting a pier at *Ramsgate*, and agreed to pursue the plan now before the Parl. (See p. 103)

FRIDAY 10.

At *Rochester* assizes were condemn'd *Wm Parsons*, Esq; for forging a note; *Tho. Totter*, a smuggler, for horse-stealing; *Wm Triggs*, *Ja. Bartlett*, and *Steph. Diprose*, smugglers, for burglaries and robberies in dwelling-houses; and three for the highway. *Wm Parsons* was reprieved for transportation during life.

MONDAY 13.

The Ld Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen addressed his Majesty on the birth of the young princess, and received a most gracious answer.

The Lds Commissioners of appeals in prize causes, determin'd a cause depending between the commanders of the

squadron under the late Adm. *Balchen*, appellants; and the owners of the prince *Charles* privateer of *Bristol*, respondents, in favour of the latter.

TUESDAY 14.

A The Commissioners of the navy contracted for 50 transports to carry two regiments to *Gibraltar*, and bring the garrison to *England*.

THURSDAY 16.

At the assizes for *Suffex*, at *E. Grinstead*, were condemn'd, *John Mills*, for the murder of *Richard Hawkins*, Jan. 28, 1748 (See p. 43) *Henry Sheerman*, otherwise *Little Harry*, for the murder of *Galley* (See p. 42) *Lawrence* and *Thomas Kemp* (the last had broke out of Newgate) brothers, for going disguised, arm'd with fire-arms and cutlasses, and forcibly entering the dwelling-house of Mr *Haverston*, and stealing 35 l. and goods to a great value; and *Robert Fuller* and *John Browne*, for highway robbing; all fix outlaw'd smugglers. —Were condemn'd also *Hugh Mac Culloch*, a soldier, for the murder of *Richard Hall*, at the Cliff near *Lewis*; one for horse-stealing, and one for sheep-stealing; these two last reprieved. *Mills* was hung in chains on *Slindon Common*, and *Sheerman* at *Rake*. —*Thomas Lillywhite* and *Robert Fogdon*, two smugglers, charged with breaking up the king's warehouse at *Pool*, were order'd to remain till remov'd by Habeas Corpus to be try'd. —The evidence against *John Mills* was *Thomas Winter*, an active accomplice, brought from Newgate; it appear'd that they murder'd *Hawkins* only because they suspected he had stolen 50 lb. of tea from them, for which they cruelly whipped him, and kicked him over the head, and all parts of his body, in a back parlour at the *Dog and Partridge* on *Slindon Common*, a house kept by *John Reynolds*, who was try'd with *Mills* for the murder, and acquitted, as he was not in the parlour; but is to be try'd, together with his wife, at the next assizes, for a misdemeanor in concealing it.

F The great mischiefs done of late by the smugglers is in part to be accounted for by the decline of their business. The profits of smuggling, a few years ago, were so considerable, occasioned by the high duties, that the very hirelings had such extravagant gain, as was sufficient to corrupt the most industrious labourer from his honest employment, each man being allow'd half a guinea each journey, and a dollop of tea weighing 13 lb. besides having a horse found them, and their expences borne. As they generally run two cargoes a-week, their gains bore no proportion to the price of common labour; but of late that trade has taken a different turn, and the dealers in it are reduced to the greatest extremities.

H At a general court of the bank of *England*, a dividend was agreed to of 2 1/2 half per Cent. for interest and profits for the half year, ending at Lady Day next; the warrants to be deliver'd Apr. 27 next.

FRIDAY 17.

Being *St Patrick's* day, was observed at court as a high festival.

Were

Were executed at Tyburn, *Benjamin Watts*, for smuggling; *Tho. Holly*, for the highway; and *John Burk*, for a street robbery, condemn'd the 27th *Ult.* *John Raven*, for stealing a silver quart mug, and *Nicholas Mooney*, for a street robbery, then condemn'd, were repriev'd

SATURDAY 18.

Was issued a proclamation for a general thanksgiving, on *Tuesday*, *April* 25.

Ended the assizes at *Kingston*, when were condemn'd, *Rich.* Coleman*, for the shocking murder of *Sarah Green*, in company with two others not taken: *Tho. Walker*, and *Arthur Gibbons*, for assaulting and robbing *Henry Allison* in a boat on the *Thames*; *Thomas Pattin*, their associate, to be transported, and 3 for a highway robbery, one of them afterwards reprieved.

* He, with two others, brewer's servants, meeting with *Sarah Green*, in *Aug.* last, two of them threw her down, while the third thrust his hand up her body almost to her heart, which was repeated by the others, and put her to such exquisite torture, that she begg'd them to stab her. They left her on the ground almost stript, dirty and bloody.—She crawled home, and on *Aug.* 4, was convey'd to *St Thomas's Hospital*, where the lacerated parts mortifying, she dy'd *Sept.* 2.

At *Kingston* assizes was try'd a cause between an eminent farmer near *Guildford*, plaintiff, and a young gentleman defendant, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife; it appearing that the plaintiff and his maid had both caught the defendant in bed with the woman, on which the defendant, to hush the matter, gave the plaintiff a note of hand of 100*l.* the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for that sum.—*Wm Saunders* was try'd for setting his house on fire in *Blackman-street* (See p. 43.) and acquitted.—The cause of his being suspected was sending his goods and his family out of the house, the day before the fire happened, and his having made a considerable intur-
E
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TUESDAY 21.

The court of common council went in procession to *St James's*, to address his majesty on the late peace, and the birth of a young prince, and were most graciously received. (See p. 129.)—Mr Deputy *Daye*, in his motion for this Address, propos'd to congratulate his Majesty on his safe arrival, the increase of the royal family, and his great care in restoring peace:—But the first part of the motion being waved, as a little out of season, an address on the other heads was unanimously agreed to.

WEDNESDAY 22.

The King went to the house of peers,

and passed the act to punish mutiny and desertion,† and for the better payment of the army in their quarters.—A bill to enable *Charles Fitzrry*, Esq; and *Frances*, his wife, and the issue of her body, to use the additional surname, and bear the arms of *Scudamore*.—A bill to enable *Joseph Foster*, Esq; and his issue, to use the surname of *Barham*, pursuant to the will of *Henry Barham*, Esq; dec. and several other private bills.

† This occasioned some struggles (See p. 128) in both houses; but the opposition not prevailing, they got leave to bring in a bill for limiting the respective times, beyond which no non-commission officer or soldier now, or who may be hereafter in his Majesty's land service, shall be compelled to continue in it; and Mr *T. Pitt*, Sir *Fr. D—d*, and Mr *Sy—m* brought it in.

SATURDAY 25.

Commenced the prohibition of cambricks and *French* lawns, under the penalty of 5*l.* to the informer.

FRIDAY 31.

The *S. Sea* company have presented a memorial to the court of *Madrid*, renewing their claim of 1,300,000*l.* and and to be admitted to the benefit granted them by the 16th article of the definitive treaty. [See Vol. XVIII. p. 496.]

On the 24th *Ult.* several of the privy council, and of the judges, first met at the Cockpit, *Whitehall*, as lords commissioners of appeals in causes of prizes, by virtue of a commission dated *July* 11, 1748, and since authenticated and declared legal by act of parliament. [See p. 89 G]; they sit every *Thursday*.

Wm Yorke, the boy murderer [See Vol. XVIII. p. 235] condemn'd last summer assizes, but repriev'd from time to time to this Lent assizes, is respited for three months longer.

Dr *Noel broxbolme*, lately dec. left 500*l.* for the benefit of the king's scholars in *Westminster-school*, where he was educated.

The *W. India* merchants are not a little alarmed at the *French* beginning to settle *Tabago*, where they have raised several batteries, one of 12 cannon. This island is one of the *Caribbees*, 32 miles long, and 12 broad, very fertile, and capable of producing sugar, and all other commodities of the growth of the *Leeward Islands*; and was formerly planted by the *English*, who were expelled by the savages on the adjacent continent.

Col. *Yorke*, the *British* resident at *Paris*, has made representations to the court of *France* on this affair, but without effect; the king having given the island as a reward to *Michael Saxe*, &c a large quantity of cannon to fortify it.

The gentlemen who oppose the new navy laws, got once the majority, *viz.* 43 to 38; but, on a motion to put it off for two months, were out-voted, *viz.* 52 to their 43; 12 gentlemen on the other side seasonably arriving.

At the church of *St Eustace* at *Paris*, 12 children attending catechism were seized with convulsions, and being carry'd off, two of them died in great agonies; the Curate also was seiz'd so violently, that he was obliged to be blooded five times successively. The disorder is imputed to a pestilential * vapor from some putrify'd bodies in a vault under the church, that was open'd in order for their removal to another place.

* A curious book against burying in churches was lately publish'd in *French*, and about the year 1721, one in *English*, of which we shall take some notice.

All the Northern Powers, *Denmark* not excepted, are busied in armaments, and preparations for war, with the sole view, as they profess, of keeping the peace; his *Prussian* majesty, in particular, who gave the fatal turn to the late war, and now by his numerous armies seems to give most jealousy, has endeavoured to make his neighbours easy by a public declaration of his pacific inclinations and intentions.

Translation of a Letter, from the Dey of Tripoli to the States-General of the United Provinces.

TO the Glorious and Great Princes who follow the name of *Jesus*, the most distinguished and most puissant Lords who honour the Religion of the *Messiah* and adorn the *Christian* community, the high regents of the *Low-Countries*, our most dear, much-esteemed, and true good friends, we send this greeting, wishing you all imaginable health and prosperity, and praying the most high God to conduct you in the *paths of truth and virtue*.

We shall be very glad to hear of the welfare of your high regency. As to the state of our's, it is, God be praised, as well as can be wished.

Your cordial letter gave us much pleasure; and the more, as sixteen entire years had elapsed since any envoy or friendly letter had been received by us from you, or any person or letter sent either by our late dear father, (to whom God has been merciful) or we who succeed him, from us to you.

For these reasons, I now send you one of our faithful men and confidants, who is Lord of Divan, named *Hadsn-Ali-Effendi*, on whom we confer the honourable title of ambassador, to cultivate peace and friendship. On his arrival he will sufficiently inform you of our good-will and intentions, and we trust that you will receive the said ambassador with respect and esteem, and agree with him on the most favourable means for re-establishing things upon their former footing.

By the above-named ambassador we have sent some small presents, which we hope will be agreeable to you. In case any thing more is needful on our part, and but just intimated to us, we shall be ready to comply immediately with the desires of our friends; as we flatter ourselves with the hopes of preserving a share in your remembrance, and of being honoured with your good inclinations and esteem.

Wrote in the month of *Ramad Kais*, in the year of *Mohomed* 1008.

ABD MAHAMED, Bassa.

WHEREAS a course of advertisements have been inserted in the *Daily Advertiser* for the cure of the *Glanders* in horses, *no Cure no Pay*, and several have been cured accordingly which have been put under the care of the proprietor of the remedy: This has occasioned an application from distant parts of the country, where attendance cannot possibly be given, for the purchase of the remedy in proper doses; but this could not be complied with, lest it should give rise to counterfeits that would bring the remedy into discredit. The next alternative proposed by several was, to purchase the secret for their own use: This is not so agreeable to the proprietor as a more general discovery, which he is willing to make if a sufficient sum shall be raised by way of subscription.

It is proposed therefore that each subscriber shall pay a Guinea, for which he is to have a proper receipt; and as soon as a sufficient number shall have subscribed, upon producing his receipt, printed instructions sealed with the proprietor's coat of arms, and attested on his oath as his method of cure, will be deliver'd; and if the subscription is not filled before *Midsummer* next, the said receipt shall be exchanged for the subscription money.

Subscriptions are taken in by *E. Cave* at *St John's Gate, London*; and by such gentlemen in the country as the proprietor shall nominate in the News papers.

For the satisfaction of any person in town that inclines to subscribe, they may apply to Mr *Cave* at *St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell*; to Mr *Wm Walton*, Coal Merchant at *Battle-bridge* in *Tooley street, Southwark*; to Mr *Jones* at the *Green Dragon* opposite *White Chapel Church*. Those who live in the country may have recourse to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for *September* and *December* 1748, where is a testimonial on oath of a great cure.

That the number of subscribers may be more expeditiously collected, every subscriber is desired to send an account of his name and address, and to whom he has paid his money, to Mr *Cave* at *St-John's Gate, London*.

A LIST

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

- ARCH 3. Countess of Kildare, delivered of a son.
5. Lady Caroline Peachy, daughter of late of Deloraine, — of a son.
- of Matthew Ridley, Esq; member for Newcastle, — of a son.
6. Countess of Carlisle, — of a son.
8. Her R. H. the Princess of Wales, — a princess.
16. Wife of Lilly Smith Anson in Queen-street, — of a son.
19. Marchioness of Tweedale, — of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

- Feb. 28. Francis Armstrong, Esq; marry'd to Miss Evans of St Margaret, Westminster.
- MARCH 2. Rich. Tuck, Esq; late high sheriff of Wilts, — to Miss Sarah Sophia Masters, with 10,000 l.
4. Commodore Matthew Michell, member for Westbury, — to Miss Fanny Ashfordby of Norfolk-street, 20,000 l.
- Wm Atkins of Tooting, Surrey, Esq; — to widow Winch of Croyden, 6000 l.
9. John Griffin Whitwell, Esq; — to a daughter of Baron Schutz.
- Geo. Hickman of Islington, Esq; — to Miss Nancy Taylor of the same, 5000 l.
- Mr Wm Fryar of Hatton Garden, — to Miss Jenny Prosser of Leeds, Yorkshire, 14000 l. and 200 l. per Ann.
16. Richard Lockwood of Albemarle-street, Esq; — to Miss Vernon, sister to George Venables Vernon of Sidbury, Staffordshire, Esq;
- Mr John Weedon, attorney of Clifford's Inn, — to Miss Molly Amias of Bloomsbury-square, 7000 l.
21. Baily Heath, Esq; — to Miss Chivers of St Andrew, Holbourn.
28. Peter Burrel, son to Peter Burrel, Esq; member for Haslemere, — to Miss Lewis of Hackney.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

- Apt. Bracey of the fort St George India-man, in the E. Indies.
- Nathaniel Whitwell, Esq; many years resident for the East India company in Persia.
- Feb. 25. Hon. Ld Lifford; a nobleman of French extraction; he left to the parishes of St James's, and St George, Hanover-square, each 1000 l. to the hospitals of St George, Hyde Park Corner, the Foundling's, and Bath, each 500 l. and to the French refugees, 500 l.
26. John Heath, Esq; Capt. in Powlett's marines, and chief of the brigade of engineers.
27. Peter de la Motte, J. of P. for Middlesex. Late Ld Visc. St John, in France.
- MARCH. Edw. Hales of Lincoln, Esq;
6. Mr Thompson, a cashier of the Bank.
7. Lady of Sir John Turner, Bart.
- Lady of Sir Charles Peyton, Bart.
14. Clement Tudway of Lincoln, Esq;
16. Sir Joseph Ackworth, surveyor of the navy near 34 years.

Hezekiah Walker, Esq; plumber to the office of ordnance, and to the city of London.

Fra. Arundel of Northamptonshire, Esq;

Wm Persehouse of Reynold's Hall, Staffordshire, Esq;

18. Dr Gardener, suddenly, as returning in his chair from visiting a patient.

Sir Matthew Decker, Bart, born at Amsterdam, 1679, came into England in 1700, and created a Baronet in 1716; he left 60,000 l. to his only child, lady of Ld Visc. Fitzwilliams. As he acquired his fortune, not only unapproach'd, but unsuspected, he enjoyed it unenvied. He enjoys it still, for he shared it with the poor. He conscientiously, and therefore unaffectedly, discharged all Christian, civil and social duties; a remarkable evenness of temper, and an uninterrupted tranquillity of mind, were at once the proofs and rewards of such conscious virtue. Indefatigable in all the offices of friendship, he advised with sincerity, admonish'd with freedom, and acted with zeal. His domestick life was an undisturbed series of domestick comforts. By an orderly and well understood hospitality, the great, who frequented his house were properly received, and the poor, who crowded it, were abundantly supplied.

19. John Ward of the Inner Temple, Esq;

20. John Peck, Esq; J. of P. for Middlesex; he left most of his fortune to Sir Robert Ladbroke, who marry'd his niece, and 200 l. to the five hospitals of London, of which he was a governor.

Nat. Payler of Nun Mountain, Yorkshire, Esq;

Lady Suasso, mother of late Baron Suasso, immensely rich.

23. Tho. Brian, Esq; a commissioner of the Irish revenue.

Wm Young, Esq; a receiver of taxes.

28. Sir Edw. Bellamy, Kt, and alderman of London, and father of the city, a director of the bank, and a governor of the several hospitals.

Jn Salter, Esq; at Weybridge, Surrey, ag. 89.

Lady of Sir Philip Meadows, Knt.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to Mar. 14. appoint the Right Hon. Wm Anne, Earl of Albemarle, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary to the most Christian king.

— Joseph Yorke, Esq; secretary to the embassy.

— Humphry Bland, Esq; Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, to be governor of the town and garrison of Gibraltar, in room of Lieut. Gen. Hargrave.

— George Burgis, Esq; secretary to the governor and commander in chief at Gibraltar.

— Edw. Younge, John Bromfield, Henry Kelsall, Joseph Richardson, and Christopher Rigby, Esqrs, together with Rich. Frankland, Esq; in room of Roger Talbot, Esq; to be his majesty's commissioners for taxes.

25. — John Ponsonby, Wm Bristow, Hen. Cavendish, Fred. Frankland, and John Bourk, Esqrs, commissioners of the revenues of excise in Ireland, and the said gentlemen, together with

with *Rob. Trevor*, and *Wm Champneys*, Esqrs, ———chief commissioners and governors of and for all other revenues in the said kingdom.

Commodore Mofyn, ———comptroller of the navy. (*Rich. Haddock* resigned, with a pension.)

From other Papers.

SIR *Edw. Hawke*, appointed to command the squadron destin'd to convoy the transports to *Nova Scotia*.

Col. Cornwallis, ———commander of the forces going there, And,

Love, Esq; ———agent for that colony.

Joshua Gremer, ———Capt. in *Barrel's* Reg.

Col. Belford, ———Lieut. Col. of the train of artillery. (*Col. Patterson* resigned.)

Tho. Stapleton, ———Lieut. in *Herbert's* foot.

Starkey Gray, ———Capt. in *Cholmondeley's*.

Adjutant *Tarrat*, ———Lieut. in the same.

Capt. Rodney, ———commander of the *Rainbow*, 50 guns.

Capt. Butler, ———of the *Greenwich* sloop.

Capt. Fra. Wm Drake, ———of the *Mercury*.

Capt. Rous, ———of the *Albany* sloop.

Capt. Bladwell, ———of the *Rose*, 20 G.

George Lyttleton, Esq; ———treasurer of the navy. (*Doddington* resigned.)

Allen, Esq; deputy surveyor of the navy, ———principal surveyor. (*Ackworth*, dec.)

Ld Robert Sutton, ———Ld of the bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*.

Col. Fitzroy, ———ranger of *Whittlebury* forest, in room of *Col. Whitworth*, dec.

Cary Mitchell, Esq; ———collector of customs for the lower district of *James river*, *Virginia*.

Mr Cotterel, ———receiver of the inland duties of excise; *Mr Breton* of that on beer, ale and spirits; and *Mr Butler* of that on hides, &c.

Wm Hocker, Esq; late librarian to *Dr Mead*, ———deputy keeper of the records in the *Tower*, in room of *Geo. Holmes*, Esq; dec.

James Shaftoe, Esq; ———consul at *Cagliari*, and all other ports in *Sardinia*.

John Antony of the *Temple*, Esq; a commissioner of bankruptcy, in room of

Tho. Lane, Esq; ———a master in Chancery, in room of *Wm Kinaston*, Esq; dec.

Robert Russel, ———surveyor of the land tax, in room of *Mr Fairclough*, dec.

Lady Lewison Gower, daughter of *E. Gower*, ———Lady of the bedchamber to their R. Highnesses. (*Lady Eliz. Hastings*, resigning.)

Joseph Lycett, Esq; ———receiver of taxes for the verge of the court. (*Young*, dec.)

Mr Christopher Robinson, ———principal surveyor of the post office, in room of *John Lumley*, Esq; dec.

Capt. Morris, ———gentleman usher to the Princesses. (*H. Villiers*, resign'd.)

Abcl Walter, Esq; obtain'd a grant under the great seal to him and his heirs of the manors of *Woking*, *Cobham*, and *Bagshot*, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Edmund Castle, B. D. chosen Dean of *Hereford*, in room of *Dean Cressier*, made Bp of *Landaff*.

John Ashton, M. A. ———rector of *Aldingham*, *Lancashire*. (*Rev. Tho. Ashton*, rel.)

From other Papers.

Tho. Williams, presented rector of *Winfer-ton*, *Herefordshire*.

Wilkes, D. D. ———*Isham*, R. *Bucks*.

Martin de la Garde, ———*Markfield*, R. *Leicest.*

Mr Prideaux, ———*Biddlecombe*, R. *Oxford*.

Mr Todd, ———of *Mooley*, *Yorkshire*, R. 220 l. per Ann.

Geo. Hart, ———*Broughton Hatket*, R. *Worcest.*

John Harrison, Cl. ———Vicar of *Lowdham cum Petishe*, *Suffolk*.

John Parry, ———*Llanbadrick*, V. *Anglesea*.

Mr Newton, ———*Strensall*, V. *Yorkshire*.

Nat. Gerrard, ———*Bulkington*, V. *Warwicksh.*

Mr Pye, ———of *St Martin*, V. *Hereford*.

James Tattersall, M. A. vicar of *Charing*, licensed by the Archbp of *Canterbury* to hold the curacy of *Egerton*, given him by the Dean and chapter of *St Paul's*, both in *Kent*.

Mr Dorbin, elected lecturer of *St George*, *Sout'wark*.

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

David Morris, { *Castleby*, R. } *Pembroke-*
Cl. { *Ambleson*, V. } *shire*.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Places, Elected. In room of

Shrewsbury, *Wm Hill*, *Wm Kinaston*, dec.
Thirsk, *Fred. Frankland*, a place, rechose.

B——N K R——P T S 1749.

Jn Lyne of the *Soke*, near *Winchester*, linnen-draper.

Mary Looker of *Bishopsgate-street*, victualler.

Francis Rootley of *Wells*, *Norfolk*, merchant.

John Brewster late of *Clerkenwell*, beast salesman.

John Renall of *Munden*, *Essex*, grocer.

Peter Hambly of *Thame-street*, merchant.

James Egar of the *Strand*, hosier.

John Reade of the *Strand*, linnen-draper.

Rich. Brown of *Reading*, distiller.

Maac Hamez of *Winchester-street*, *London*, broker.

John Ingold of *Chelmsford*, *Essex*, salesman.

Rich. Hughes, of *Arundel-street*, *Middlesex*, tailor.

Rich. Reynolds, of *St Michael Bassishaw*, *London*, broker.

Elias Bird, of *Rotherhith*, *Surrey*, victualler.

Robert Grammer, of *Manchester*, mercer.

John Wainwright, of *St Luke*, *Midd.* sailcloth-maker.

Wm Potter, of *Topsham*, *Devonshire*, merchant.

Zachary Collier, of *Yeadon*, *Yorksh.* malster.

Henry Cam, of *Bradford*, *Wilts*, clothier.

Patrick Connor, of *Broad St Giles's*, victualler.

Jos. Howard, jun. of *St James's*, *Westm.* money scriv.

Abraham Youell, of *Cheapside*, linendraper.

Thomas Paice, of *Newbury*, *Berks*, bargemaster.

Solomon Jones, of *Houndsditch*, *London*, merchant.

Jane Symonds, of *Truro*, *Cornwall*, mercer.

Wm Reilly, of *Cranborn-street*, cordwainer.

Peter Millward, of *Rose-street*, *London*, victualler.

Daye Barker, of *Salisbury court*, *Fleetstr.* clockmaker.

Humph. Thurstans, of *Ware*, *Hertfordsh.* ironmonger.

Moses Miller, of *Coventry*, mercer.

Rich. Haves, of *Gracechurch-street*, warehousen.

Edward Vaus, of *St Clement Danes*, merchant.

Moses Myer, of *Cheltenham*, *Gloucestersh.* chapman.

Wm Nash, of *Redlion-street*, *Holbourn*, victualler.

William Smith, of *Bristol*, glover.

Charles Hugget, of *Witham*, *Essex*, grocer.

Cuthbert Gilliam, of *St James*, *Westminster*, brewer.

Rob. Williamson, of *Broadstreet*, *London*, merchant.

N.B. The money received by *E. Cave* towards the redemption of the *British* sailors (*see p. 3.*) will be return'd, his majesty having sent an ambassador for that laudable purpose.

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in MARCH, 1749.

Days	BANK.	E.-India.	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	4per Cent.	Lottery	3per Cent.	India Bon.	B. Cir. pro	Wind at Deal.	Barometer	Days
25	Stock.												
26	129a 129 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	107	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	B. 1746.	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	E. by S.	29,95	59 25
27	Sunday								31s a 32	3 0 0	N.E.	29,8	57 26
28	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 30	174 $\frac{3}{4}$	107	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	B. 1747.	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	S. E.	29,95	56 27
29	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 30	174 $\frac{3}{4}$	107	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	B. 1748.	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	E. N. E.	30	62 28
30	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 30	175a $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	Eaft	30,1	59 1
31	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 30	175 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	West	30,05	58 2
32	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 30	175 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	W. W. N.	30,1	51 3
33	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 30	175 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	S. W.	30,2	55 4
34	130 $\frac{1}{4}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	107a $\frac{1}{8}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	S. W.	29,85	51 5
35	Sunday								31s a 32	3 0 0	W. S. W.	29,7	55 6
36	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 30	172 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	107a $\frac{1}{8}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	E. N. E.	29,9	58 7
37	130	173 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	107a $\frac{1}{8}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	N. E.	30	54 8
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47		174 $\frac{1}{2}$	107a $\frac{1}{8}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	N. E.	29,9	66 18
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51		176 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	107a $\frac{1}{8}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$		101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	31s a 32	3 0 0	N. E.	30,1	61 22
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N. B. We are not always displeas'd to hear the judgment of our competitors commended; for the merit attributed to the last London Magazine, on account LIFE, an Ode, we refer the publick our Magazine for July 1747, p. 337.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For A P R I L 1749.



A new Place for a Harbour to the Downs.

Mr URBAN,



M O N G many other reasons, I think the following against making the public harbour, at *Ramsgate*, have great weight.

1st, The chief anchoring place is near the middle of the *Downs*, 8 or 9 miles distant from *Ramsgate*, and abreast of the town of *Deal*, which is a demonstration that this spot has been found by experience to be the fittest station, and, therefore, most proper for a harbour.

2^d, From *Deal* beach, with the wind at W. or S. W. supplies may be more easily conveyed to the shipping than from *Ramsgate*, whence 'tis impracticable in a flood tide, and frequently cannot be effected during a whole ebb.

3^d, At night no large ship will venture into the pier, or lie near it, and when in, they cannot come out with a S. W. wind, which has carry'd many ships, that lay at *Deal*, out of the *Downs*, while those that lay at *Ramsgate*, having less room to gain an offing, and more trips to make, could not weather the South Foreland, during the ebb tide, and so were obliged to put back; several vessels, during the war, have thus lost their convoy, or been so much a-stern that they have fallen a prey to the privateers, and been carry'd to *France*.

But as, on the present occasion, many schemes have been offer'd, I beg leave to propose the following.

There is a bank, about three quarters of a mile from the shore, which reaches, in length, from the middle of the town of *Deal* to *Deal* castle, and is proportionably broad; over this bank there is al-

ways 16 feet of water, and between it and the shore 5 or 6 fathom.

On this bank let a fortification be built in front, leaving an inlet at each end, and two heads to the shore, of *Portland* stone, or other heavy materials, which would form a mole, or harbour, of sufficient capacity to receive all the ships which generally lie in the *Downs*, and of sufficient depth for those of the greatest burthen, in an ebb-tide; no back water would here be necessary, and ships might sail either Northward or Southward by the two outlets, with equal convenience and safety. This scheme, which in the opinion of many good judges, is practicable, and would answer all the ends of the intended harbour, I humbly submit to the great council of the nation. (*see p. 103, 171.*)

A strange and wonderful Relation of a HEN that spake at a certain ancient Borough in Staffordshire: On the 7th of Feb. being Shrove Tuesday; together with her dying Speech.

A N hen, which was the property of a great lubberly fellow of the town, was set up (as usual on this day) to be thrown at by himself and others, marry'd men as well as batchelors. This poor hen, after many a severe bang, and many a broken bone, weltering in mire and blood, recovered spirits a little, and to the unspeakable surprize and astonishment of all the company, just as her late master was handling his oaken cudgel to fling at her again, opened her mouth and said.

"Hold thy hand a moment, hard-hearted wretch! if it be but out of curiosity, to hear one of my feather'd species utter articulate sounds.—What art thou, or any of thy comrades, better than

than I, tho' bigger, and stronger, and at liberty, while I am ty'd by the leg? What art thou, I say, that I may not presume to reason with thee, tho' thou never reasonest with thyself? I appeal to thyself, who has known me for many months, What have I done to deserve the treatment I have suffer'd this day, from thee and thy barbarous companions? What have I ever said or done amiss? Whom have I ever injur'd? Did I ever profane the name of my creator? Or give one moment's disquiet to any creature under heaven? or lie, or deceive, or slander, or rob my fellow creatures? Did I ever guzzle down, what should have been for the support and comfort (in effect the blood) of a wife and innocent children, till I spued and went mad; as thou dost every week of thy life? A little of thy superfluous grain, or the sweeping of thy cup board, and the parings of thy cheese, moisten'd with the dew of heaven, was all I had, or desir'd for my support; while, in return I furnish'd thy table with dainties. The tender brood, which I hatch'd with assiduity, and all the anxiety and solicitude of any human mother, sell a sacrifice to thy gluttony. My new laid eggs enrich'd thy pancakes, puddings and custards; and all thy most delicious fare. And I was ready myself, at any time, to lay down my life to support thine, but the third part of a day. Had I been a man, and a hangman, and commanded by authority to take away thy life for a crime that deserv'd death; I would have perform'd my office with reluctance, and with the shortest, and the least pain or insult, to thee possible: How much more if a wise providence had so order'd it, that thou hadst been my proper and delicious food, as I am thine? I speak not this to move thy compassion, who hast none for thy own offspring, or for the wife of thy bosom, nor to prolong my own life, which thro' thy most brutal usage of me, is become not only past recovery, but really a burden to me; nor yet to teach thee more humanity for the future. I know thee to be long since lost to all sentiments or dictates, but those of lawless lust; to have neither a head, a heart, nor a hand to show mercy; neither brains, nor bowels, nor grace, to hearken to reason, or to restrain thee from any folly. I appeal from thy cruel and relentless heart to a future judgment; certainly there will be one sometime, when the meanest creature of God shall have justice done it, even against proud and savage MAN, its

lord. And sure our cause will then be heard, since, at present, we have none to judge betwixt us. O that some good christian would cause this my first, and last speech to be printed, and published thro' the nation. Perhaps the legislature may not think it beneath them to take our sad case into consideration. Are we not, and have we not been time out of mind, as peaceable and loyal subjects as any in the king's dominions? Much more so than many thousands of our betters; and as disinterestedly at least, if not as greatly useful to the publick, as any other creature that goes upon two legs. Or if the government (taken up with great affairs of the nation) should think poultry below their regard; who can tell but some faint remains of common sense among the vulgar themselves, may be excited by a suffering dying fellow creature's last words, to find out a more good-natured exercise for their youth, and idle fellows, at this holy season, which tends not to harden their hearts, and taint their morals?——But I find myself quite spent with speaking. And now villain, take good aim; let fly thy truncheon, and dispatch at one manly stroke, the remaining life of a miserable mortal, who is utterly unable to resist, or fly from thee."

But alas! He needed not.—She sunk down, and dy'd immediately, without another blow.

Reader farewell, but learn some compassion towards an innocent creature, that has, at least, as quick a sense of pain as thyself, whatever it has of *Justice, Mercy and Truth.*

From the Daily Gazetteer.

Observations on the late acts of parliament to prohibit cambricks, &c. in a letter to the author—with his remarks on it.

SIR,

MUCH has been said upon the subject; and there is room enough left yet for abundance more.

The title of the *First Act* of these statutes, 18 George II. ch. 36, p. 727 is, *for prohibiting the wearing and importation of Cambricks, and French LAWNS.* This seems to be, as the old proverb says, The cart before the horse, viz. To prohibit the *Wearing* before the *Importation*: And one would expect by this title, the Act was intended to prohibit the wearing throughout the king's dominions; but I perceive by the Act, such prohibition extends to *Great-Britain only*; and his Majesty's good sub-

jects elsewhere are not in danger of offending; but if all the great people attending the court here, and all public ministers residing here, from foreign parts (especially the *French*) do continue to wear *Cambricks* and *French LAWNS*, surely some good *British* subjects will put this law in force against them.

The offence, as it stands in the Act, is, *wearing in any garment or apparel whatsoever*, which seems to need as much explanation as the words, *any Cambrick or French LAWN*, and in some part of the statute it is said *wearing in, or on any garment or apparel any Cambricks or French LAWNS*; and hereby the honest informer will be very much puzzled, unless he be a person of good capacity, and can understand what is meant by *in any garment or apparel*; and when a small bit sewed upon a shirt or other piece of linen, or between the lining and outside of a coat or waistcoat, or other garment, or a handkerchief in the pocket, or the bishop's sleeves to his robes, is thereby intended; or whether it is intended the whole garment or apparel, or the wearing two or more whole pieces of *Cambricks* or *French LAWNS*, as it is in the plural number in the Act? these and other instances, will require nice and strict exposition.

There is a proviso, p. 728, in the printed statute, that if any person shall, *from and after* such a time, be prosecuted by this Act, &c. Now this must certainly be an error of the press; for the engrossment on the record cannot possibly be so absurd, as to say, prosecuted by the Act, so that all the printed words of this proviso, by means of this one error, fall, and become of no effect.

I heard a learned clergyman enquire an exposition of the above words, *from and after*: You will be so good, I dare say as to give one, for the sake of the inferior clergy, who live in hopes of coming one day to wear lawn sleeves, notwithstanding these statutes.

If the Act be incorrectly printed, as above supposed, it may be also questioned whether the penalty, as it is in the print, is so much in the record; for *five pound* seems a large penalty, compared with what we see inflicted by the learned judges upon indictments for breach of the peace, &c. and here is no distinction between rich and poor, youth and old age, sick and lame, seeing or blind, but all are upon the level, without regard to their abilities or otherwise, or whether the offence be voluntary or involuntary; and yet

it is no otherwise an offence than as the statute has made it such, for it is not *malum in se*, as a breach of the peace, &c. is. Now it happens to be my unfortunate case to have a wife that has been bed-ridden eight years: and I dare not turn away the saucy nurse that attends her, for fear she should inform against my poor wife for wearing a *Cambrick Tucker*, or so; and perhaps it was put on by the base woman the nurse her ownself too, for the purpose; and alas my poor wife can no more appear before a justice, according to his summons, than she can carry an elephant; and yet if she don't appear, it will, I suppose, be constructed a contempt in the words of the Act, and the process go on accordingly. What is to become of me under this sad dilemma?

The *Second* statute, 21 George, II. c. 26, p. 831, I fear, is as incorrectly printed as the former; for surely it is the only one that can have any possible tendency to the discouragement of matrimony. The former part of this Act contains an enumeration of doubts concerning the *First* statute, which is there recited, but how truly recited, I submit to the observation of the print and others: I do not find it so; and, if it is not truly recited, I conclude it is not recited; and there will certainly still arise many more doubts concerning the *First* statute, than what are mentioned in the *Second*. p. 833 is a recital, that "Whereas the penalties to which wearers of *Cambricks* or *French LAWNS* (N. B. the plural number again) are made subject (and by the way I cannot find any such in either of the statutes) cannot, in case the person convicted be a feme covert, be levied by law on the goods and chattels of her husband, by means whereof the statute may be evaded," then this statute enacts, that in all cases where the offender shall, at the time of the offence committed, or at the time of the conviction, happen to be a feme covert, "*living with her husband*" the penalties which should be levied on the goods and chattels of the offender, in case she had been unmarried, are to be levied on the goods of the husband. This certainly tends to encourage married people to live *separate*; and also to encourage any artful wife (that covets more of her husband's fortune than is proper for her, or her merit), by help of as artful a confidant, to set up an information, levy the penalty, and snack it between them, and repeat the same as often as they please.

Here also arises a proper consideration for the lawyers to enlarge marriage articles, and add a covenant, with indemnity, against any offence committed against this wholesome new law, by the intended bride; for a woman may not only offend, but be convicted also, while sole, and that too very frequently, and the warrant to levy the penalty or penalties may be executed upon the goods and chattels of her future husband, at any time afterwards.

The above author is not singular in attempting to be witty on the Cambrick Act; but I must be so free as to tell them, that there is more sense in the Act than in all their witticisms, which the happy operation of it will in due time sufficiently demonstrate.

(See a serious explication of these statutes, P. 175.)

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR, Settle, in Yorkshire, April 13.

TILL the 7th inst. we were, for any thing we know, at least 20 miles distant, on all sides, from the contagious distemper among the cattle; neither is it suspected, that any herd or beast have been drove from any infected place to us, which makes us strongly suspect, what does not seem to have been much attended to, that the infection may, and often is, carried many miles in clouds, by strong winds, such as we have had for many days past from the east, and at last falls in form of a dew or mist, agreeable to the doctrine of the great Frederick Hoffman; who, in his chapter, *de temporibus anni insalubribus*, says, *for it appears from experience, that many corrosive salts are generated in the air itself, which chiefly shew themselves in a very corrosive dew; which, falling upon vegetables, not only corrupts, but even eats them up, and stains with variety of colours the leaves of trees and plants; whence it is observed, that the fruits and grass on which this dew falls, have been highly pernicious both to man and beast. For which reason many skilful physicians, not injudiciously, attribute the death, or even plague, that rages among the cattle, swine, sheep, &c. not only to a moist rotting season, but to a very corrosive dew. Thus, in the years 1693 and 1694, in the principality of Hesse, the vegetables were infected with a kind of corrosive dew, from whence oxen and cows fell down dead, by heaps, of a consumption of the lungs.*

Altho' the above distemper does not appear to be the same which now rages with us, yet there is the same reason for the propagation of the one as the other, viz. the currency of the air; and we are the more confirmed in that opinion, from the concurrent testimony of many people who were near the infected place on the 7th inst. the day the cattle were first seized, who say, there was that day a most intolerable stench in the air, which made them sick, and otherwise disordered them. The place where it now rages is a farm called *Cleatop*, about a mile from this town, where the farmer has already 18 dead, and all others about the house are now ill in the same distemper, three or four of which, however, 'tis thought, will recover. Gentlemen, who have seen cattle ill in different parts, say, this distemper appears to be the most violent of any.

Yesterday we saw one of the carcasses opened. First, we divided the skull from the brain, when we found the membranes, or coverings of the brain, of a very pale colour, excepting a very few livid spots, of a very loose texture; the vacuities between the membranes and the brain, and in the substance of the brain, were all filled with a bloody-tinged water, all extravasated; but we did not discover any hydatides, as have been mentioned in some former accounts. All the blood vessels of the brain seemed to be in a manner empty of their proper fluid, and, in its place, nothing but a thin serum, or ichor, with evident signs of a strong putrefaction, by the almost intolerable stench, and vast quantities of small air-bubbles and froth, which were diffused over the whole carcass, and throughout all the viscera. Next, the trachea arteria, or wind pipe, was opened; in which was found a large polypus, and as much blood extravasated as appeared to be in the whole body besides, which was of an entirely broken texture, thin, and almost as black as ink. Next we had the breast laid open; the pleura was paler than usual, but not otherwise discoloured; the lungs were partly very pale, and partly livid, and evidently mortified; there was not one drop of any thing like blood in all the great vessels of the heart; but our assistants told us, that they had taken a large substance like the polypus, as mentioned above, out of the heart-vessels of one they had opened before: the ventricles of the heart had indeed a small quantity of the tinged serum, as above.

in them. The paunch, or stomach, did not appear much amiss; but all the guts were much spotted, as were the liver, spleen, and kidneys. The gall bladder was full upon the stretch, the contents of which appeared to be very corrosive, and it was thinner, and of a brighter colour than usual, which, notwithstanding, could not be discharged. The bladder was almost empty, but the small contents of a deep colour. Upon enquiring of our assistants whether there had any swellings appear'd, they immediately pointed to us a very considerable one on the right side the sheath, which was entirely mortified, and may not improperly be compared to the peltential *bubo* in the human body.†

P. S. Other accounts say, that the distemper was brought to *Settle* by a tanner's buying some hides of infected cattle, which he laid in water that afterwards running thro' the above farmer's grounds, occasion'd the intolerable stench, and infected the beasts.

[† See Vol. xvi. p. 651, 2.]

Newcastle, April 20.

OF all the remedies ever yet thought of for the distemper amongst the HORN'D CATTLE, the most extraordinary seems one that we hear has for a week past greatly employ'd the country people, not only in the way of cure, but of prevention also; which is, to smoak the cattle almost to suffocation, by kindling straw, litter, and other combustible matter, about them. What effect the method may have towards the end proposed, is not easy to foresee; but the most extraordinary part of it, is that by which it is reported to have been discovered, and which seems to give it an indisputable recommendation and authority. — An angel (so says the legend) descended lately into *Yorkshire*, and there set a large tree on fire; the strange appearance of which, or else the savour of the smoke, incited the cattle around (some of which were infected with the distemper) to draw near, where they all either received an immediate cure, or an absolute prevention of the disorder. It is not affirm'd that the angel staid to speak to any body, but only that he left a written direction for the neighbouring people to catch this supernatural fire, and to communicate it from one to another, with all possible speed throughout the country; and in case that, by any unhappy means, it should be extinguished and utterly lost, that then new fire, of equal virtue, may be obtained, not by any common method, but rubbing two pieces of wood together till they burn. Upon what foundation this story stands, we shall not be at the pains to enquire; but so much is certain, that it has gain'd sufficient credit to have put the farmers actually into a hurry of communicating flame and smoke from one house to another over the whole country.

County of Durham, April 22^o

THE gentlemen landholders of *Bowden*, and other parts adjacent to *Cleadon*, are indefatigable in their care to prevent the spreading of the distemper among the cattle; of which several died daily: and, on Sunday evening last, not only agreed that killing the cattle, as soon as any sign of the distemper appears, is the best method to prevent the spreading of the contagion; but, to encourage the farmers, &c. to conform to the orders of council for that purpose, have generously engaged to advance, in one month, to the owners, for each beast so killed, the 40s. allow'd by the government, and pay 20s. more out of their own pockets.

FIG. I. Of the miscellaneous plate, represents the skeleton of a CROCODILE given to the Royal society, by Sir Robert Southwell, to whom it was sent from the East-Indies.

IT is about 4 yards 3 fourths long; the head about 2 feet. The neck, from the hinder part of the head, almost a foot and half. The trunk, from the fore-ribs to the tail, 4 feet. The tail, seven. From the top of the back to the breast, a foot and half.

The orbits of the eyes proportionably little.

The articulations of the lower jaw with the upper, and of the occiput with the foremost vertebra of the neck, are here both made in the same manner as in other quadrupeds: notwithstanding the tradition of his moving the upper jaw.

The teeth are about 60, 30 in each jaw; all of them *claviculares*, or peg-teeth, not much unlike the tusks of a mastiff, and scarce bigger; notwithstanding that *Aristotle* calls them great teeth, ὀδόντας μεγάλους. And yet, whereas a dog hath but 4 tusks, or exerted teeth, in this animal being all of that figure, their smallness, with respect to so great a head, is fully compensated by their number. For the most part, those that are new and not worn, are toothed, like a small saw, on their sides.

The vertebrae, in all, 60. Those of the neck are 7, as in a man. The first whereof, in a man called the atlas, hath a process in the figure of the epiglottis. The other six have each one process or prominent part, which is long, broad, sharp, and upright; and two that are transverse and short, to which are joined by a cartilage, so many ossa mucronata, one shorter than another from the head toward the trunk. But the vertebrae, one lesser than another, from the trunk towards the head.

The vertebrae of the back, 21; that is, three sevens running one into another

ther: each of which hath 3 prominent parts, which are sharp, broad, and long; one perpendicular, and two that are transverse, or at right angles.

The ribs 24, twelve on each side. Seven of which, have each of them double cartilages, that is, one after another, appendent to them.

The fore part of the *sternum* is plainly bony. The hinder part, cartilaginous; shaped like the *os hyoides* in a man.

The *vertebræ* of the tail, are 34; or (if you add the last of the trunk as common to both) 35; that is seven times five. The first fourteen, have each three prominent parts, like those of the *vertebræ* in the back. The next nineteen, have only an upright *processus*. The last of all, hath none. The first 14, are double, in number to those of the neck, the next 19, are equal to those of the back; the last answers to the head. To all the *Vertebræ* of the tail, except the last, are also subjoyned so many *ossa mucronata*, directly opposite to the upright *processus*.

The shoulder-blades are two on each side; each 6 inches long.

The bones of the fore-foot, 27. The thigh-bone near a foot long; an inch and quarter over. The leg-bones, 2; each a little above half a foot long; and of equal thickness, *sc.* about three quarters of an inch over. The foot strictly so call'd, the length of the thigh. The bones of the *pedium*, 4. the fingers or toes, five. The inmost, the thickest, like a thumb. From thence, the third, the longest. The bones of the thumb, 3; of the next finger, four; of the next, five; of the two outmost, four; in all 20. All armed with black claws, a little crooked, and not much above an inch long.

The hip-bones are 3; each of them half a foot long.

The bones of the hinder foot, 24. The thigh-bone above a foot long, and an inch and half over. The leg bones almost 8 inches long. the inmost, above an inch over; the other, but half an inch. The bones of the *pedium*, 4. The toes, 4; whereof the inmost, the greatest; the third, the longest. The bones of the great toe, three; of the next, four; of the third and fourth, five. The claws somewhat bigger than in the fore-foot.

Amongst other things worthy of note, the senselessness of the tradition of the Crocodile's moving his upper jaw, is plain from the structure of the bones, that is, the articulation only of the *occiput* with

the neck, and of the nether jaw with the upper, as above said.

The first author of it was *Aristotle*, in his 4th book *de partibus animalium*, *cap.* 11. And thus much is true, not only of this creature, but of all others, which have a long head, and a wide *riktus*, that when they open their mouths, they seem to move both jaws; as both the *Viper*, and the *Lizard*. And for the same reason, *Columna* (lib. de aquatilibus) might say as much of the *hippopotamus*, that he moves the upper jaw, as the Crocodile. So all birds, especially with long bills, shew the contemporary motion of both the *mandibulæ*; the *musculi splenii* pulling back the *occiput*, and so a little raising the upper, while the *musculi digastrici* pull the other down. But that this motion was not meant by *Aristotle*, appears in his first book *de hist. anim.* c. 11. & lib. 3. c. 7. where he

saith more plainly, that of all other animals, only the Crocodile moveth the upper jaw. So that he speaks of it, as a motion strange and peculiar; as if the upper mandible did make an articulation with the *cranium*: contrary to what is here seen. And if we will hear *Piso*, who probably speaks *Aristotle's* meaning, as plainly as he doth his own, he goes further, and saith, that the Crocodile doth not only move his upper jaw, but that his nether jaw is immovable. Than which assertion, to one that hath any competent knowledge in anatomy, and seeth the head and lower jaw of this animal articulated in the same way, as in other animals, nothing can appear more ridiculous.

The windpipe of the Crocodile. It is almost an inch and half over. Composed of cartilaginous rings, not broken off, with a membrane betwixt their ends, as in most *quadrupedes*, but entire.

Dr Grew's Rarities.

FIG. V. The view of an ancient font at *Bridekirk* in Cumberland, with a *Runic* inscription, of which we expect a further account.

FIG. VI. A broken part of the bag of locusts eggs which have been carefully kept in a box: They are some of those mentioned in Mr *Jeffrys's* letter in the *Mag.* for September last p. 390.

A single egg of the real size. The shell, which in the winter was dry and brittle, is now moist and soft; and several more being perceived in other parts of the island ready to change, it is feared that they will much increase this summer.

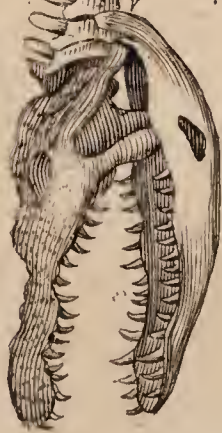
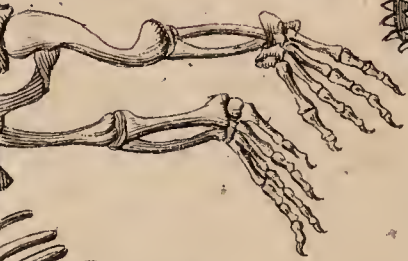


Fig. I.

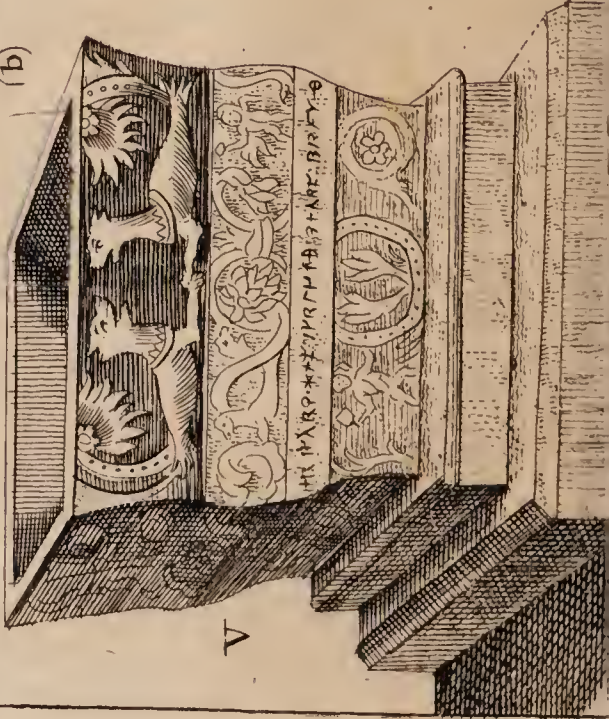


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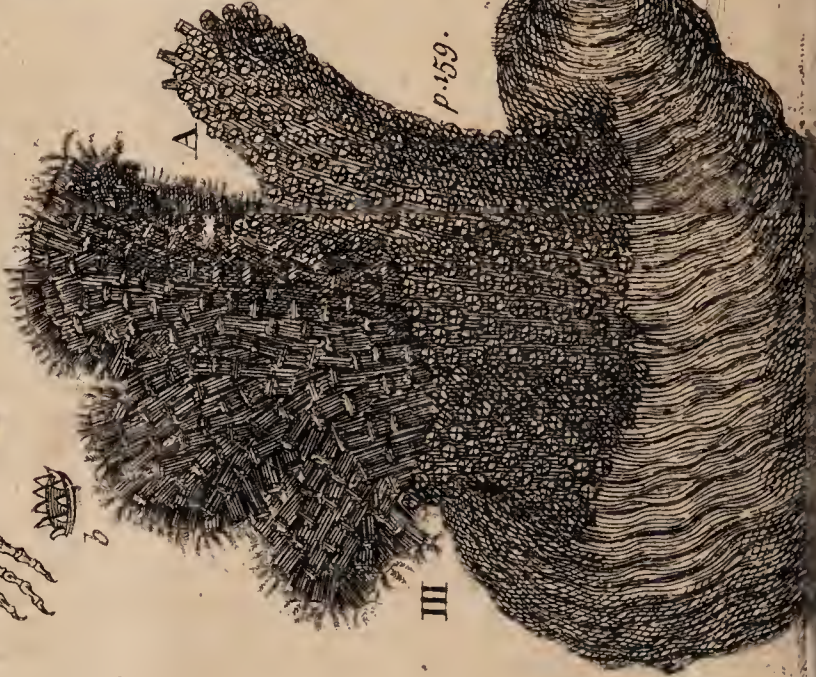


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II

B

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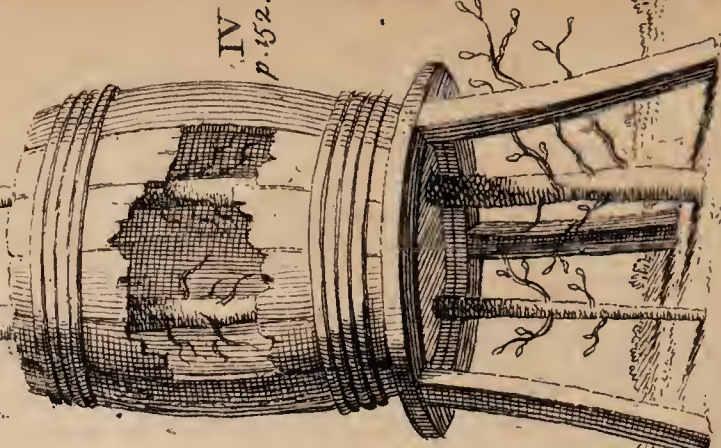


p. 159.

III



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IV

p. 152.

Mr URBAN, Feb. 19, 1749.

UPON the North side of the area of the present house, call'd *Wobourn-Abbey*, part of one of the abbey church stone walls lately stood; on the South side of the wall's place, two stone coffins were found, one of which consisted of several loose stones set in the ground; and on the North side of the wall's place (and doubtless within the church when standing) a very large oblong-square Purbeck stone was dug up, which lay over some bones, and which had been ornamented with brass. Among the ornaments defaced, four fields, or escutcheons, appear towards the bottom of it, plac'd quadrangularwise; between which, nigh the two uppermost, a figure like a man is to be seen, with a mitre on his head.

To this wall a range of buildings was join'd, which being now pull'd down, to make room for new buildings, shew'd plain vestiges of cloysters; for in sinking a cellar, six stone coffins more were found, one of which was very large, being, in the inside, 6 feet 8 inches long, with a place shap'd for the head, as the rest have, more or less. All, or most of these coffins, have 2 or 3 holes at the bottom. Their covers are not of single stones, but made of several. I was told, the stones over the large coffin were laid in mortar. On the West side of the spot, where these coffins stood, two pots, or urns, were found, pretty nigh each other; one of which I saw dug up. It was not red, but of a pale, dirty colour. The remains in it were a mixture of earth, and pieces of something that was of a tawny black colour. That these urns were repositories of human bowels, is generally believ'd. On a skull, belonging to some bones, lying in stiff blue clay, some black cloth was found in 2 or 3 pieces, being torn by the labourer's pick-ax, and was, without doubt, a monk's cowl, which he had on when inter'd. A large piece of the body-part of a corps was found here with the flesh on, and which look'd as if lime had penetrated its substance, for it was white both outside and inside, and was somewhat tough, when cut with a knife. The several pieces of shoes likewise found here, are certain indications of some monks being laid in the ground with them on; and which appear to have had very wide toes. It is thought, when the rest of the ground is open'd, where cellars are sinking, more coffins will be found.*


The abbey was a house of Cistercian
(*Gent. Mag.* APRIL 1749.)

monks, and was founded by *Hugh de Bolebec*, Anno 1145, was dissolved by *Hen. VIII.* and granted by *Edw. VI.* to *John Russel*, first Lord *Russel*, and afterwards Earl of *Bedford*, qui ob. 14 *Mar.* Anno 1554. Yours, RUSTICO.

* We have received from another hand the inscription of a stone coffin since dug up, in Runic characters. See Miscellaneous Plate at (a) An explanation of which is desired from some of our learned readers.

Mr URBAN,

A Amongst many curious collections in your magazine, I observ'd in that for *October* last, p. 452; *three optic Paradoxes* proposed; but having but little notion of optics, I pass'd them by. In that for *December*, p. 543, I met with a solution to them, which set me a little on thinking, Whether or no, that solution was agreeable to the question proposed. In your Magazine for *January*, I was pleas'd to see the proposer's answer, and his objections against the other. I will not pretend to argue on either side, not being a judge; but, without offence, I hope, I may take the liberty to observe, that the answer given by *J. C. X.* in my thought, is mechanically true, but not mathematically; and I believe the proposer's to be true without contradiction; for the sides of a triangle may be magnified, but the angles cannot. This answers the *first* and *third*. As to the solution of the *second*, I cannot comprehend it: the proposer bids you draw a small arch of a circle, and a tangent to

it, as , and says, that such an

angle, when seen through a magnifying lens, will appear less, in proportion as the arc will then appear a portion of a larger circle;—now if it be so, that such an angle appears less, Quere in what form the annexed figure will appear; which has eight such angles as he proposes. I should be glad to see the demonstration, and a scheme of the form it would appear in.

Lewis, April 13, 1749. Yours, &c. P. W.

Observations of the Virginian SENEKA, or POLYGALA, from a Memoir presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, by M. BOUVART.

H AMERICA has furnish'd Europe with several specifics. Besides the *Quinquina*, or *Jesuit's bark*, the *Ipecacuanha*, and the *Simaruba*, we have met with a
U
nother



nother vegetable remedy, which we use, with surprising success, in pleurifies, peripneumonies and dropfies.

This remedy is the root of a plant, called by the botanists *Polygala*, and by the inhabitants of *Virginia*, *Seroca*, or *Seneka*. Mr *Tennent*, a Scotch physician, (See Vol. XVIII. p. 524.) having observed, in that part of *America*, that the *Seneka* was a specific against the symptoms caused by the bite of the rattlesnake, concluded, from the relation between those symptoms, and those attending a pleurisy, that the same remedy might be useful in the cure of that distemper. He try'd it upon several pleuritic patients with good success, that is to say, he cur'd them without being oblig'd to take from them near so large a quantity of blood as the common treatment of the pleurisy requires.

He communicated his discovery to the academy in 1738, and, at the same time, sent them a very small quantity of the root of that plant. As there was a plant of the same species, very common in *France*, called *Polygala vulgaris*, M. *du Hamel* made the same use of it, and with tolerable success, tho' not so great as attended the *Virginian* *Polygala*. The particulars of his experiments are to be found in the *Memoirs of the Academy* for 1738.

M. *Orry*, then comptroller general, having taken care to procure a large quantity of the root, M. *Bouwart* was desirous to be assured of its good effects; he was, however, restrain'd by his apprehensions that a medicine, which was, at once, both vomitive and purgative, might produce very bad symptoms in disorders of so-inflammatory a nature as the pleurisy and peripneumony; for which reason, that he might be sure to act with all the prudence and caution of a skilful physician, he resolved to try it first in a kind of distemper where the strongest cathartics are most proper, as in the dropfy. This wise caution procured M. *Bouwart* the discovery of a new property of the *Seneka*. He administered the remedy to an hydropic patient, who was in a most deplorable state, and cured him in a short time; there remain'd, 'tis true, a swelling and hardness of the spleen, which might, perhaps, cause a relapse; but no medicine in nature can restore the organs when either destroy'd, or totally disordered. The *Seneka*, which might, perhaps, before such destruction, have cured the dropfy, without fear of a return, could only, in such circumstances work a tem-

poral cure. And, even in such a case, we must suppose it highly beneficial to have always in readiness a remedy for the immediate relief of the patient, tho' a radical cure be impossible.

M. *Bouwart* being assured of the manner of operation of the *Seneka*, try'd it at last in the pleurisy. The first patient to whom he prescrib'd it, tho' labouring under the most dangerous symptoms of that disease, experienc'd its good effects; at the term of six days the fever, and its attendants entirely ceased, but the imprudence of the patient cost him his life. He would not be confin'd to a proper diet, but, besides other excesses, drank five cups of coffee in one day, which occasion'd the rupture of a vessel within the breast, and other bad symptoms, of which, however, he was cured; but taking no warning by this last escape, but continuing his irregularities, he fell into a dropfy of the breast, which prov'd mortal.

Two other patients, on whom the same remedy was try'd, received the like relief, and, with the help of more prudent management, felt the kindly effects of the *Seneka*, when undisturbed in its operation, and M. *Bouwart* had the pleasure to see it work a perfect cure.

To know whether the good effects of the *Polygala*, in a pleurisy, are owing to its purgative, or vomitive quality, we must consider that there are certain defluxions on the breast, especially in the winter season, that are usually attended with considerable congestions in the *primæ viæ*, or first passages, which are best treated with cathartics, or emetics, at the beginning; for by cleansing the nutritive passages of coagulated juices which continually pass into the blood, and thicken it, they either prevent an inflammation, or check its progress, and by that means facilitate a resolution. Their only use, therefore, at that time, is to expel the peccant matter, unless they are endu'd also with a stimulating quality, which is more to be dreaded than desired, lest they should augment the tension of the nervous parts.

The evacuation excited by cathartics, and much more by emetics, is quick and sudden, and, consequently, such medicines, far from remaining in the intestines, long enough to pass into the blood, are expelled out of the body with the matters they carry along with them; or if they enter the blood, it is in such small quantities, as to produce no sensible effects in comparison of other ex-

excretions, not increasing the quantity of sweat, urine, or saliva, except in very few persons, who are naturally disposed that way. Jalap indeed sometimes works these effects, but neither this nor any vegetable produces them so constantly, and in so remarkable a degree as the *Polygala*; in a word, no cathartic, or emetic, plant is alone capable of curing a peripneumony; and when we are oblig'd to use purgatives, because of a plenitude in the *primæ viæ*, they must always be attended with a considerable number of venesections. Besides, it highly concerns us to observe that a peripneumony in the winter will not suit with a purgative, even the most gentle; for instance, where the pulse is very hard and quick, the skin parched with heat, and the belly constipated, or, in short, where the matters contained in the intestines are not easily put in fusion, and the fibres are too tense and rigid.

But the effects of the *Polygala* are very different; in inflammations of the breast arrived at their height, as on the 3d or 4th day, it mitigates the symptoms, or makes them vanish with a surprising swiftness. And this proves that it acts not only as a purgative, but is endued, as Mr *Tennent* asserts, with a specific property of dividing and attenuating the fizy lymph, that is the cause of the inflammations of the lungs and pleura. Hence the patient who expectorated only a glutinous and tenacious matter, and that with much pain, a few hours after taking it, discharges plenty of fluid spit, and with ease; several have undergone a kind of salivation, much like that raised by mercury.

The extraordinary plenty of urine, the facility of respiration, the diminution, or rather the cessation of the hæmoptoe, or spitting of blood, as well as of the pain and cough, which are the constant effects of the *Polygala*, are so many proofs that it operates on the fluids by dissolution and alteration.

It would, however, be a great mistake to imagine that this new medicine may be used without much discretion; for the more active, the more capable it is of exciting disorder, unless administered by a skilful and knowing physician; it often happens that the ill success of remedies is wholly owing to the ignorance of the prescriber.

Mr *Bouvard* thought fit to make some alteration in Mr *Tennent*'s manner of prescribing the *Seneka*; he made a weaker decoction and enjoined it to be

taken oftener, by which method he caused it to operate both as an attenuant and a purgative, and almost wholly deprived it of its vomitive quality.

In his *Memoir* he states every case in which the use of this medicine may be beneficial or injurious. It appears, in general, that whenever it works downward, its effects are not to be dreaded; on the contrary, when it only puts the humours in fusion, and as it were divides without evacuating, we are to forbear the use of it, or assist its operation by some other proper remedies, for which an experienced physician will never be at a loss, when he is once acquainted with the manner of working of this new specific.

As it appears to be excellent in the dropsy, there is reason to believe that it will also be of service in a humoral asthma, and in several other cases, where the lymph is inspissated. And it is surprising, says M. *Bouvard*, that Mr *Tennent*, who had experienced its good effects in the pleurisy, never employed it in the disease call'd the *gouty rheumatism*, so well described by *Baillou* and *Sydenham*, where the state of the blood is exactly the same as in the pleurisy, from which the gouty rheumatism differs only in that the peccant humour fixes on the joints, since it is cured, like the pleurisy, by repeated venesection, and will the more safely admit of the *Polygala*, as the noble parts are not affected.

From M. DU HAMEL's Memoir concerning the Method of making SLIPS and LAYERS take effect.

THE way of propagating trees by slips and layers is very antient, and understood by every husbandman and gardener. It requires no great sagacity to observe, of some sorts of trees, that a branch newly lopt, and stick'd into the earth becomes a tree of the same kind as that from which it was separated; and this method of propagation is much quicker than that by seed, and is, besides, the only way for exotics, and seedless trees. For these reasons, M. *du Hamel* was induced to consider the subject as a naturalist, in order to secure, as far as possible, the success of so commodious an operation.

To slip, or lay, in botany, is to make a branch take root; if this branch be separated from the plant that produces it, we call it a *slip*; but if it continues united to it, during the course of the work, it is then a *layer*.

With-

Without desiring to establish the circulation of the sap in trees, analogous to the circulation of the blood in an animal body, M. du Hamel says, that he is convinced of an ascendent sap that serves to nourish the branches, leaves and buds, and of a descendent sap, that takes its course towards the roots. The existence of these two kinds of sap, is demonstrated by several experiments, especially by the following indubitable proof. If the course of the sap be intercepted by a circular breach of the bark, or by a very strait ligature, there will arise, round the extremities of the divided bark, two Borders, [*bourrelets*] the upper, or that just above the ligature, or breach, much stronger than that which surrounds the tree just below the breach, or ligature. The same is observ'd at the insertion of a graft, where the part likewise swells, and if the swelling be within the earth's influence, it fails not to send forth roots, after which, if the matter be weaker than the tree on which it was grafted, it perishes, and the graft becomes a true slip.

"I grafted, says M. du Hamel, by approach, the top of a young elm, B, into the middle of the stem of another A, which was at a convenient nearness. After the two trees were well united, I cut off the engrafted tree, half a foot above ground, so that it hung to the other like a pendent arm, and almost touched the earth. It is very plain that the sap of the tree, which retain'd its roots and branches, must descend into the amputated tree, to nourish some shoots which sprung from its stem, and are now, tho' ten years since the experiment, adorned with leaves, and the area of the cut is cicatrised.

Dr Hales, I confess, is of another sentiment in his excellent treatise of *vegetable statics*, and gives his experiments.

I made the same experiments, and the event was the same; but I see no need of searching any other cause than the descent of the sap for the formation of the border, since that cause plainly shews itself, and is sufficient for all appearances. The design of Dr Hales was to refute the circulation of the sap, which I had no intention to establish, but the *return* of the sap is independent of that circulation.

Mess. Mariotte and Hales have proved, 1. That the roots pump, or suck in, the humidity of the earth, which ascends into the trunk and branches: 2. That the leaves imbibe the humidity of the dews that descend into the

branches and trunk. Hence it is agreed, that the sap is sometimes ascendent, and sometimes descendent, or retrograde, and my opinion is, that this retrograde sap produces the roots and borders in question.

Now, I conceive the formation of the borders in Dr Hales's experiment to be thus: The ringlets of the bark that was destitute of buds could not well shoot forth any, since there was no cause to determine the course of the sap to that part; but as soon as a bud had opened, behold, according to Dr Hales's principles, an organ of transpiration, and consequently a force apply'd to that quarter, which determines the sap in its time of ascension to pass from the wood into that ringlet of the bark; but here observe also another organ, of inhibition, which putting a stop to the sap in its retrograde motion, causes a swelling of the herbaceous scales of these barky ringlets, sufficient to form the border as aforesaid.

To know whether the sap descended by its proper gravity, on a failure of the force which caused its ascent, or by an express force, comparable to what made it ascend, I bent the branches of an elm till their leafy tops hung downwards, and their principal trunk was parallel to the body of the tree, and retain'd them in that situation by tying them to the tree. I then made ligatures and incisions in the bark, and after some time found that the inverted situation of the branches had made no change in that of the border, which was still, as before, on the side towards the ends of the branches; whence I concluded that it was not the gravity of the sap which made it fall back towards its roots, but that there is a real force which carries it downwards, as there is another force, which impels another portion of it upwards."

But, what is much more surprising, M. du Hamel planted some trees in a quite inverted posture, with their branches in the earth, and their roots in the air; they took to this strange situation, the branches produced roots, and the roots leaves; at first, indeed, more weakly than if they had been planted in the usual way, but they never failed at last, and in several of them, after a few years, the difference entirely vanished.

He pull'd up several, and found the roots had all proceeded from those swellings, which are observ'd at the insertions of buds; whence he concluded that

that those swellings, which have a near resemblance to the knots [*loupes*] of grass, or the borders that arise from ligatures, were indifferent to produce either buds or roots. To be assur'd of it, A he filled a cask with earth, having first bored several holes in the bottom, and raised it 3 foot above the ground; he then put slips through the holes, and thrust their ends into the earth under the cask; some with the great end downwards, others with the smaller; all of them sent forth roots from the part B which enter'd the ground, buds and leaves between the ground and cask, roots within the cask, and leaves above it. [See this represented in the Miscellaneous Plate at Fig. iv.] Those small eyes then, which we observe in trees, are as proper to produce shoots as roots, and are determined to one or C other only by circumstances.*

The resemblance between the tumors, observed at the insertion of grafts, and the borders before-mentioned, inclined M. *du Hamel* to imagine that these borders might also shoot forth roots, for which purpose he covered them with earth, or moss moistened D with water, and they sent forth roots in abundance.

From what is said already we may discover a sure method of succeeding with our slips, which perish generally because they can only live on the moisture which they contain, or which they attract from the air thro' their body, till their roots be formed by the method before described. By making E in the branch, while united to the tree, the most part of those operations which must undergo in the earth, we preserve it from putrefaction, or withering for want of moisture, the two great evils which are most to be feared.

What has been said at present, regards only trees; but if it be observed that all arundinaceous and grassy plants which trail, produce, in the earth, roots which proceed from their nodes, and, in the air, leaves and buds, which sprout from the same parts; or, if we consider, that in laying eyelets new roots proceed G from the part where the incision is made, or from the adjacent nodes, we shall soon be convinced that nature, in the production of roots, acts in the same manner with respect to plants as trees.

* It is also a practice to put a branch of a tree in a cask, or basket of earth, where it H sends out roots, the branch is then cut off, and becomes a tree,

Examination of some Productions in the Sea, which have hitherto been accounted Plants, but are really the Works of a Sea-Insect. From a Memoir presented to the Royal Academy, by M. BERNARD DE JUSSIEU.

THO' the diligence and accuracy of botanists have greatly improved the knowledge of plants; yet may they be censured, for confining their researches to the earth, as if the sea could afford nothing worthy of them.

Those who live near the sea, may easily attend to such discoveries, yet have neglected them; so that the generical properties of the *fucusses* have been brought to light but lately, by M. *Reaumur*, from whose instructive essays we may discern the blossoms and fruits of those other *fucusses*, which he has not yet examined.

The Count *de Marfili*, who, tho' no botanist, yet made very accurate researches into all sea plants, for perfecting his natural history of the sea, accidentally perceived on the rind of coral something like flowers; for by that name he distinguishes those whitish bodies, growing out of the nipples which are seen on the rind of the coral. These imaginary flowers shewed themselves only when the plant was in the sea-water, disappearing as soon as the coral was pulled out, and exposed to the air, or put into fresh water. Defective as this discovery is, it must be allowed to be originally his.

Such a remarkable observation was no sooner made known, but it proved an incentive to botanists to a more exact inspection into coral and other sea-plants. M. *Peyssonel*, a physician at *Marseilles*, carry'd his researches beyond all others; he discovered that this illustrious naturalist's flowers were nothing else than real sea-animals; or insects, like the sea-nettle, in which he was confirmed by several observations, in his voyages to that part of *Africa*, where is a coral fishery.

These observations appear'd so visionary to M. *Reaumur*, that in his extract of them, published in the *Memoirs* of the Academy in 1727, he conceals the author's name out of respect.

Dr *Shaw*, a member of the Royal Society at *London*, afterwards started a different conjecture, in the account of his *Voyages to Africa*, printed in *English* 1738, viz. that these seeming excrescences on the outside of coral, and other

other lithophytes, were their roots; an inference which he draws from his examination of the *Madrepores*. These roots, according to him, are most discernable whilst the plant is in sea water, shrinking in upon its being taken out. This diversity of opinions excited our author's curiosity; in September 1741 he trac'd all along the shore of *Normandy*, with a proper companion, for sea-plants, and examined every one which came in their way with a round magnifying glass and microscope.

Whatever substance they examined in these plants, flowers, or living creatures, its mother plant was viewed in sea-water, for which purpose they provided glass jugs, which they filled with sea-water, on the spot.

Those which they most frequently saw, were several kinds of *fucusses*, (some of them omitted by M. *Reaumur*) corals of different figures and substance, the plant, called by the Botanists *Alcyonium*, and a sponge called the *ramous*, from its shooting out into branches.

They steeped a branch of each of these plants in their jugs, and, to their delightful surprise, immediately perceived, without any instrument, small insects, that had their habitations in those little cells that are formed in the texture of what seemed only the leaf of a plant. They met with abundance of the coral-line species, some of which were stony, and afforded no matter for observation, others whose stems and branches, and what passed for leaves appeared full of membranes, in which it was discovered that what was taken for leaves, alternately dispos'd, or in an opposite position, was really nothing but small tubes, containing each a minute insect.

One day they happened on some of those products to which most naturalists have given the appellation of a *sea-band*, and M. *Tournefort* that of *Fucus manum referens*, Instit. R. Herb. 569. They are of a fungous substance, like the agaricks; and putting it into the glass jugs, filled with sea-water, it was amazing to see how, from the multitude of gibbosities, with which it was covered, there arose little cylindrical moving bodies, white and diaphanous, about 3 lines and a half high, and a line broad, which disappeared upon taking these imaginary plants out of the water.

"These observations, says our author, being unprecedented and astonishing, I was not for communicating them to the publick, till after another tryal, at another season; which I went upon the

next spring, when I not only had the same objects in the same plants, but also I perceived in another imaginary plant, described by *Boccone* and **Lbwyd*, a polypus in each of the tubes, the assemblage of which constitutes that body, which has till now passed for a plant.

A To compleat and verify my observations beyond all doubt, I repeated them a third time on the shore near *Dieppe*, in September 1742. Every thing was the same, except in the *ramous sponge* and the *Alcyonium*, which yielded no such discovery, though I pluck'd them both from the rock.

B The only concretion which came in our way, this last journey, and which we pluck'd from a rock, was one of these supposed plants, of the *Millepore* kind, which is only a coacervation of small tubes, out of each of which, put into the sea-water, came a polypus.*

C Polypus is the general appellation by which I distinguish a breed of vermicular insects, of different sizes, some of which have their heads, others their bodies, surrounded, or overspread, with horns, which serve them both as hands to lay hold on their food, and as feet to move themselves.

D A series of careful enquiries into these supposed plants has induced me to depart from the common idea of them, since repeated experiments assure me they are not plants, but a concretion of the cells of insects.

E That my perquisitions may be attended with some use, I shall give a thorough description of these supposed plants, ascertain the species among which they were ranked, and exhibit the figures of the animals lodged in those cells, whose almost imperceptible connections forms this seeming plant.

F The first species is the *Sea-band*, which, according to M. *Tournefort*, was of the *fucous* kind. M. *Breyn* was no less mistaken, when imagining to correct M. *Tournefort*, he styles it *Alcyonium ramoso-digitatum, molle, asteriscis undique ornatum*, Ephem. natur. curios. 159. Cent. VII. & VIII; and farther

G *Barr*
* *Lbwyd* describes a remarkable sea plant found in dredging for oysters, on the coast of *Merionethshire*; the stems of which being hollow, and replete with a thick reddish liquor rather resembling blood than the juice of a plant, insomuch that it seems referable to the class of *Zoophytes*; upon pressing the stems at the bottom, between the fingers, the red liquor is forced up their tubes, which are about two inches high, and causes the drooping flowers to rise erect.

Barrelier mentions two species, though his own description of them makes all the difference to lie in the variety of colours.

Fungus amanita gilvo-luteus marinus. A
Icon. 1293. Fig. 1.

Fucus manum referens luteus. Observ.
158, No. 1311.

Fungus amanita marinus purpurascens.
Icon. 1294.

These three authors seem to have copy'd their appellation from the two *Bauhins*, who as erroneously had named it B

Fucus aliquibus palma marina, duplex, vel cortice rugoso, vel lævi. 17, Casp. Bauh. Pin. pag. 366.

Palma, sive manus marina quibusdam.
J. Bauh. 3, 803.

The *sea-hand*, when out of water, tho' of very various figures, generally represents a cylindrical base, differing in height and breadth, full of a multitude of minute cylindrical bodies, about an inch and an half long, like so many white, red, or orange-coloured fingers. It may be said to be shagreen'd by the *mammillæ*, or teats, which entirely cover its superficies. These teats are of different dimensions, yet the largest do not exceed a line in diameter. They are all stellated by eight rays, pointing towards the center. These starry teats expand themselves under water, when all the rays erecting themselves, leave a passage for a kind of hollow, membranous, white and transparent cylinder, which rising to the height of 3 lines and a half, represents a little tower, crenated, or notched, as it were, with 8 battlements. All the coupures, or notches, have, at their ends, little eminences, like horns, and shoot forth a yellowish filament, ending at the basis of this little tower, and visible on the transparent membrane of which it is formed. Its base is so encircled by these eight rays, as to be incorporated with them. Between this range of battlements appears a concave area, perforated in the middle, under which lies, within the tower, a kind of long yellowish vesicle, which has its base furnished with five fine filaments, bending outwards archwise near their origin, but growing perpendicular and thicker towards their end. This is an exact representation of what comes out of each teat in the *sea-hand*, while it is under water; and what evinces them beyond all doubt to be living creatures, is, that, upon the gentlest touch, these horns, which we have likened to battlements, bend, and draw back towards the center of the area at the top of the towers, and now only appear so many

cylinders, rounded at the extremity; and if you continue to touch them they insensibly shrink into their tube; resuming soon after their former figure; they do the like, when taken out of the sea water, and put into it again.

The inward part of the body of a *sea-hand* is fungous, and softer than the superficies, which is coriaceous, and the many tubes which grow out of the teats on it, render it not unlike a honeycomb. Each of these tubes is found to contain the above described *Polypus*, and a little reddish liquor.

The flowers which the Count *de Marfilli* imagined he perceived on one of these plants of the fungus kind, which he calls *leper's hand*, are very like our *Sea-hand polypus*. (See Plate, Fig. 3.)

C Explanation of Fig. III. and its parts.

A The *sea-hand* plant (growing upon an oyster shell) as it appears in sea-water, with some of its teats closed and others open, from each of which comes a *Polypus*, in figure not unlike a little tower.

D a A closed teat, enlarged.

b The same open.

c A *Polypus* coming out of a teat.

d The same bigger and further out.

e The same without its horns shooting out or spreading themselves.

f The same with its horns erected.

E g The same with its horns in full spread, when the little filaments on them make them appear as fringed.

h A little bladder within the body of the *Polypus*, seen separately, together with the five fibres at its base.

(To be continued.)

F MACHINES, or INVENTIONS, approv'd by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and mentioned in the last Volume of their Affairs.

I. A Mill proposed by M. *Durand*, which serves at once to scower cloths, to cleanse them after they are dy'd, and to freeze ratteens; this last operation is commonly perform'd by machines mov'd by men and horses; it is imagin'd that an even movement, such as a current of water, would better answer the end, and that ratteens would be much better freed by it.

H II. 'Tis long since an ingenious machine was invented in *England*, for setting a pump at work, to raise a large quantity of water, by means of fire; the academy has several times mentioned it in its history. M. *Genfanne* has dil-

discover'd a method to render it more simple, cheaper, and less subject to accidents ; he has added to it a new regulator, extremely simple, and fitted this machine in such a manner as that it may be easily play'd wherever there is occasion, or to what extent you please.*

[These improvements very probably regard the fire engines as formerly used in England, which were, indeed, more compounded than some lately erected, than which, perhaps, none can be made more simple, or more efficacious.—About 30 years ago, the French got a man from Griff in Leicestershire, from whom they learned to make our fire engine.]

III. M. Porro, a citizen of Besancon, shew'd before the academy a turf, which he had found the secret of converting into coal. By the proofs which were made of it, they judg'd that this new matter gave almost as much heat as ordinary pit-coal, and as it might be afforded much cheaper, the academy were of opinion, that the invention might be of service to the publick.

IV. A new Odometer, invented by M. de Hillerin de Boistiffandeau ; this instrument has not only the property of discounting the turns of the wheel that the carriage, to which it is fastened, makes in going back, as is effected by some of those already invented, but joins with it an impossibility of miscounting. The academy judged this machine very ingeniously imagin'd, and that it had all the surety which could attend an instrument of that kind.

V. A method of drawing wire of channell'd steel, for making pinions of watches and pendulums ; by M. Blackey. It appear'd upon tryal, that the author had really made himself master of that art, of which the English were sole proprietors for above 40 years back, and made a secret of it.*

VI. A sort of portable centry-box, propos'd by M. Larier. By help of this machine the centinel in it may be safely hoisted up to a good height, whence he may make discoveries at a considerable distance, which would often be of service in time of war ; 8 or 9 men are enough to raise or let down this engine, which may be carry'd in one or more waggons.*

[This seems to be little more than the machine, which we shew'd might be made to cut high trees, when we gave the description and print of such a centry-box.] (See Vol. xvii. p. 284, and the print of such a machine annexed.)

VII. A machine for cleansing havens,

presented by M. Macary. It seem'd an ingenious invention, and it was judg'd that in such cases as might require some alterations, as in an extraordinary depth of water, or in the different nature of the soil which was to be remov'd, the affair might be left to the skill and industry of the author.

VIII. New reverberatory lanthorns, constructed by M. Bourgeois de Chateau-blanc. Tho' the notion of reverberatory lanthorns be no novelty, yet as those before us have the property of casting no shadow below them, and seem to give more light than common lamps for illuminating streets, courts, and steps, the academy judg'd they might be of publick benefit, provided the expence did not counterbalance the advantage.

IX. A piece of armour, propos'd by M. Picault de Larimberture, for guarding the arms against the cut of a sabre. It consists of fine chains, which being fasten'd to a collar that comes round the neck, fall down about the shoulders and arms. These chains are strengthened, in a direction parallel to themselves, by four iron semicircles, which are connected one to another at intervals, down the arm to the wrist. It was supposed that this armour might be of use, especially to the cavalry and dragoons, which are generally more exposed than other troops to the strokes of the broadsword.

X. A new reel for winding off the silk from the cods, invented by M. Rouverie. It was found that this instrument divided the silk mighty well, very smoothly, and in greater quantity, than the

* These are not the only inventions that this quick-sighted people have from the English ; and they have letters of enquiry concerning several others practis'd in this island.—The Ventilators contriv'd by the Rev. Dr Hales, for preserving corn, &c. are much esteemed in France, where they have frequently years of scarcity, as of late, when they listened so eagerly to terms of peace.—We are inform'd by a private letter that M. du Hamel de Monceau, a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, having preserved a large heap of corn free from weevils, for two years, without turning it, only by blowing air up thro' it, with Dr Hales's ventilators, has now prepared a large granary, to preserve, in the same manner, quantities of corn, with a view to make it a general practice in France.

the same time, than those which are now in use, and that it deserves the preference in all respects.

[A much more ingenious machine has been lately invented, and is now practised in some parts of England, for spinning yarn from cotton wool, which is moved by horses, or a water-wheel: About fifty spindles are placed in a circle, and brushed round with a horizontal wheel, each of which is stopped, when the yarn breaks, and is put in motion again when a child, that tends 5 or 6 spindles, has mended the breach.—A more particular description, with a view of a spindle, may sometime appear in this collection.]

This academy has also published an account of an attempt to make cannon of hammer'd iron. They set M. Ladoyreau, with Mess. Dide and Jandin, master-smiths, upon this work, and appointed Mess. de Valliere, Reaumur, and Camus to super-intend it. Two pieces were produced, which burst at the first firing, with a charge of powder equal to that of the ball; they made others much heavier, and almost as strong as brass cannon, which held firing 3 times, but they forbore trying them further, being desirous to preserve them whole.

A short Vindication of the Authority of the antient Fathers, in answer to Dr Middleton's late Work *; extracted chiefly from Mr Lemoine's POSTSCRIPT to his celebrated Treatise on Miracles. * See p. 74.

AS the late work of Dr Middleton, concerning the authority of the antient fathers, has a manifest tendency to weaken the credit of all other antient writers, as well as that of the fathers, from whom alone we receive the books of the New Testament, as the true and genuine works of those whose names they bear, a vindication of them cannot but be agreeable to every candid and impartial reader.

That the Dr is no other than a pompous and artificial writer, very ignorant of the customs of the primitive ages, as well as of the true characters of those great and good men whom he has endeavoured to asperse, is shewn in the before-mentioned Postscript.

The pretended motive of the Dr's extraordinary undertaking was the subversion of Popery, which had nothing, says he, but the authority of the fathers for its defence, and a long series of pretended miraculous gifts, still continued

in the church of Rome, from the very time of the apostles themselves, for the support of the most scandalous corruptions of our holy religion.

Now, by proving the fathers, who have borne the character of learned and upright men for many hundreds of years, to be no other than a set of ignorant impostors, and that not so much as one single miracle was wrought among them, after the death of the apostles, he must, we own, deprive the church of Rome of its main support; but, then, must not the Dr's way of doing this, by arguing from some common, and merely human infirmities, which he finds in their characters, equally invalidate the credit of every other historian, not excepting even the apostles themselves?

But how little reason, as our author observes, had the Dr to enter upon so bold and dangerous an undertaking as this! since he himself, in his letter from Rome, had sufficiently demolished Popery, by shewing that the miracles pretended to be wrought in favour of the Romish errors, were of a different nature, and wrought for different ends, than those recorded by the primitive writers, and were no other than pious frauds, and juggling tricks. *

But the corruptions of Popery, for the support of which miracles are still affirmed to be wrought by the church of Rome, had a very early beginning: But how early?—"They were either actually introduced, or the seeds of them effectually sown, in the 3d, 4th, and 5th centuries."

Now supposing what is here asserted to be true; must it follow that the first and second centuries were also so corrupt, that no true miracles could be wrought in those earlier times, because the three succeeding ages had so grossly departed from the truth? Tho' God cannot, we will allow, set his seal to such notorious falsehoods as obtained, according to the Dr, in the 3d, 4th and 5th centuries, yet it no ways appears, from his way of arguing, but that he might have wrought miracles in the two preceding, and so not have intirely ceased upon the death of the apostles, as he has too too boldly asserted. In truth, the Dr, as tho' conscious of having done wrong to the 3d century, artfully drops that at the conclusion of his invectives, and concludes, that the pretended miracles

[* This is more at large shewn in the *Conformity between modern and antient Ceremonies.*]

c'es of the fourth century were intirely and universally the effects of fraud and imposture, they being wrought for the support of the most scandalous corruptions.

But as the Dr has thought proper to charge the third century with scandalous corruption, let us see by what instances he supports this heavy charge:

1. He makes use of a passage from *Justin Martyr*, concerning the sacramental cup being mixed with water, and the sending the sacred elements to the absent, which in some cases, as our author has observed, may be done without real ground of offence. But a far worse custom obtained in this early age, even that of *praying for the dead*; for this he produces the authority of *Tertullian*, out of his *Monogamia*, concerning a certain widow praying for the soul of her deceased husband; which is not at all to the Dr's purpose, because it cannot be reasonably concluded, from so extraordinary a testimony of the woman's affection for her departed friend, that it was a prevailing custom in that time. As for the *sign of the cross*, which the Dr next takes notice of, it is owned to be in use in the 3d century, as appears from another passage in *Tertullian*; but this custom was, in itself, not only very innocent, but very justifiable: *Tertullian* ascribes no particular virtue to it, but carefully observes that it was founded upon custom only, and not enjoined by the gospel. To prove the superstitious use of it, the Dr is forced to go to the 4th century for his instances. As to the institution of *Monkery*, the *worship of reliques*, the *invocation of saints*, and the superstitious use of *images*, and the *consecrated oil*, they were corruptions not to be met with in ecclesiastical history, till after the establishment of christianity by *Constantine*, nor does the Dr produce any authority to prove the contrary. As, therefore, the *Romanists* can produce no sufficient authority for any of their superstitions from the three first centuries, the Dr had no manner of reason, as was observ'd before, to ascribe the miracles in those centuries to fraud and imposture, as being wrought to give reputation to superstitious usages quite unknown in those ages.

But the miracles of the 4th century are entirely and universally the effect of fraud and imposture. But why so severe upon the 4th century? Because, says he, many superstitious usages and customs were introduced, in favour of which many miracles were forged; but

does it from hence follow, that because many counterfeit miracles were wrought in this century, therefore there was not one true? Before the Dr had drawn this strange conclusion, he should have examined what is reported of the miracles which obtained a victory for the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, of the miraculous sign of the cross which converted *Constantine the Great*, of the miraculous silence of the oracle, and burning the temple of *Apollo Daphnæus* at *Antioch*, and of the miraculous interruption of rebuilding that at *Jerusalem* in the reign of *Julian*, all which were generally owned to be true, and appear not to have been done in a corner. But even these, and all other miracles, must needs be forgeries in the Dr's judgment, because, as he has boldly asserted, without proof, the very bishops and clergy, and principal champions of the Christian cause, have been found tampering with false miracles, and have solemnly attested the truth of great numbers of them, said to be wrought in confirmation of some favourite institutions of those days, which, in the judgment of all learned and candid Protestants, are manifestly fictitious and incredible. But supposing the corruptions in this century as great as he is pleased to make them, may not God be allowed to work miracles in such an age, as he did, by the hands of his Apostles, in that far more corrupt and fraudulent period, which elapsed from the death of *Christ* to the destruction of *Jerusalem*?

But, in truth, the Dr's character of the fathers and principal champions of the Christian cause in this 4th century, with regard to their tampering with miracles, or, as he is pleased to express it, in more intelligible and emphatical words, their forging miracles, and their affirming them to be true ones, is very unjust, and supported by mere presumptions. All the passages he quotes out of their writings, only shew that they published many stories of miracles as true, which are improbable, or incredible, and which they believed too credulously; and even the Dr himself, to soften what he had too bluntly advanced in charging them with knavery and folly, acknowledges, after all, that "they may have been deluded so far by other people's forgeries as to take them for real miracles; and that, partly from a weak credulity, and partly from reasons of policy,—they were induced to espouse and propagate pretended miracles, for the support of a righteous cause."

As

As for policy, or secular interest, they could have none, because the wicked custom of selling spiritual and holy things was not yet introduced, and they would not have appeared so ready to sacrifice what is most valuable in the eye of the world, even life itself; for what they knew to be mere forgeries. So that, upon the whole, nothing more can be justly said against them, but only that they were too credulous; and, if this be a crime, men of the most exalted characters in other ages will be found guilty of it, who, like the antient fathers, in conformity to the humour of their times, have believed and given countenance to more idle stories (as they may now seem to us) than ever were related by them, and yet still retain the character of learned and good men. It is about a hundred years since it was generally believed that devils and evil spirits had a very familiar and unaccountable intercourse with great numbers of the inhabitants of our island, and many strange and ridiculous things were said to be done by them, so repugnant to common sense, that few people now give credit to any of them, even tho' attested by the oath of various witnesses; yet did not even the learned and pious Lord Chief Justice *Hale* enter so far into the credulous humour of those times, as to believe some ridiculous and ill-grounded stories that were told of two poor women, *Amy Duny*, and *Rose Culender*, and to condemn them for sorcery? This great man might be too credulous; yet whoever charged him with knavery or folly, or profess'd to disbelieve him in other cases, because he was so mistaken? The great and learned Mr *Glanvil* might have been too credulous in many of his relations, some of which appear to us very improbable and ridiculous; yet we have no reason to disbelieve them all, especially those which he has recorded from the testimony of his own senses, merely because we cannot conceive how evil spirits, whose nature and faculties we know nothing of, are affirmed by him to have performed many strange things beyond the reach of our narrow comprehension.

But there could be no real miracles, says the Dr, wrought at all in the 4th century, because of the great corruptions which prevailed in the church at that time, which the God of truth cannot be supposed to countenance by his extraordinary works.

But supposing there were no true miracles wrought in the fourth century,

for the reason here given; Does it follow that there were no true miracles wrought in the three preceding centuries, wherein no material corruptions can be found, and, consequently, no such reasons to be alleged for intire forgeries? Here the Dr is unfortunately reduced to supposition, instead of argument, and tells us "That so bold a defiance of sacred truth, as obtained amongst the fathers of this fourth age, could not become general at once, but must have been carry'd gradually to that height by custom and example of former times!"

According to this most curious way of reasoning, all the miracles of Christ and his Apostles, may, for any thing we know to the contrary, be nothing but fraud and imposture; for if the 3d century becomes justly suspicious of fraud, because the fourth was so grossly guilty of it, for the same reason the second, and also the first, must fall under the same suspicion; and, because it is natural to suspect, that so bold a defiance of sacred truth in the Fathers or Christians of the third, or of the second age, must have been carry'd gradually to that height, by custom, and the example of former times.

"Fraud in point of miracles must have had a beginning, and the first that made use of it were not, nor could not be determined to it by the custom and example of former times."

This is the Dr's principal argument to weaken the credit of the fathers of the three first centuries. What he says afterwards, concerning the expediency of forged miracles to support good men under persecution; of the deficiency of the fathers of the earlier ages, in point of wisdom and learning, and, consequently, the great need they stood in of such delusive arts for their defence and security, are suppositions, so very ill grounded, and so repugnant to truth and reason, that the bare mentioning them is sufficient to let every intelligent reader see the weak shifts he is reduced to, to weaken the credit of the best of men, in order to give reputation to an hypothesis, which neither he, nor any man can make good,—that "Miraculous gifts were wholly withdrawn upon the death of the Apostles."

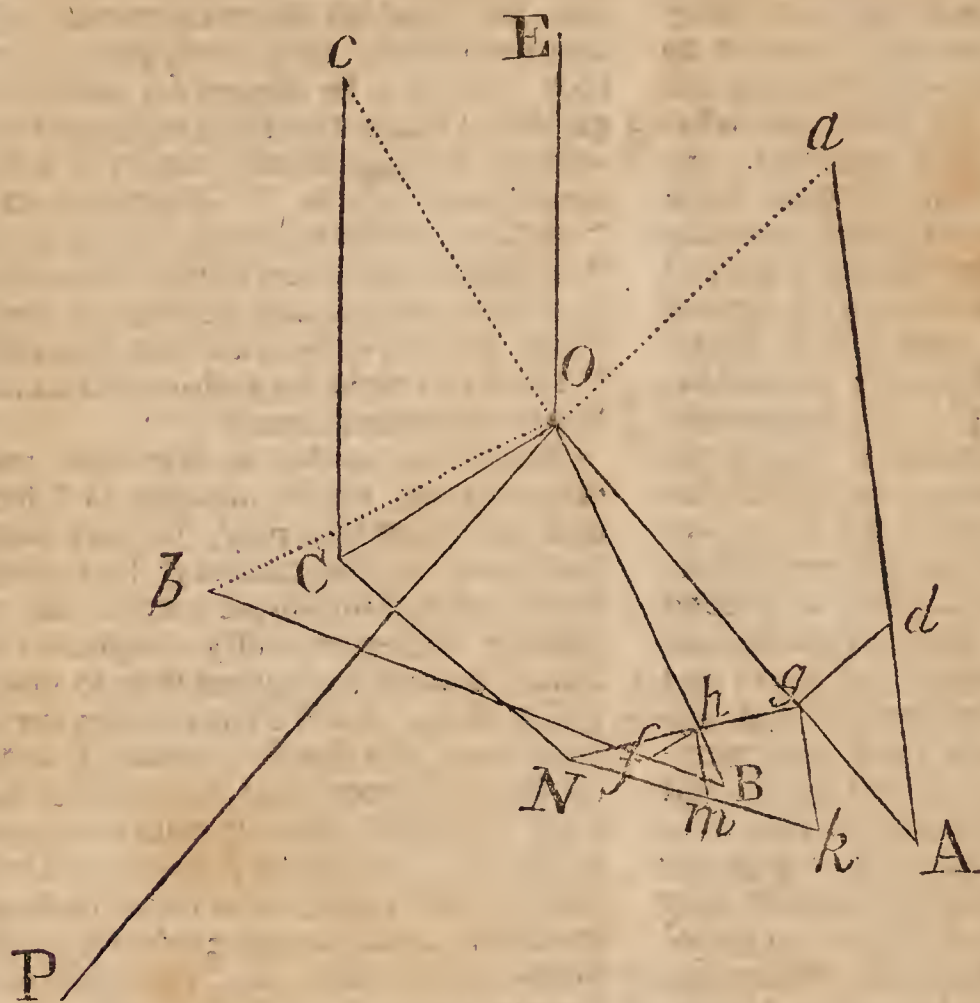
E R R A T.

In our last, P. 106, Col. 2, Line 15, for microcosm, read macrocosm. P. 105, Col. 1. L. 36, for him read them.

Mr URBAN,

Portsmouth, April 11, 1749.

THE following is the geometrical construction of finding a meridian line from three shadows of a perpendicular style, as desired by *Stalbrigienſis*. (See p. 107)



DRAW the line: O E to represent the stile, and also the lines O A, O B, and O C, representing the 3 shadows in their proper positions and lengths; from O draw the lines O a, O b, and O c, perpendicular to the lines of the shadows O A, O B, and O C, and make them each equal in length to the stile O E, and join the points A a, B b, and C c; then will the lines A a, B b, and C c; be the hypotenuses of 3 right-angled triangles, whose bases are the lengths of the

shadows, and whose perpendiculars are each equal to the height of the stile O E; take the length of the hypotenuse C c (*viz.* of that triangle whose base represents the shortest shadow) and lay it off from a and b, on the hypotenuses of the other two triangles to d and f, from which draw the lines dg and fb, perpendicular to A O and B O, and draw the line gb; then from g and b draw the lines gk and bm, at right angles to the line gb; and make gk equal to gd, and bm equal to fb; thro' the points k and m, draw the line km N, which shall meet the line gb produced, in N; then draw the line N C (*viz.* a line from the point N to the end of the shortest shadow) and let fall a perpendicular O P, from O to the line N C, so shall O P be the meridian line of the place of observation.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

A particular account of the ceremony of opening the Radcliffe Library.

Oxford, April 15, 1749.

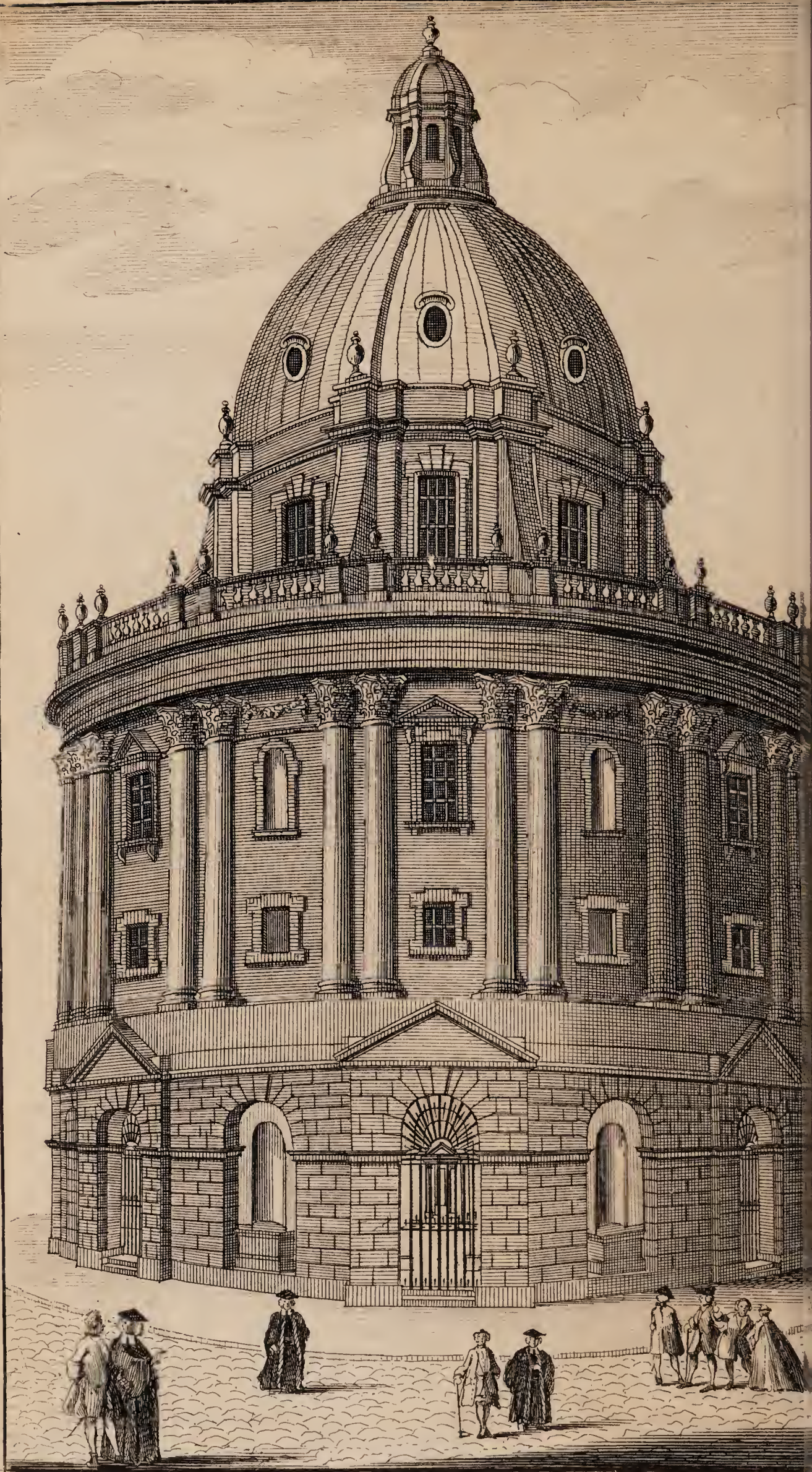
ON Wednesday the 12th inst. his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford, Sir Walter Wagstaff Bagot, and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Barts, and Edward Smith, Esq; member of parliament for the county of Leicester, trustees of the will of that most justly celebrated physician, the late Dr Radcliffe, honoured the University of Oxford with their presence, in order to the opening of the library erected there, in pursuance of the doctor's will.

The University, on this occasion, thought proper to express their gratitude, by granting (at the recommendation of the trustees) degrees in that fa-

culty wherein Dr Radcliffe so eminently excelled. Accordingly the solemnity began, by conferring the degree of Doctor in Physick, by diploma, on the three following gentlemen, *viz.* Dr Pitcairn, Dr Conyers, and Dr Kennedy.

At the same time the degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred by diploma upon that famous antiquarian, Brown Willis Esq; grandson of that skilful physician Dr Willis, and himself a considerable benefactor to the University, by his writings, and a large present of *Saxon and English* coins.

A great number of noblemen and gentlemen took this opportunity of shewing their Regard to the University, by their attendance on this occasion: To whom, in return, the University testified its Thankfulness, by conferring on Wednesday an honorary degree of Doctor



A Perspective View of the Radcliffe Library

in the Civil Law upon many of them, viz. the Right Hon. the Lord Harley, Sir John Philips, Bart. Sir John Shaw, Bart. Peregrine Palmer, Esq; member for the University of Oxford; Penny-stone Powney Esq; member for the county of Berks; William Drake, Esq; member for Agmondesham; John Willes, Esq; member for Banbury; and Norbone Berkley, Esq; member for the county of Gloucester; and at the same time, an honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on William Bagot, Esq; gentleman commoner of Magdalen College; and also on James Gibbs, Esq; the celebrated architect of this library.

The trustees afterwards gave an entertainment to the Vice Chancellor, heads of houses, the young noblemen, and the new-created doctors. In the evening the Oratorio of *Esther* was performed in the theatre, to the satisfaction of a crowded audience.

On Thursday, the day appointed for opening the library, the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, young Noblemen, Doctors and Proctors, Batchelors in Divinity, Law and Physick, and Masters of Arts, met in their respective habits at St Mary's, and from thence went in procession to All-Souls college-hall, to wait on the trustees, who returned with them in a solemn and more grand procession than has been known for many years to the Radcliffe Library; where his Grace the Duke of Beaufort deliver'd the Key to the Vice-Chancellor for the use of the University, who returned their thanks for the same, in a short, but elegant speech: From thence they walked in the same order to the Theatre; where the honorary degree of Doctor in the Civil Law was conferr'd on the Right Hon. the Earl of Westmoreland; the Right Hon. the Lord Visc. Burleigh, son of the Earl of Exeter; Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. member for New-Romney; Sir Charles Sidley, Bart. member for the town of Nottingham; Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. Sir Lyster Holt, Bart. Sir John Tyrrel, Bart. and John Anstis, Esq; Garter king at Arms, being presented to the same by Dr Brookes, Regius-Professor of the Civil Law.

After their Admission, William Lewis, Doctor in physick, and Student of Christ-Church, made an elegant Latin Oration upon the occasion of this solemnity; after which a fine piece of musick was performed, which being ended, Dr King, principal of St Mary's Hall, made another elegant oration. The Vice-Chancellor afterwards, in

the name of the University, returned thanks to the trustees for their faithful execution of the trust reposed in them, in a very polite speech; which was succeeded by the following anthem:

Let thy Hand be strengthen'd, and thy Right Hand be exalted.

Let Justice and Judgment be the Preparation of thy Seat; Mercy and Truth shall go before thy Face.

Hallelujah.

And the assembly were dismissed. The Vice-Chancellor afterwards entertained the Trustees, Heads of Houses, and new created Doctors, at his lodgings; and in the evening the oratorio of *Samson* was performed in the Theatre.

On Friday morning the Vice-Chancellor, the Trustees, Heads of Houses and Doctors, met in their scarlet robes in the Theatre, where an honorary degree of Doctor in the Civil Law was conferred on, the Right Hon. the Lord James Manners, Brother to the Duke of Rutland; Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. member for Tamworth; Sir Charles Chester, Bart. Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bart. the Rev. Sir Philip Hobby, Bart. Sir Richard Atkyns, Bart. Nathaniel Curson, Esq; Wrightson Munday, Esq; member for the county of Leicester; Francis Page, Esq; James Dawkins, Esq; John Rolle Walters, Esq; George Lucy, Esq; John Moreton, Esq; member for Abingdon; John Robinson, Esq; and William Meredith, Esq; after which the worthy and ingenious University Professor in Musick, Mr Hayes, was created a Doctor in that Faculty; and Mr Hodges, a gentleman commoner of Magdalen-College, was admitted to an honorary Degree of Master of Arts; and then the ceremony was concluded with the coronation anthem: In the evening the sacred Oratorio was performed with great applause in the Theatre.

The Rt Hon. and Worthy Trustees, and the other noblemen and gentlemen, shew'd great satisfaction in the conduct of the whole, and in the regularity and decency which appeared in the behaviour of all the scholars: The University on the other hand expressed as great joy, upon the honour they received in seeing so splendid an appearance of so many noblemen and eminent persons testifying their regard and affection to that learned body.

Mr URBAN,

Reading the other day in the Bp of Clogher's *Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated*, I happened to light upon

his waiting the return of an express from France, with instructions how to behave. This is the new turn given to the affair by our court; upon which, impartial men observe, that if it be really fact, the first complaint ought to have come from this quarter; whereas it appears that we were very easy about the matter, as we had got the start of the *English*, supposing they had a design to make a settlement at *Tabago*; and therefore made no noise about it, till the *British* residen there complained of this infraction of treaties, as he calls it. However, since the misunderstanding has happened, our ministry think it adviseable, before they comply with the representations of the *British* court, to enquire, Whether we have a right to settle at *Tabago* or not? And if it appears that neither we nor the *English* may occupy it, it may then be proper to consult about getting some sort of security for their not attempting it hereafter. In short, any pretence for wrangling, in order to gain time, will serve our turn; and when once this point is gained, the claim laid to *Tabago*, *St Lucia*, *Dominica*, and *St Vincent*, in the governor of *Martinico*'s ordinance of the 17th of *December* last (which the court does not think fit openly to avow) may be decided at the mouth of the cannon, &c.

A succinct Account of the Island of TABAGO.

TABAGO was formerly the property of the dukes of *Courland*, who had likewise made a settlement and built a fort on the coast of *Guiney*, which they called *St Andrew*, to supply it with Negroes. After the Duke's subjects had discovered, cultivated, and fortified *Tabago*, they were, some Time in the beginning of the reign of our king *Charles II*, dispossessed by the *Dutch*: Whereupon *James*, then Duke of *Courland*, consigned the sovereignty to *Charles*, together with the said settlement of *St Andrew*; and on the 17th day of *November*, 1664, the following treaty was signed between the two princes:

I. The King grants the Duke, and his successors, full liberty of trade and commerce, for such ships as properly belong to him and his heirs, (but not to those of his subjects) in any rivers or havens within the dominions of his majesty on the coast of *Guiney*, as also to trade for goods not exceeding 12,000*l.* per Ann. according to the price they were

bought for on those coasts, from whence they were exported, with full liberty to build one or more store-houses, to lay up goods, under the castles or forts belonging to his said majesty, or subjects, on those coasts, to hold and enjoy the said liberties as long as friendship, amity, and a good understanding, continue between the said King and the Duke.

II. In consideration of the above-mentioned concession and grant, the Duke makes over to his majesty, his heirs and successors, the fort of *St Andrew* in *Guiney*, and all other forts, fortifications, and sconces there, belonging to the said Duke, together with all guns, bullets, powder, and other instruments of war thereto belonging.

III. The Duke agrees, that himself and his heirs shall pay 3 per Cent. for all goods imported or exported from any of his majesty's ports in *Guiney*.

IV. His majesty grants to the said Duke, and his heirs, &c, the island of *Tabago*, together with all lands, havens, creeks, rivers, and profits, to the same belonging, to be held and enjoy'd under the king's protection. Provided always, that the said Duke shall not suffer any, besides his own subjects, and the subjects of his majesty, to abide in the said island, to settle plantations, or build houses; but the King's subjects shall have all the privileges of the Duke's subjects.

V. The Duke promises and agrees, that neither he nor his heirs, &c. nor his subjects, nor any for their use, shall export any merchandize or product of the said island of *Tabago*, or import, otherwise than out of, or into some ports belonging to *England* or *Courland*, or the ports of the city of *Dantzick*.

VI. As an acknowledgment that the Duke of *Courland* does hold and enjoy the said island from his majesty, it is further provided and agreed, that when and as often as the king of *Great-Britain*, his heirs, &c. shall so require it, or when he or they happen to be engaged in a war against any other king, prince, or state, except the King of *Poland*, the Dukes of *Courland* shall, at their own proper cost and charge, from time to time, bring, or cause to be brought, one good man of war, furnished with 40 good iron guns, to such port, station, or place, his said majesty, &c. shall name; into which ship his majesty shall put commanders and seamen, and supply them with victuals and wages, under the conduct and at the expence of his

his said majesty, so long as the ship shall continue in his or their service, which shall never be more than a year at one time.

In testimony whereof, and for the undoubted confirmation of this treaty, *Charles II.* King of Great-Britain, and *James* Duke of Courland, have signed and sealed the above-named treaty.

It does not clearly appear to me what ensued hereupon, other than that the *Dutch* soon after quitted the island; but I do not find that the Duke of *Courland* ever repossessed it, so that it remains at least a fief of the crown of *Great-Britain*; and under what pretence the *French* presume to settle it, our treaty-makers only know, tho' I cannot fairly suppose that there is any secret article about it. If I am rightly informed, the court of *Spain* seem to be of opinion against the *French* possessing it, and will act with some spirit on the occasion, as the *French* are wholly masters of *Hispaniola*, or are to be so, in lieu of settling *Don Philip* in *Italy*; therefore the settling of *Tabago* likewise, besides the defect of title, will totally overthrow the balance of the sugar trade in the *West-Indies*.

The preceding Account was hastily printed in the *Daily Papers*, but we find further in several *Geographical Writers*,

1. That this isle was first discovered by *Christopher Columbus*, Anno 1448, and called by the *Spaniards* *Tobago*, the name of the instrument, or pipe, which the *Caribbee* inhabitants used to draw in the smoke of the herb, now so called, as it burnt in the fire.
2. That the *Spaniards* entirely neglecting to occupy it, the *English* constantly frequented it, while they were planting *Barbadoes*, and *K. Charles I.* made the first grant of it to *Wm. E.* of *Pembroke*, who was prevented from settling it by the civil wars.
3. That a society of *Dutch* merchants took this opportunity to send about 200 people thither with all materials for a settlement, but they were expelled by the *Caribbees*, who got some assistance from the *Spaniards*.
4. In the next place, *James Kettler*, D. of *Courland*, godson to our *James I.* sent several ships thither with some of his subjects, who compleated a fort and town; but he being made a prisoner by the King of *Sweden*, the *Dutch*, who had been sent to *Tobago*, by *Mess. Lampsin*, two *Dutch* mer-
(*Genl. Mag.* APRIL 1749.)

chants, and who had been permitted to settle at one end of the isle by the *Courlanders*, soon obliged them to deliver up the town and fort, and so became entire masters of the whole. The *Lampskins* making great advantages of this isle, and having served *Lewis XIV.* with their good offices, procured from him, Anno 1662, the title of Counts of *France* and Barons of *Tobago*.

5. The D. of *Courland*, recovering his liberty, apply'd to the *States General*, but in vain; he therefore got the grant before-mentioned, from the crown of *Great Britain*, and the *Lampskins*, to strengthen their pretensions, got it consigned to them by the *Dutch West India company*, and sent over, with the approbation of the *States*, *M. Beveren* as governor, who very much improved and fortify'd the isle.

6. It being a place of consequence was strongly contended for in the *Dutch* wars, and *Sir John Harman*, the *English* admiral, took it in 1667, but the *Dutch* recover'd it again, by the assistance of the *French*; who afterwards being at war with the *Dutch*, after some sharp contests, in *December* 1667, entirely dispossessed them, destroying all the forts and houses.

7. The D. of *Courland* once more sent a ship and governor to take possession of *Tabago*; but the house of *Kettler* becoming extinct, the right reverted to the crown of *Great Britain*, where the sovereignty always lay, but the isle being unoccupy'd has remain'd open to the ships of all nations.

8. That the *French* have no right to this place, appears from their own geographical writers, who have never once inserted it in their maps; on the contrary, *M. De Lisle*, in his map of the *French* isles, has this note.—The *English* islands are *Barbadoes*, *Antigua*, *Barbuda*, *Anguilla*, *Nevis*, *Montserrat*, *TABAGO*, *St Christophers*.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

AS a free Briton, I thought it a duty incumbent upon me, by the means of your paper, to communicate my thoughts upon a subject that calls aloud for justice, because it is a grievance oppressive to the poor and needy.

Since the conclusion of the general peace, we have seen some beginnings made towards a general reform in the army.—Now as seven battalions, which

his waiting the return of an express from *France*, with instructions how to behave. This is the new turn given to the affair by our court; upon which, impartial men observe, that if it be really fact, the first complaint ought to have come from this quarter; whereas it appears that we were very easy about the matter, as we had got the start of the *English*, supposing they had a design to make a settlement at *Tabago*; and therefore made no noise about it, till the *British* resident there complained of this infraction of treaties, as he calls it. However, since the misunderstanding has happened, our ministry think it adviseable, before they comply with the representations of the *British* court, to enquire, Whether we have a right to settle at *Tabago* or not? And if it appears that neither we nor the *English* may occupy it, it may then be proper to consult about getting some sort of security for their not attempting it hereafter. In short, any pretence for wrangling, in order to gain time, will serve our turn; and when once this point is gained, the claim laid to *Tabago*, *St Lucia*, *Dominica*, and *St Vincent*, in the governor of *Martinico*'s ordinance of the 17th of *December* last (which the court does not think fit openly to avow) may be decided at the mouth of the cannon, &c.

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I. The King grants the Duke, and his successors, full liberty of trade and commerce, for such ships as properly belong to him and his heirs, (but not to those of his subjects) in any rivers or havens within the dominions of his majesty on the coast of *Guiney*, as also to trade for goods not exceeding 12,000*l.* per *Ann.* according to the price they were

bought for on those coasts, from whence they were exported, with full liberty to build one or more store-houses, to lay up goods, under the castles or forts belonging to his said majesty, or subjects, on those coasts, to hold and enjoy the said liberties as long as friendship, amity, and a good understanding, continue between the said King and the Duke.

II. In consideration of the above-mentioned concession and grant, the Duke makes over to his majesty, his heirs and successors, the fort of *St Andrew* in *Guiney*, and all other forts, fortifications, and sconces there, belonging to the said Duke, together with all guns, bullets, powder, and other instruments of war thereto belonging.

III. The Duke agrees, that himself and his heirs shall pay 3 *per Cent.* for all goods imported or exported from any of his majesty's ports in *Guiney*.

IV. His majesty grants to the said Duke, and his heirs, &c, the island of *Tabago*, together with all lands, havens, creeks, rivers, and profits, to the same belonging, to be held and enjoy'd under the king's protection. Provided always, that the said Duke shall not suffer any, besides his own subjects, and the subjects of his majesty, to abide in the said island, to settle plantations, or build houses; but the King's subjects shall have all the privileges of the Duke's subjects.

V. The Duke promises and agrees, that neither he nor his heirs, &c. nor his subjects, nor any for their use, shall export any merchandize or product off the said island of *Tabago*, or import, otherwise than out of, or into some ports belonging to *England* or *Courland*, or the ports of the city of *Dantzick*.

VI. As an acknowledgment that the Duke of *Courland* does hold and enjoy the said island from his majesty, it is further provided and agreed, that when and as often as the king of *Great-Britain*, his heirs, &c. shall so require it, or when he or they happen to be engaged in a war against any other king, prince, or state, except the King of *Poland*, the Dukes of *Courland* shall, at their own proper cost and charge, from time to time, bring, or cause to be brought, one good man of war, furnished with 40 good iron guns, to such port, station, or place, his said majesty, &c. shall name; into which ship his majesty shall put commanders and seamen, and supply them with victuals and wages, under the conduct and at the expence of his

his said majesty, so long as the ship shall continue in his or their service, which shall never be more than a year at one time.

In testimony whereof, and for the undoubted confirmation of this treaty, *Charles II. King of Great-Britain*, and *James Duke of Courland*, have signed and sealed the above-named treaty.

It does not clearly appear to me what ensued hereupon, other than that the *Dutch* soon after quitted the island; but I do not find that the Duke of *Courland* ever repossest it, so that it remains at least a fief of the crown of *Great-Britain*; and under what pretence the *French* presume to settle it, our treaty-makers only know, tho' I cannot fairly suppose that there is any secret article about it. If I am rightly informed, the court of *Spain* seem to be of opinion against the *French* possessing it, and will act with some spirit on the occasion, as the *French* are wholly masters of *Hispaniola*, or are to be so, in lieu of settling *Don Philip* in *Italy*; therefore the settling of *Tabago* likewise, besides the defect of title, will totally overthrow the balance of the sugar trade in the *West-Indies*.

The preceding Account was hastily printed in the Daily Papers, but we find further in several Geographical Writers,

1. That this isle was first discovered by *Christopher Columbus*, Anno 1448, and called by the *Spaniards* *Tobago*, the name of the instrument, or pipe, which the *Caribbee* inhabitants used to draw in the smoke of the herb, now so called, as it burnt in the fire.
2. That the *Spaniards* entirely neglecting to occupy it, the *English* constantly frequented it, while they were planting *Barbadoes*, and *K. Charles I.* made the first grant of it to *Wm. E. of Pembroke*, who was prevented from settling it by the civil wars.
3. That a society of *Dutch* merchants took this opportunity to send about 200 people thither with all materials for a settlement, but they were expelled by the *Caribbees*, who got some assistance from the *Spaniards*.
4. In the next place, *James Kettler*, D. of *Courland*, godson to our *James I.* sent several ships thither with some of his subjects, who compleated a fort and town; but he being made a prisoner by the King of *Sweden*, the *Dutch*, who had been sent to *Tobago*, by *Mess. Lampsin*, two *Dutch* mer-

chants, and who had been permitted to settle at one end of the isle by the *Courlanders*, soon obliged them to deliver up the town and fort, and so became entire masters of the whole. The *Lampsin*s making great advantages of this isle, and having served *Lewis XIV.* with their good offices, procured from him, Anno 1662, the title of Counts of *France* and Barons of *Tobago*.

5. The D. of *Courland*, recovering his liberty, apply'd to the States General, but in vain; he therefore got the grant before-mentioned, from the crown of *Great Britain*, and the *Lampsin*s, to strengthen their pretensions, got it consigned to them by the *Dutch West India company*, and sent over, with the approbation of the States, *M. Beveren* as governor, who very much improved and fortify'd the isle.
6. It being a place of consequence was strongly contended for in the *Dutch* wars, and *Sir John Harman*, the *English* admiral, took it in 1667, but the *Dutch* recover'd it again, by the assistance of the *French*; who afterwards being at war with the *Dutch*, after some sharp contests, in *December* 1667, entirely dispossessed them, destroying all the forts and houses.
7. The D. of *Courland* once more sent a ship and governor to take possession of *Tabago*; but the house of *Kettler* becoming extinct, the right reverted to the crown of *Great Britain*, where the sovereignty always lay, but the isle being unoccupy'd has remain'd open to the ships of all nations.
8. That the *French* have no right to this place, appears from their own geographical writers, who have never once inserted it in their maps; on the contrary, *M. De Lisle*, in his map of the *French* isles, has this note.—The *English* islands are *Barbadoes*, *Antigua*, *Barbuda*, *Anguilla*, *Nevis*, *Montserrat*, *TABAGO*, *St Christophers*.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

AS a free Briton, I thought it a duty incumbent upon me, by the means of your paper, to communicate my thoughts upon a subject that calls aloud for justice, because it is a grievance oppressive to the poor and needy.

Since the conclusion of the general peace, we have seen some beginnings made towards a general reform in the army.—Now as seven battalions,

Y

which

which compose the three regiments of foot guards, make up a body of 5,760 men, exclusive of serjeants, corporals, and drums, at 90 men in a company; and as during the war with *France*, we always had three battalions *abroad*, and the other four did the duty *at home*; I would propose, now they are wanted only for this *home duty*, to keep no more men upon subsistence pay than have been found sufficient for it during the war.

I must own, the duty of these men has been very hard, but not from an insufficiency of their number: for when the other battalions are all at home, those who do duty are never known to have above five nights in bed. Shall we fear to ascribe this to the sordid avariciousness of the c***s of companies, some of whom have been known not to keep above 27 or 30 to do the duty of 90 men?

Indeed the subsistence of these poor souls is so small, that those who have families, and any trade, or can do any work, gladly throw up their pay to purchase that liberty,—while the c***s revel away at their expence, perhaps in the arms of a seraglio of courtezans.

But if one of these very men, who may be called constant benefactors to their c***s, after having thrown up their subsistence for a year together, should be reduc'd, thro' family sickness, or other misfortunes, to ask his c*** for his subsistence in arrears, or a part of it, he would be threaten'd with being tried for his life for *mutiny* or *sedition*; tho' the c*** knows in his conscience he is oblig'd, by the act, to see every private man's subsistence and weekly arrears cleared every two months, upon the penalty of forfeiting 100*l.* for every offence against this law, to any person or persons that shall inform or sue for the same, and being disabled to hold any office civil or military.—There is all the reason in the world for this penalty;—and I think it would not be amiss, where the practice is notorious, if these Gentlemen were even h—g'd out of respect to their commissions.

Now, as I observ'd before, the three regiments compose a body of 5,760 private men, at 4*s.* per week subsistence, which amounts in the year to the sum of 59,904*l.* And if 30 men are known at all times to do the duty of 90 men, the pay of this third part amounts to only 19,968*l.* so that there will remain 39,936*l.* in the year sunk in somebody's pockets. This sum might be appropriated towards the half pay of the reform'd officers. For since the poor

creatures, who throw up their pay, have no benefit from being in the service, but once a year a new coat, lac'd hat, a waistcoat made of the former year's coat, a pair of new breeches, a pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, a shirt and a neckcloth; doubtless, as they now throw up their subsistence for this indulgence of getting an honest livelihood for their families, they would gladly continue their names on a proper roll for the same perquisites, and a legal exemption from duty, with the prospect, after a number of years in the service, of being enter'd in *Chelsea hospital*.

As these poor men serve the King and Government without any subsistence, except when call'd out upon any emergent occasions; so I doubt not but at the reforming of the regiments of dragoons and foot, one half, or more, if offer'd, would be glad to be detain'd in the service upon the above condition. If so, we should have no occasion to reduce whole regiments, but reduce them to 20 or 30 effective men in a troop or company, the rest upon the roll above; and one half of the number of officers might be reduced upon half pay. So that we should always have, in the most profound peace, a regular well-disciplin'd army, ready to repel invasions, repress rebellion, and be the only means of saving that unnecessary expence of recruiting; because it would be the greatest encouragement for them to enter spontaneously.

As parsimony is a very great virtue, and a very commendable one in a person whose estate is known to be mortgaged: so I doubt not, but by publishing the contents of this letter, you'll oblige the honest well-meaning part of your readers, and, in a more particular manner, him, who is your constant reader, and will second you in the h—se.

POMPONIVS ATTICVS.

[For the many other perquisites belonging to a regiment, &c. (if in fact these be perquisites) see *An Enquiry into the State of the ARMY*, in our Magazine for November 1746, p. 585.]

Mr URBAN,

AS in some printed queries and answers relating to the proposed harbour at *Ramsgate*, the respondent insists on the utility of it to all ships under 300 tons: I beg leave to remark three plain matters of fact which late happened at the very spot, and prove the want of a sufficient depth of water, and a proper bottom or foundation. 1. The ship

ship *Delight*, *Anthony Bailey*, master, about 200 tons, which lay to load at the present pier head at *Ramsgate*, at the top of a spring tide was not able to, nor would the master, take in more than 77 tons, for fear of being beneapt, though with that she drew but ten feet water, A but was obliged to take up the remainder at near 3 miles distance. 2. A *Swede*, the *Fru Martha*, *Joan Fransberk* master, of 170 tons, and 13 feet draught of water, which lay at the same place about the same time of spring tide, and though she took in there but half the cargo, she was obliged to unlade part B of that again before she could get to sea, and took in the remainder of her cargo in *Sandwich* road. 3. There was about 80 or 100 feet of new work done to the present pier, which had not (as I am credibly informed) been finished C above 5 or 6 weeks, yet thirty feet thereof blew up within a month after it was finished; and I saw the workmen repairing it again. These, I say, Sir, are facts. As to the many other hazards and dangers attending the proposed harbour, I shall not take upon me to enumerate. Yours, &c.

The PLAN of MEROPÉ, a TRAGEDY, as alter'd from the French of Voltaire, by AARON HILL, Esq; acted at Drury-Lane Theatre 9 Nights in this Month, and then put off till next Season, because of the Actors Benefits. E

P E R S O N S.

Polyphontes, General of Mycené.
Meropé, Widow of the late King.
Eumenes, her son.
Euricles, a Lord of Meropé's Party.
Narbas, Foster-Father to Eumenes.
Erox, Favourite of Polyphontes.
Ismené, Daughter of Narbas.
Chief Priest, and other Priests.
Ladies, Officers, Guards, &c.

WHEN Cresphontes the husband of Merope, was king of Mycené, the confusions of a civil war, maintained by many factions, encouraged Polyphontes G to aspire to the crown; but as he had no pretensions to royalty that would be admitted by the people, even though all his competitors were destroy'd, he proposed to cut off the king and his children, and then marry Merope, the dowager; in pursuance of this design, H he secretly opened the postern of the city to the rebels, and under colour of aiding the king to oppose them, assisted in assassinating him and his two sons,

and at the same time recommended himself to the queen, as having avenged them.

But Narbas, a faithful courtier of the king's, escaped in the tumult with Eumenes the eldest son, to Elis, where he assumed the character of a shepherd, under the name of Policletes, and educated the young prince under that of Dorilas.

At the end of fifteen years, Polyphontes had brought the people to demand his marriage with the queen; she however refused to comply, and having been privately informed that Eumenes was living, and should shortly be conducted to Mycene by Narbas, she obstinately persists in reserving the kingdom for him.

Polyphontes having received the like intimation by his spies, orders all the avenues to the city to be watched; and that the prince and Narbas, described under borrow'd names, as dangerous enemies to the state, should be assassinated as soon as discover'd.

Merope having notice also of this design, orders persons to be posted at the avenues to the city, to defend the prince and Narbas, if they should be attacked. D

Among other persons employed by Polyphontes to waylay the prince, Misanthus and his brother were posted in the temple of Hercules on the border of Elis. Misanthus was the person who wrested the king's sword from him, and dispatch'd him with it, for which he received the sword, which was set with three remarkable diamonds, as a reward.

News is brought to Polyphontes, that Misanthus is slain by a stranger, whom he immediately suspects to be Eumenes, or his friend.

At the same time the queen's scouts bring in a young man, whom they found bloody, and suspected of murder. The queen desires to see him; he tells her his father's name is Policletes, and his own Dorilas; that impatient of the indolent security of a rural life, he had run away from his father, intending to enter into the queen's service at Mycene; that going into the temple of Hercules to pay his devotions, he was assaulted by two men, one of whom he slew and afterwards threw into the sea; the other fled. Upon hearing the relation, the queen orders him to be set at liberty, and his sword to be returned to him.

Euricles, a partisan of the queen's, being present at the delivery of the sword, perceives the diamonds on the hilt, and knows it to be the sword worn by the king on the night he was killed; and D.

Dorilas declaring that he took it from the person whom he had killed, *Euricles* concludes that he is the murderer of *Eumenes*, supposing that *Narbas* had preserved this sword for his use. The queen being informed of these circumstances, determines, in a transport of grief and despair, to offer up the supposed murderer of her son on her husband's tomb, with the same sword that had been the instrument of his guilt.

The victim is accordingly led to the tomb, preceded by the queen and *Euricles* with the sword, and attended by the priests; *Narbas* having repaired to *Myccne* upon his first missing *Eumenes*, is indulging himself in the sad pleasure which the wretched find in giving way to grief at the tomb of his late lord, when the procession enters; he makes himself known to *Ismene* his daughter, one of the queen's attendants, and seeing *Dorilas* led in as the murderer of *Eumenes*, explains the riddle. *Ismene*, just as the queen's hand is raised to kill her son, intercepts the blow, and whispers her, that the victim is *Eumenes*; this is confirmed by *Narbas*'s rushing forward, and being accosted by *Eumenes* as his father.

The intended sacrifice being thus prevented, and the true reason concealed thro' fear of *Poliphontes*, *Eumenes* is led off, but is met by *Poliphontes*, who takes him out of the queen's custody; and she alledging that his death was deferred only to discover his accomplices, he takes the affair on himself, and pressing the speedy execution of the criminal's sentence, so works on the passions of the queen, that she confesses he is her son. *Poliphontes*, after recovering the first shock of this news, makes the queen's consent to marry him, the condition of sparing her son; To this condition the queen consents, with a secret design to kill herself immediately after she had extorted, on the performance of the marriage ceremony, a public promise from *Poliphontes*, that the prince should be safe, and his succession confirmed. The prince is urged to consent to this expedient; but rejects it with horror and indignation, and concealing his own purpose, without making any concession to the tyrant, consents to be present at his mother's marriage in the temple.

The nuptial hour arrives, *Poliphontes* leads *Merope* to the altar, *Eumenes* attends, and the ceremony is just beginning, when the priests, who had been secretly made of the queen's party, cry out, the Gods forbid these nuptials;

Eumenes takes the signal, and snatching the sacrificial axe, mortally wounds *Poliphontes*; then leaping on the altar, waves his hand for audience; the crowd being by him informed that he was their rightful sovereign, and this being confirmed by the priests and the queen, they defend him against the guards of *Poliphontes*, who had now rushed in; and *Poliphontes* himself relenting when he found his death near and inevitable, rose and acknowledged his guilt, and the justice of the Gods in his punishment. Immediately the new king is acknowledged, and the peace of *Myccene* restored.

To reward the fidelity of *Narbas*, *Eumenes* marries *Ismene* his daughter.

Upon comparing this play with an English translation of *Voltaire's Merope*, made by Dr *Theobald*, there appears but little difference between them as to the plan, and that perhaps not much in favour of Mr *Hill's* performance. *Voltaire* has discovered the secret of his plot to the audience, and to the dramatic characters at the same time; he keeps the audience in suspense with his *Merope*, whether the stranger be *Eumenes* or the murderer of *Eumenes*; but Mr *Hill* previously informs us who it is that he has kill'd, and by what means he obtain'd the sword that is taken for a proof of his guilt; we are not, therefore, interested in the questions put to him by the queen, which, after this information, only tend to discover what we know already; we are indeed alarmed at her mistake, and in pain lest she should sacrifice her son before she had discover'd it, which may perhaps be an equivalent for the pleasing participation of her surprise, when she finds he has avenged the death of his father, by an act which till then she imagined had deprived her of her son. As Dr *Theobald* does not appear to have translated any thing more than the plan, and as I have not seen the *French*, I cannot judge whether Mr *Hill* has improved the sentiment or expression of *Voltaire*; but it is certain, that his performance is beyond comparison better than *Theobald's* translation, and is not destitute of poetical beauties.

H. H.

Mr URBAN,

April 17, 1749.

THE public is much obliged to you for your plate, and the description of the apotheosis of *Homer* in your last Magazine, as it may invite also some curious persons to illustrate and enlighten some of the figures (with submission to those

those learned men who have treated on them) not perhaps sufficiently accounted for.

With the greatest deference to their judgment, give me leave to observe that, in this piece of sculpture, there appear to be three gradations in which that poet is represented.——The first is the lowest, where the two Genii, or Gods, represent Heaven and Earth, whose names should be wrote under them, not EYMEIA and KIPONOS, or KRONOS, but OIKOYMENH, and OY-PANOS, *Terra* and *Cælum*, to set forth that both Heaven and Earth were pleased with, united and joined in his Apotheosis. The one puts on him the laurel crown, as he is the prince of poets; the other holds in his right hand, elevated, the roll, or works of *Homer*; and also a crescent, or a star, the *fidus*, or *stella micans Homeri*, to manifest this Apotheosis. The figure said to be *Bi-as*, in the second group, or gradation, is also *Homer*, now station'd like a Deity, as an object of worship; as appears by the *Tautic* mark or cross, the torches, &c. and here he is represented in a full view, his eyes opened, as looking on his worshippers, which seem to be blind at the Apotheosis. In the upper group he is in a cumbent posture, with a wand, and a radiated crown, seated in heaven as a god; the bird there is not (as I presume) the eagle, but rather a peacock. The antients, and followers of *Plato*, fancied *Homer* (according to the doctrine of a metempsychosis) to be changed into a peacock, on account of the great variety of things he treated of, and his setting them forth in such a beautiful light and colour, and on account of the flow and sweetness of his verse; others thought him changed into a nightingale, which bird was therefore called *Homeri simulacrum*. If the original is not too much obscured, I am apt to think one of these two birds was here sculptured (and might be distinguished) and not an eagle; that bird (*Jovis ales*) being peculiar to *Jupiter*. Yours, &c.

CHA. ICENUS.

Mr URBAN, *Cheshire, April 18.*

Amongst the various subjects with which the public was entertained in your last month's collection, none excited my attention so much as the witty Dialogue (p. 123-4) between a *Japanese* Officer, and the two *English* Doctors. They are strangers to me, but some reports them very learned and ingenious men; and, for ought I know,

they are as good *Christians* as your correspondent. His *Japanese* is a perfect philosopher, and talks about religion as subtilly and rationally, at least, as the schematist himself could do. But I shall not trouble your readers with unnecessary reflections upon his performance, nor on his candour and sincerity. Much good may they do him.——I am so far from envying him his portion of these virtues, that I could heartily wish he had a much larger share of them.——My business is to get instruction, and for this end I apply to him, and desire his resolution of two or three questions, which naturally arose from the reading of his Dialogue.

1. Whether the Christian Religion may not be true, and a man may not rationally enough embrace it, tho' some of those, whom he is pleased to dignify with the name of great saints and martyrs, might be too easy to be imposed on themselves, or too ready to impose upon others?

2. Whether, if any of those, whom he calls the earliest and first preachers of Christianity, had taught men to believe that a piece of bread was *Jesus Christ*, or any other palpable absurdity and impossibility, we, in these days, are obliged to receive their doctrines as gospel?

3. But the question that I am most solicitous to have clearly resolved, I reserve for the last place, and that is, what he means by the imputed righteousness of a Saviour? I have often heard the terms, but could never yet obtain a clear notion of the thing. As I am a plain countryman, I love to have things plainly and intelligibly expressed, that I may be able to understand them. I indeed read of *Abraham's* faith being counted to him for righteousness, and that the faith of christians will likewise be so counted or imputed, I firmly believe upon scripture authority; but, of *Christ's* personal righteousness being imputed to us, I remember not a word. A concise account, therefore, of this doctrine would be a great satisfaction to me, together with a word or two, whether a penitent may expect acceptance by relying on imputed righteousness, without sincerity? If he may, 'tis very well for some folks. I am, &c.

N. B. By great saints and martyrs, earliest and first preachers of the gospel, the reader is not to understand the apostles, and their immediate successors to be meant, but Christians of the 3d, 4th and 5th centuries, which, by an usual

usual figure with such writers as our author, go for the first and purest ages of the church; tho' impartial and ingenious men have observed and lamented that, in the space of those ages, the purity and simplicity of the gospel was much, very much corrupted by a mixture of many false doctrines and superstitions. No reasonable person will wonder at this, if he reflects how difficult a matter the apostles themselves found it to prevent such a corruption, even in their own days.

Mr URBAN, Exeter, April 22.

I Am one of the vast number whom you oblige by your monthly entertainments, which afford somewhat suited to almost every taste. Among many other things in your last, I was pleased with the plate and description you gave us of the inside view of St PAUL's.—But when I came to the following words; *In this choir are the galleries, the bishop's throne, the lord mayor's seat, &c.* I could not forbear pausing, and asking how it comes to pass that the Bishop has a *throne*, when the Lord Mayor has only a *seat*!—In the cathedral churches that were built before the reformation from popery, 'tis no wonder to find those grand structures call'd *thrones*: but, that they should continue to be so called, and new ones erected, bearing the same name among *Protestants*, appears to me quite surprizing. Nor is it less so that the Bishop's house is his *Palace*; while *Noblemen* of the first rank make no pretences to any such grandeur. Palaces and thrones are, I think, consider'd in these kingdoms as belonging only to *Princes*, and as the peculiar seats of royal majesty, except in the instance mentioned: and with what *propriety* and *decency* custom has made that exception, I leave to the judgment of my fellow protestants.

That a very great regard is due to the episcopal character, I most sincerely acknowledge; as also that our sees were never better filled than they are at present. But from this last consideration, 'tis easy to conclude that their *l—ps* would be very far from being displeas'd, if no such distinction were made between them and the other peers of the realm. Nor will their exemplary modesty and humility permit them to claim these superior honours; especially considering how unsuitable every thing of this kind is to their character as *successors of the apostles*; and how apt some are to make a comparison between our

present excellent ecclesiastical constitution and the *primitive*, to the disadvantage of their *L—ps*, who, when *at home*, are distinguished by residing in *palaces*, and when *at church*, by addressing the *throne* of the *most High*, from *thrones* of their own. But I shall not enlarge, lest my letter be thought too long for an insertion in your next, which (if it reaches you in season) I cannot but expect from your known impartiality and candour, who am,
Yours, &c.

Letter from the King of Prussia to his Britannick Majesty.

Sir and Brother,

YOUR majesty's interest and mine are the same with regard to the tranquillity of the North. Reports are spread all over *Europe*, that this tranquillity may be disturbed. But, in my opinion, reciprocal distrust, and ill-grounded suspicions, can only gain those rumours credit.

However, as the smallest objects may, by encreasing, become important, as nothing ought to be neglected for the maintenance of peace, and every thing excites the attention of those who desire to preserve it, I apply to your majesty, whom I know to be in the same sentiments with myself, to the end that, by our joint endeavours, we may the more effectually obtain our purpose.

The suspicions which *Sweden's* neighbours entertain of her can rest only on two objects.

The *first*, regards the dangerous projects which they seem resolved to impute to that power against her neighbours. Your majesty's discernment is too quick not to perceive the falsity of it at the very first glance. The *other* falls on the change of the present form of government in *Sweden*; a project which they attribute to the prince successor. I think the declaration which the prince and the senate lately made on this head to the *Russian* court, is so clear, so positive, and so prudent, that it leaves nothing farther to be desired by the powers who interest themselves in maintaining the present government of that kingdom.

The defensive alliance I have made with *Sweden*, to which *France* has acceded (and of which Count *Keyserling*, the *Russian* minister at my court, saw the original, copies whereof I also caused to be communicated in due time to your majesty's ministry at *London*) does not turn upon innovations: But it does not the less engage both *France* and me to maintain the succession established in *Sweden*, and mutually defend ourselves against any that would attack us.

God forbid that I should suppose such black designs in friendly powers, or dare to suspect them of such dangerous projects. But I entreat your majesty to join your endeavours with mine, in order to bring the two parties to éclaircissements that may prove equally salutary to both. I pray you to take into consideration all the points I have just laid before you, and employ

loy your credit and good offices totally to extinguish a fire, which glows under the ashes, and which, if it breaks out, will spread its flames over all *Europe*.

I am ready, and with pleasure offer, to concur in all the measures which your majesty shall judge effectual for the preservation of peace; being persuaded that his most christian majesty, who has the peace of *Europe*, and the tranquillity of the North, as much at heart as we, will powerfully contribute to maintain it by uniting his efforts with ours.

The opportunity that presents itself to your Majesty, is one of the most favourable for increasing the glory of your reign, maintaining the happiness of your dominions, and giving reiterated and authentick proofs of your sincere desire to preserve the peace of *Europe*.

I am, with sentiments of the most perfect regard, and sincerest friendship, S I R,

Your Majesty's good Brother,

FREDERICK.

At Berlin, the 18th March 1749, N. S.

On the Prohibition of Cambricks.

BY the statute of the 18th of K. Geo. II^d, the selling and wearing of cambricks and *French* lawns was prohibited after the 24th of *June* 1748, under the penalty of 5*l*. to the informer. But it was provided that if any person, prosecuted as a wearer, after the 24th of *June* 1748, should discover the seller, the seller only should pay the fine, and the wearer be discharged.

The time limited for wearing and selling, being the same, by this act, a further time of 9 months, *viz.* from the 24th of *June* 1748, to the 25th of *March* 1749, was given by the act of the 21st of K. Geo. II^d, for the wearing out such cambricks, &c. as had been bought during the time in which they were lawfully sold, but no other. It was, therefore, enacted, that if a person, on being prosecuted for wearing cambricks, &c. between the 24th of *June* 1748, and the 25th of *March* 1749, should make affidavit that they were bought before the sale was prohibited, *viz.* before the said 24th of *June*, they should be subject to no penalty.

It is also enacted, that if any person prosecuted for wearing cambricks, &c. after the 25th of *March* 1749, shall prove that they were bought after they were prohibited to be sold, *viz.* after the 24th of *June* 1748, so as the seller may be convicted, such wearer shall be subject to no penalty.

By these extracts, it appears that three years were given to the seller, as a reasonable time, to dispose of such stock as he had already by him. If this was not too much time for the sale of this stock,

9 months added to this was too little for the consumption of it: If it was permitted, for the benefit of the vender, to be sold till the 24th of *June* 1748, the hardship is removed from him to the consumer, if when he has bought it, he must not wear it out. If it be alleged that the consumer is at liberty to buy, or not to buy, It may be answered, that it was upon the presumption that he would buy, that leave was given to sell; and if the buying be made impossible without loss, the liberty to sell is no advantage to the trader. Thus, what an attempt to effect, proves to have been thought equitable, is not effected thro' the impotence of the attempt.

The wearers of cambricks after the 25th of *March* 1749, which cambricks were bought before the 24th of *June* 1748, when legally sold, being the sole offenders, are liable to the penalty without resource; but persons wearing cambricks, bought after the 24th of *June* 1748, when prohibited to be sold, are guilty in common with the seller, and on convicting him as the first offender, save themselves from the penalty.

It is plain, from the whole, that the nation must lose a sum equal to the value of the unworn out cambricks, which at a moderate computation amounts to 200,000*l*.

As no corporal punishment is inflicted by the act, in default of goods, on which the penalty might be levied, the act is supposed to be wholly ineffectual with respect to all persons, who have no property, but their cloaths, except marry'd women, for whom the goods of the husband are made liable by the act.

This act is, also, in a great degree, render'd ineffectual, by the difficulty of distinguishing cambricks (so called, from *Cambray*, where they are manufactured) from other fine linnens, made in *Ireland* and other places, which are no more cambricks, than *Scotch* linnens are hollands, though call'd so, to recommend them, by dealers. The resemblance between the prohibited, and non prohibited linnens, is so great, that, if the mark be cut off, the traders themselves cannot distinguish the one from the other; and as no information can be made, but upon oath, no conscientious person will venture to inform, especially upon a transient glance of a gentleman's, or lady's apparel, as they pass in the street: every informer, therefore, must be known wilfully to run the risque of perjury, must become infamous and subjected to criminal prosecutions.

It has been observed, that there is a material difference between the marginal note, and the enacting clause in the statute, upon which some persons have been weak enough to doubt, whether the note or clause constitutes the law; but this is so glaring an absurdity, that it needs no confutation.

OLD ENGLAND, April 1 and 8.

THE author inveighs against a military government, and hints at some cruel oppressions at *Gibraltar* and *Mahon*, and the abuse of *quartering* desk clerks about *Whitehall* on the *Colonies*.—Approves of the *Nova Scotia* settlement, under a *civil* government, and greatly hopes, that this *salutary* scheme is meant for *general* good, and not a *private* job; accordingly he encourages the adventurers, and dwells with pleasure on the rewards, which the poor warrior will here find allotted to him by the *generous* bounty of his king and country.

OLD ENGLAND, April 15.

Prints the copy of a letter to Mrs *Bridget Bostock* (See Vol. xviii. p. 513.) from a pious gentleman, who having lost his wife, earnestly begs her to come and restore her to life; or, if this miraculous work, which he doubts not her ability to perform, does not require her presence, that she will offer up her prayers that his poor departed wife might be raised from the dead.—To this the journalist adds some comments on the advantage of a *dead* wife, the cessation of *miracles*, and the force of enthusiasm.

OLD ENGLAND, April 22.

THE writer applauds the generous spirit of opposition, which (tho' not entirely successful) lately prevailed in the H— of C—ns against the innovations of the m—y*, & they went a great way towards preventing the insidious arts and purposes of m—l power, exerted to the very height of wantonness and abuse against the constitution of this kingdom; & they moderated the rigor of what they could not entirely repel: And tho' the advocates for slavery and martial law, imposed the yoke in part; yet the *Minority* found means to lighten and reduce it, so as to make it in some measure tolerable†. After blaming

* By amending several clauses in the new Navy Bill.

† The REMEMBRANCER alluding to the

those who *seceding* in a cowardly despair greatly discourage the faithful few, he recommends the steadiness of *Cato*, and makes a long comparison betwixt his virtues and *Cæsar's*.

From the Westminster Journal, April 22.

Part of an Address to those concerned in keeping the poor Sailor, who has been in private or public Service, from his Wages or Prize-Money.—

Remember that the rich man in the gospel was condemned to perdition, only for his *not relieving* the poor man who lay at his gate full of sores: it is not in the least intimated that he was the occasion of those sores; that his grandeur was increased, or that he *favoured* one jot the more *sumptuously*, by any thing he had cozen'd or cajol'd the poor man out of.—Think, think of this, O ye great! who live on the spoils of the wretched! who suck the blood of the slain, and send the fatherless and the widow pining to the grave!—think, that for all your present gay appearances, tho' your sides be of iron, and your heads of brass, it will not be long (how long wot ye?) before ye lie down and mingle with these in one common dust: it will not be long before ye must appear and give up your account to the great, the tremendous judge of all men, where, if ye carry this charge along with you,—think, O think! and by thinking determine, and bear at all times in your breast, how much greater than that rich man's will be your condemnation!

No Tar, but a well-wisher to them,

C. P. G.

The REMEMBRANCER of 1, and 15.

Reprints the case of General *Ingoldsbys* with the sentence against him and several remarks. The case we inserted in June 1745, we shall only here copy the sentence and part of the remarks.

Sentence of the General Court Martial held at Diegham, July the 15th, 1745. N. S. and continued by several adjournments to the 18th.

THE court considering, That the not executing the order, [which was to attack a redoubt or battery in the action]

same thing says—'Thanks to the unwearied endeavours of a minority, who have made themselves formidable to those who at first affected to despise them, the sting has been blunted; but then it is still a sting.'

action near *Fontenoy*. (See the case Vol. xv. p. 316.) did not proceed from want of courage in Brigadier *Ingoldsby*, but from a failure in judgment, they are therefore unanimously of opinion, That the said Brigadier *Ingoldsby* shall only be suspended during the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Duke.

Rem.] The Duke approved the sentence, and suspended the Brigadier for three months: and the court-martial having expressly absolved him in point of courage, he thought the worst was over, and that, when the term of his suspension was expired, he should be re-instated in his command, and have his commission of major-general (which had been already made out, and signed by the King) delivered to him: but, to his great surprize, on his return to *England*, he found himself exposed to a second condemnation, without so much as the pretence of a second fault, or the form of a second trial: for his majority in the guards was taken from him, without any consideration for it; and he had orders to sell his company, which he had bought upwards of thirty years ago, for five hundred pounds less than he had been offered by several gentlemen for it: so that he is now in a worse situation in point of fortune, than when he first entered into the army forty-three years ago; to say nothing of the time he has spent, and the blood he has lost in the service: and, under all these pressures, has no other consolation, but the consciousness of having done his duty irreproachably; and that every officer in the army, as well as those under his command at *Fontenoy*, must do him the justice, if called upon, to acknowledge it. §

All that need be added, is to refer the reader to the Fable of the Brass Pot and the Earthen Pot in the Current.

§ [A letter is annexed from Col. *Coffeley*, which confirms what is alleged in General *Ingoldsby's* case.

From the REMEMBRANCER, April 15.

WHEN King *William*, and his ministers, were reproached with the ill success of their endeavours to reduce the exorbitant power of *France*, they had it in their power to plead in extenuation, That it was owing as much to the artifices of the very persons who invented those reproaches, as to any miscarriage on their side, or even to the superiority of the enemy: As also, That if the people did not profit by the adventure, the government did; seeing

[*Gent. Mag.* APRIL 1749.]

France consented to abandon *K. James*, and actually did acknowledge King *William*.

Again: When it is objected, even to the annual triumphs of the Duke of *Marlborough*, that himself, his family, his allies, and his dependants, were the only gainers by them, the admirers of that splendid period place all the complaints and disappointments of the nation, to the account of the faction, who obliged him to lay down his command, and who negotiated away both the opportunity of giving law to *France*, and all the advantages that might have been derived from it. But,

If we of the present generation had SPIRIT ENOUGH to plead our own cause against our oppressors, and were to lay to their charge the millions that have been wasted, the debts that have been incurred, the lives that have been lost, the dishonour brought upon the nation in the persons of their HOSTAGES, the sacrifice of our commerce, and the pressures entailed upon our posterity, what could they urge in their justification, or to reconcile their fellow-subjects to the calamities they feel, or their apprehensions of much worse to come? It has been proved to demonstration, in a late occasional letter, That the rejection of the propositions made by the late Emperor at *Hanau*, was their act and deed; and that they, and only they, are answerable for the continuance and the extension of the war: That they continued it under the worst conduct, if not with the worst of purposes, has been altogether as plainly demonstrated in the pamphlet concerning the Principles, &c. of the Two B——rs: (See p. 4.) And, that, instead of being opposed or obstructed in their management, or stinted in their expences, or push'd to bring it prematurely or dishonourably to an issue, they were gratified in all they ask'd, and even encouraged to make their efforts as effectual as possible, the journals of the two h——s declare.

If, therefore, they undertook a measure which was, in its own nature, impracticable; or if it miscarried in their hands for want of abilities to give it a proper direction, they are inexcusable for their rashness, their presumption, their folly, and their obstinacy: and if they sinn'd with their eyes open; if they foresaw, that the ruin of their country would be the consequence of their perseverance, their guilt will admit of no apology or extenuation.

Z

To

TO BELINDA.

When first I saw *Belinda's* face,
Her easy air, and winning grace,
Which words can ne'er define,
Young *Cupid* sent a missile dart;
And thro' my eye it reach'd my heart,
Impress'd by force divine.

But ah! while *Cytherea* charm'd,
Minerva's wit my soul alarm'd,
A double wound impress'd,
Soon robb'd my eyes of balmy sleep:
My mind, in contemplation deep,
Forgot the hour of rest.

No longer the once pleasing sound
Of musick soft, or deep-mouth'd hound,
Can move my soul to joy.
Belinda kind, all nature's gay,
Then ev'ry smiling month is *May*;
December, when she's coy.

The trees a darker verdure shed,
And mournful glooms the sky o'erspread,
The prospect fades around,
In vain the thrush would swell his note,
Or *Philomel* extend her throat,
In dreary silence drown'd.

Which then of all the gods will hear
An earnest suppliant's ardent pray'r,
And deign her mind to move?
To thee I fly, celestial maid,
Benign propitious *Clio*, aid,
And tune her soul to love.

Hear in the muse the lover sigh,
Nor longer his fond suit deny;
On you depends his fate.
One word from you will strike him dead,
Or raise on high his tow'ring head
Above the monarch's state.

Not as the lion seeks the deer,
Furious, his trembling prey to tear,
Does he the fair pursue.
'Tis bliss he asks, complacent sweet,
Such bliss that thrills when lovers meet,
And each is kind and true.

Hear, and approve, all-lovely fair,
Let not be lost, in empty air,
This unavailing lay.
Hear, and approve your vot'ry's song,
To you his tend'rest thoughts belong,
In love his first essay.

To Miss N—— near *Hastings*, from a
Country Clergyman, whom she had fre-
quently importun'd to write her a Poetic
Letter.

Cælia, upon thy last citation
To give the muse an invitation,
I sat me down, resolv'd to write,
And begg'd *Apollo* to indite.
The God reply'd: durst thou petition
My aid, who dost deny my mission,

And that of all the virgin nine,
To bear authority divine?
Thus then the patron of the muses
His, and his virgins' aid refuses:
Bids me leave off his help beseeching,
And stick intirely to my preaching.
And so I will; Romantic notions
Don't well consist with priest's devotions;
Poetic warmth, in country vicar,
Would be esteem'd th' effects of liquor.

You say, my sermons please you much,
So would my verses, were they such!
If I must touch the Lyric harp,
I'll steal from *Pope*, to equal *Sharp*.
Sermons one may with safety borrow,
They're heard to-day—forgot to-morrow.
But write stol'n verses to your lover!
Ye, fair ones, will the cheat discover.
Then farewell, all poetic whyms;
For if I write, it must be hymns:
And hymns, the songs of sacred muse,
There are but few young ladies chuse.
Then, *Cælia*, with my verse dispense,
And feel the force of eloquence.
But wonder not; for lo! I show it,
That every priest is not a poet.

MORNING HYMN.

TO thee, let my first offerings rise,
Whose sun creates the day,
Swift as his glad'ning influence flies,
And spotless as his ray.

What numbers with heart-piercing sighs
Have past this tedious night!
What numbers too have clos'd their eyes,
No more to see the light!

Sound was my sleep, my dreams were gay,
How short such time, review'd!
My night stole unperceiv'd away;
I'm like the day renew'd.

This day thy fav'ring hand be nigh!
So oft vouchsaf'd before!
Still may it lead, protect, supply!
And I that hand adore!

If bliss thy providence impart,
For which resign'd I pray;
Give me to feel the grateful heart!
And without guilt be gay!

Affliction shou'd thy love intend,
As vice' or folly's cure;
Patient, to gain that gracious end,
May I the means endure!

Thus, from my fix'd, or varying fate,
Some virtue let me gain!
That heav'n, nor high, nor low estate,
When sent, may send in vain.

Be this, and every future day
Still wiser than the past!
That life's improvement to survey
May well sustain my last.

Rules for preaching ; from a BISHOP to his CLERGY.

BRETHREN, by this my mind you'll know ;
Learn to pronounce your sermons flow ;
Give ev'ry word of a discourse
Its proper time, and life, and force ;
And urge, what you think fit to say,
In a sedate, pathetick way ;
Grave and delib'rate, as 'tis fit
To comment upon holy writ.

Many a sermon gives distaste,
By being spoke in too much haste ;
Which, had it been pronounc'd with
leisure,

Would have been listen'd to with pleasure :
And thus the preacher often gains
His labour only for his pains ;
As (if you doubt it) may appear
From ev'ry Sunday in the year.

For how, indeed, can one expect
The best discourse should take effect,
Unless the maker thinks it worth
Some needful care to set it forth ?
What ! does he think the pains he took,
To write it fairly in a book,
Will do the business ? not a bit ; —
It must be spoke, as well as writ.

For what's a *Sermon*, good or bad,
If a man reads it like a lad ?
To hear some people, when they preach,
How they run o'er all parts of speech,
And neither raise a word nor sink,
Our learned bishops, one would think,
Had taken school-boys from the rod
To make Embassadors of God.

So perfect is the christian scheme,
He who from thence does take his theme,
And time to have it understood,
His *Sermon* cannot but be good.
If he will needs be preaching stuff,
No time indeed is short enough ;
E'en let him read it like a letter,
The sooner it is done the better.

But for a man who has a head,
Of whom it may with truth be said,
That on occasion he can raise
A just remark, a proper phrase ;
For such a one to run along,
Tumbling his accents o'er his tongue,
Shews only that a man at once
May be a scholar and a dunce.

In point of sermons, 'tis confess'd,
Our English clergy make the best ;
But this appears, we must confess,
Not from the pulpit, but the press.
They manage with disjointed skill,
The matter well, the manner ill ;
And, what seems paradox at first,
They make the best, and preach the worst.

Would men but speak as well as write,
Both faculties would then unite,

The outward action being taught
To shew the inward strength of thought.
Now to do this, our short-hand school
Lays down this plain and general rule—
Take time enough, all other graces
Will soon fill up their proper places.

*To a YOUNG LADY at HOLT ;
(a Place famous for Mineral Waters)
on her late INGENIOUS P O E M S.*

WHILE you, from HOLT, sweet
accents sound,
Shall neighb'ring bards sit silent round ?
So tunes the bird her midnight flute,
In shady haunts, while all is mute ;
Attentive to your lays too long,
I break from silence into song.

Nymph of these *healing Waters*, say,
What power inspires your magic lay ?
Smooth as the stream, where you reside,
And vein as rich, your numbers glide.
Say, do those springs salubrious roll,
For ails of body, and of soul ?
Not only cure the sick, the lame,
But animate poetick flame ?
Sacred the streams, the fount divine,
And you some sister of the *Nine*;
Some tuneful *Naiad* to preside,
And warble near the fountain side ?

As at fam'd *Aix* *, historians tell,
Great CHARLES's horse struck out a well ;
At HOLT we need no farther proof,
That *Pegasus* here struck his hoof.
No more shall HOLT its name retain,
Castalian springs shall bless the plain.
With you 'tis all poetic ground,
And *Aganippe* murmurs round.
At HOLT, old *Helicon* is seen,
And you the *Sappho* of the green.

FROME, March 29.

* The mineral waters at *Aix-la-Chapelle* were discover'd, or reviv'd, by the emperor Charles's horse accidentally striking on a spring (See the *Amusements of Aix-la-Chapelle*. VOL. I.)

An EPITAPH on an ORGANIST, whose Monument was rais'd by a Musick Subscription.

HERE, beneath this cold stone,
Lies harmonious John,
Who judiciously could impart
Sounds adapted to move,
Or grief, rapture, or love,
Depress, raise, or ravish the heart.

Nor let ancient songs claim
To themselves all the fame ;
Comparison leaves them no room.
Their harmonious powers

Built but walls and high towers,
We've rais'd with our musick this tomb.

PROLOGUE to MEROPÉ.

Spoken by Mr GARRICK.

Touch'd be your gen'rous hearts, to spare
this play!

Where *Mirth* wou'd laugh *Humanity* away.
Two thousand years our tale has *shook* the stage,
And mov'd the hearts of *Greece*, from age to age:
Ev'n *ALEXANDER* wept our queen's despair,
And, conqu'ror of a world, sat conquer'd, there.
Bid your brave hearts *explode* th' *unfinew'd* scene,
Where *toys* insult a people, *born*, to mean.
From your warm'd stage, demand th' *impasson'd*
glow, [woe:

That draws *delight* from *death*; and *use*, from
Lifts, by *depression*: tries the tortur'd mind,
In grief's fierce *fires*; and brings her out, *refin'd*.
Unbow'd by wrongs, bids *Virtue* bear distress:
And rise still *steadier*, as new loads oppress.

Ladies! stand firm, to passion's tenderest claim:
Sighs are *Love's* breezy powers, and fan his flame.
Laughing gallants may promise merry lives:
But, laughing *h'stands* make you weeping wives,
They, whose own hearts can feel, will treat yours
best:

And he give pain, who thinks it but a jest.
Nobly weep out,—nor let *shame's* erring blush
Hold back the struggling tear, that longs to gush.

And you, gay sparklers, of an hour too short!
Ye foes to *thinking*! and ye friends to *sport*!
Make it no joke, when pensively distressed,
Sighs, in yon circle, swell the beauteous breast.
Force, to the finest face, such *sorrow* lends:
Pity, and *Innocence*, are bosom friends. [eye,
No *smile*, but *Love's*, shou'd meet the *tear-toucht*
Where, lodg'd on beauty, *virtue's* dew-drops lie.
But, when deep anguish shakes a feeling mind,
How must it *ake*,—for *laughers* heard behind!

Why shou'd men dream, that only *mirth* can
please?

No *jokeful* wag e'er *laugh'd* off life's disease.
Sick'ning to sadness, soon or late comes *care*;
And he, who flies from *thought*, will meet *despair*.
'Tis the pale *coward's* curse, to start in vain;
And think, *postponing* is *escaping* pain.
Courage, that *weighs* misfortune, finds it *light*;
And, *half-admitting*, you *disarm* it quite.
Oh, *save strong sentiments*; approve their flame;
And aid, with generous band, the *musé's* claim.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mrs PRITCHARD,
in the Character of Merope. (See plan p. 171.)

I'M glad with all my heart, I've *scap'd* my
wedding—

Glad! cry the maids?—heaven keep such joy
from *spreading*! [coldly,

Marriage (poor things!) don't move *their* heart so
'Tis a *dark leap*, they own—but, *Love* jumps
boldly.—

Fair fall th' advent'ers! I'm no husband-hater.—
Only, be warn'd by *me*, and wed no *Traitor*.
Pain hunting *murm'rer*! born, to growl, and
grumble!

No *king* can please him,—and no *wife* can humble!
Sick to the *soul*, be *Heaven* his kind physician!
Earth's ablest drugs are *lost*, upon *ambition*.

All *Warwick-Lane* falls short;—and, to my
knowledge,

No cure is hop'd for, in our female college.

So, e'en despair, *Sirs*!—for, (he plainly told it)
When we give out, *You've* poor pretence, to hold it.

Vainly, the stage makes war on this wild pas-
sion! [fashion.

'Twill reign,—when hoops, and cards are out of
Stubborn, as *woman's* will, it scorns restriction,
And grows but *ten times worse*, for contradiction.

Shun *plotting heads*, dear ladies!—all *miscarries*,
When one, who *bums* and *barws* at midnight,
marries. [tuing:

Better, plain, downright *Dunce*—no dream, pur-
One, that means bluntly—and *knows*, what he's
doing!

Not him, whose factious mind, *outsoaring* pleasure,
Holds him still *busiest*,—when his *wife's* at *leisure*.

Better, a *sportsman*, sound of wind, and hearty.—
Better *Sir Sot*,—than spouse dry drunk, with
party!

A hunting husband *balloos*—and you bear him.—
A drunken deary *stag-gers*—and you steer him.
Each,—conscious of his *wife*, takes care, to make:
One way or other—an indulg'd *partaker*. [her:

But, your sage, saturnine, ambitious lover
Keeps no one secret, woman wou'd discover.

No.—He's a deep, dark, pensive, comfort-bater:
As very a *Poliphontes*—as my traitor!

Stranger at home, he strolls abroad, for blessing:
And holds *whate'er* he HAS not worth possessing.
Freedom, and mirth, and health, and joy,—de-
spises!

And scorns all *Rest*,—he, so profound-ly wise is!

At length, thank heaven! he *dies*: kind wa-
pours strike him: [him.

And leaves behind,—ten thousand madmen, like

ODE XXIII. of ANACREON imitated.

On GOLD.

IF when Death shall lift his dart,
Gold could bribe him to depart,
None, than I, would labour more
To increase the glitt'ring store:
But since riches have no pow'r
To put off the fatal hour,
Why should trash my thoughts employ?
Why should care controul my joy?
Death will strike an equal blow,
Whether I am rich, or no.

Give me then, while life is mine,
Jovial friends, and sparkling wine;
Give me beauty kind and free,
Beauty blest in blessing me:
So shall I transported share
All of life that's worth my care.

April 5.

T. CAND:

To Mr C—, on his attempting three Simi-
les for three beautiful young Ladies.

FRIEND!

HAST thou not known that men of arts,
Divide the text into three parts,
And sob the hearers off with one?
So thou, fallacious! boasting three,
Producest but one Simile,

'Tis still, in ev'ry view, the sun.

Oxon, April 22.

D.

POET. — b. II. Ode 10. translated.

*Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum
Semper urgendo, &c.*

IF thro' life's course you'd rightly steer,
Nor always tempt the deep,
Nor stand of storms so much in fear,
As still your cautious bark too near
The treach'rous shore to keep.

Who in the golden mean delight,
Both wild extremes will fly ;
The sordid house that shocks the sight,
The stately palace dazzling bright,
That strains the envious eye.

The loftiest pines the lowest bend,
When blust'ring storms assail :
All turrets from vast heights descend,
And lightnings cloud-topp'd mountains
Down rushing to the vale. [rend,

When Fortune frowns, the well-taught
On chearing hopes lays hold : [mind
Aspects her smiles, when she seems kind,
Knowing how prone to change inclin'd.

Love brings rough winter's cold ;
The same removes. Tho' now in pain,
'Twill not be always so.

'Tis Muse, late silent, now again
Apollo wakes with lively strain,
Nor always bends the bow.

Let manly fortitude prevail,
Tho' adverse wind and tide :
But if the too obsequious gale
Too freely fill, then furl the sail,
The helm let prudence guide.

April 4, 1749.

J. R.

To Mr GARRICK on his LETHE.

THE poet's fabled stream no more
Is fiction, as in times of yore,
A real ease for human woes,
Garrick, in thy Lethe flows :
The humour of thy comic scene
Disperses care, and chafes spleen,
Confirms the gay, relieves th' oppress'd,
And raises joy in ev'ry breast. CLARA.

To a Reverend absent FRIEND.

REcede, tho' brave, suppress the rising sigh ;
'Tis prudence calls, and reason bids thee
fly :

When'rous and candid, say, what flatt'ring light
First plac'd me in thy kind, enquiring sight ;
Arg'd thee my little merit to approve,
And almost warm'd compassion into love ?
Say—sight of Poverty's obscuring veil,
Does some small ray of seeming good prevail,
Which points thee to the ardent, glowing breast,
That, sighing, pants for Virtue (heav'nly guest !)
Did sov'reign wisdom will thine eye shou'd find
Me fair, to prove the virtues of thy mind ?
Still prevailing, let those virtues shine,
As incense rising to the throne divine ;

And while thy deeds in glorious praise ascend,
My voice an humbler tribute shall attend.
Here, as in heav'n, the Father's will be done !
Still, still esteem me ; but discreetly shun :
Wisdom, good-nature, friendship, bid thee fly
The galling chain of mutual poverty.
Ne'er may'st thou sink with indigence deprest,
Each thorn to sharpen which now wounds my
breast ;

A friend's distress all other woe exceeds ;
Where the friend suffers, Nature, Virtue bleeds !
* " No,—fly me, fly me ! far as pole from pole ;
" Rise Alps between us ! and whole oceans roll !
Till angels guide us to the realms above,
To scenes of pure, unmix'd, eternal love !
Where all in glad seraphic raptures join,
Where saints embrace us with a love like thine !
Mean while—when tears are streaming from
mine eyes,

When anguish tears me with convulsive sighs,
Thy mem'ry shall to virtue raise my woe,
Earth's empty joys I'll cheerfully forego ;
Nor, taught by thee, one anxious thought betray,
For ought that fortune gives or takes away ;
The gift of heav'n to thy prevailing pray'r,
Divine content, shall soften all my care ;
From these low scenes shall turn my lifted eyes
To nobler views, and fix them on the skies ;
There sacred anthems till I learn of you,
Accept this verse which friendship prompts—adieu.

STELLA.

* *Eloisa to Abelard.*

On seeing the workmen employ'd upon the preparations for the fireworks on SUNDAY.

Dies Solis, non Sabbati.

FREED from the toil of war and long distress,

Her bliss increasing, tho' her merit less,
Ingrateful Britain ! scarce the tempest o'er,
But of the hand that stills it thinks no more.
From her once fav'rite isle Religion's fled,
And we again in heathen footsteps tread :
Like the poor Persians, we no more aspire,
Sunk from the God of heav'n, to serve the God
of fire. Gen. Ev.

EPIGRAMS, from the Bath Journal.

IN crowds the ladies throng, where Pleasure
calls,

To gaming-rooms, to concerts, and to balls.
BUT NONE TO CHURCH !—What for ? No men
are there.
Must Belles on one another only stare ?

The REPLY.

BUT none to Church !—'tis false ! your pi-
ous fools,
Polish'd no higher than by bible rules,
Lame, Old, and Ugly, thither run in sholes ;
—THEY'VE nothing else to do but mind their
souls.

ANOTHER.

WE Belles not go to church !—What then ?—
Pray tell ;
We play at Cards on SUNDAYS,—that's as well.

REGI PACIFICO. CARMEN.

JAM cessat manare cruor, jam classica Martis
 Dira silent; lacerum bellis immanibus orbem
 Pace beat victor, victriciaque exiit arma.
 Vincendo magnus, major, LODOICZ, videris,
 Victorem quando tua te clementia vincit.
 Milite namque tu dum fortis proruit hostes
 Mauricius, funditque acies, castellaque flammis
 Oppidaque evertit, qualis vasto impete torrens,
 Obiicibus ruptis, filvas populatur & arva:
 Dum tibi certa novas offert victoria lauros,
 Deponis gladium, & victis prætendis olivam.
 Per te compositis regnat Pax aurea terris,
 Liber & Oceanus nautis tuta æquora pandit,
 Et gemini reparata vigent commercia mundi.
 Nunc licet extremos securis navibus Indos,
 Atque Arabum penetrare sinus, austroque favente,
 Mutare indigenis peregrinum mercibus aurum,
 Unde salus pendet regnorum, & robora crescunt.
 Jam non agricolæ segeti non vinitor uvis,
 Non ovibus pastor metuit, sed rure quieto
 Desuetas pubes renovat festiva choreas,
 Agrestique tuum modulatur arundine nomen
 Augustum nomen Phæbeo carmine dignum.
 Vivite felices tanto sub Principe, Galli.
 Gloria victori ingentes erexerat arcus,
 Bellorum effigies, Martisque trophæa cruenti;
 Nunc alios arcus certatim attollite Regi
 Pacifico, decorent quos læta insignia pacis;
 Bacchus ubi thyrsos, flavas ubi gestet aristas
 Alma Ceres, Faunisque hederas & lilia Nymphæ.
 Copia fundat opes; foliis ornatus olivæ
 In medio surgat LODOIX, citharæque decorus
 Pacifici laudes recinat LODOICIS Apollo.

At vos, ô populi, sævo quos plurima bello
 Vexavit clades, positis hostilibus armis,
 Exuite hostiles animos, pacemque beati
 Exercete diu, nec sanctum rumpite fœdus.

Paris.

Par M. Tardy.

TRANSLATED.

NOW cease to flow the streams of human
 gore,
 Now, the dire clash of arms is heard no more,
 The world, long torn by wars, with peace has blest
 The mighty victor, and invites to rest.

In conquest great, but greater yet we see
 Louis as vanquish'd by his Clemency;
 While rapid † Maurice with his troops o'erturns
 Embattled nations, and whole cities burns,
 Rolls on resistless, and spreads far and wide,
 O'er woods and fields, a desolating tyde!
 While Vict'ry thus to mighty Louis sues,
 And offers laurels that his brows refuse,
 He drops the potent sword, and, pleas'd, bestows
 The gentler olive on his vanquish'd foes.
 Thus smiling Peace, with delegated sway,
 For Louis rules, while happy lands obey;
 To longing mariners the sea restores,
 And wafts glad commerce to remotest shores,
 Unites both worlds, endear'd by mutual aid,
 New strength, new glory; still deriv'd from trade.
 The lab'ring hind no longer knows to fear
 The trampled harvest, and the grapeless year:
 No more the shepherd, for his flock afraid,
 Steals in sad silence trembling thro' the glade:
 The festive youth suspended sports renew,
 And tune the sylvan reed to Louis due:

† Marshal Saxe.

To mighty Louis, who deserves the praise
 Of all the Nine in more than mortal lays.

Hail happy Gallia! to whom partial fate
 Ordains a king at once so good and great!

To him who conquer'd, glory bids ascend
 The trophy'd pile, the gorgeous arch to bend
 In dreadful pomp, with hostile arms around,
 Emblems of war, distain'd from many a wound.
 New arches raise to him, who peace renew'd,
 There bloodless trophies be with transport view'd
 Around the pile let peaceful emblems twine,
 The sheaves of Ceres, and bland Bacchus' vine;
 The Fawns' green ivy, the pure lilly's white,
 Gift of the Nymphs, and Plenty's rich delight.
 With olives crown'd, amidst the blooming scene
 Let Louis rise in majesty serene;
 Near let Apollo tune his lyre, and sing
 The fire of peace, the bliss-bestowing king.

Ye nations, recent from the woes of war,
 Sheathe the stain'd sword, and hostile thoughts
 abhor;
 Now, blest with peace, with pious care maintain
 The sacred league, nor tempt your fate again.

The Petition of Justice B——N's Horse, to be
 Grace the Duke of N——.

Quite worn to the stumps, in a piteous condition
 I present to your grace, this my humble peti-
 tion:

Full twenty-eight stone, as all the world sees,
 (To me it seems more) my plump master weighs
 A load for a team, this, yet I all alone,
 To Claremont must draw him, for help I have none
 O'er Esfer's hot sands, in a dry summer's day,
 How I sweat and I chafe, and I pant all the way
 But when I return, and the draft is encreas'd,
 By what he has cramm'd,—a stone at the least,—
 No single horse can be, in conscience, thought able
 To draw both the justice, and eke half your table
 This, my case, gracious duke, to your tender com-
 passion,

I submit, and O! take it in consideration.
 To drive with a pair, put the squire in the way,
 Your petitioner then, bound in duty, will neigh.

On the Report of a British Fleet being to be
 sent to the Baltic. L. E. v.

When war subsided in the South,
 Bellona seem'd to close her mouth;
 Her cheeks were smooth, her arms were
 slung;

And down her trumpet careless hung;
 She look'd so tranquil on the nations,
 They all appear'd like near relations.

But see! already she goes forth,
 And sounds a prelude thro' the North:
 The military bands prepare,
 And glow beneath the Frozen Bear.

Unhappy BRITAIN; plac'd between
 The Southern and the Northern scene;
 Thy Sons, of various nations mix'd,
 Thy line to ev'ry movement fix'd;
 Whoever leads the martial dance,
 From SWEDEN upwards, down to FRANCE;
 'Tis thine to join some purchas'd friend,
 And pay the MUSICK——in the end.

Historical Chronicle, April 1749.

The Spaniards Account of the Action between the Squadrons commanded by Admirals Reggio and Knowles; taken from the Hague Gazette, April 16.



P O N receiving advice at the *Havanna*, that Adm. Knowles was cruising with six ships of war in the streights of *Portuguilla*, with design to intercept some trading ships under the convoy of Capt. d'Egues, bound from *Vera Cruz* to the *Havanna*, Don Andre Reggio immediately put to sea, in order to engage the *English* Squadron, having the following ships under his command, viz. the *Africa* and *Invincible* of 70 guns, the *Conqueror*, *New-Spain*, *Royal-Family*, and *Dragon*, of 60 guns, and the *Galga* frigate of 50 guns. (See Vol. XVIII. p. 523.)

The 10th of October the Spanish admiral having discovered at a distance a convoy of 14 sail, escorted by two ships of war, and steering towards the *Bahama* channel, he ordered the commanders of the *Royal Family* and *Galga* to chase them, and followed himself with the rest of the Squadron in line of battle. The next day the *Royal-Family* and *Galga* rejoined him with a prize, but her captain could give no account of Adm. Knowles, that convoy having left *Jamaica* 32 days before, under the escort of the *Lenox*. The 12th, at break of day, he descried the enemy's Squadron, consisting of 7 ships of war, and a-stern of them 2 large ships taking care of the convoy. He immediately form'd his line of battle, and waited for Adm. Knowles, who, notwithstanding he had the advantage of the wind, did not appear in haste to make use of it; however, at length he did, and the action began at two o'clock in the afternoon, with a brisk fire on both sides. Adm. Knowles having singled out Adm. Reggio, and being got within pistol-shot, he discharged all his artillery and musquetry at him with 8 cohornes; but he was so warmly received by the Spanish admiral, that, after having been something more than half an hour in action, he was obliged to fall a-stern of his own Squadron, with the loss of his main-top-mast, and the yard shot in two. So fine a beginning seem'd to promise Adm. Reggio a compleat victory, and he probably would have made it such, notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy's Squadron, as well in number of ships as guns, if the *Conqueror* had escaped the accident of having her main top-sail ties shot, by which that ship, after the example of Adm. Knowles, was obliged to drop a-stern of the Spanish Squadron; but was not in safety there; for Adm. Knowles, who did not appear again in the line of battle, when he had got the assistance of another ship of his Squadron, came to attack her. The action was long and bloody, and the second captain, who defended her well, did not, however, surrender 'till the granade-shells had set her on fire three times; the other ships continued the action 'till 8 in the evening, when they were

separated by the darkness of the night; but fortune would have it so, that Adm. Reggio had still an action to go thro' alone against 3 ships of the enemy. After this obstinate engagement, the ship of Adm. Reggio actually remained master of the field of battle, having no enemy left to engage, tho' so much damaged that he had lost all his masts, except the bowsprit, and even that was shot through in five places; in this condition he endeavoured to get near the shore, by help of the spritsail only, hoping to find the rest of his Squadron there. The 13th in the morning he anchored in the gulph of *Xixiras*, where he immediately began to fit his ship, in order to get into the *Havanna*, in which he would have succeeded, if the *English* Squadron had not surprized him; whereupon he resolved to set fire to his ship, rather than see her in the hands of the enemy.

It is impossible to give applause equal to the conduct of Adm. Reggio, thro' the whole of this action, nor to the bravery with which he, as also the Lieut. Gen. Don Benoit Antoine Spinola, and the other commanders and their crews, so distinguished themselves. It is to be presumed, that if the *Conqueror* had not been beat out of the line, the *English* would not have got off so well, after the routing of their admiral, who was on board the largest ship of all the fleet, but never found himself in a condition to come into the line of battle again. In Adm. Reggio's Squadron were killed the two captains of men of war, Don Thomas de St Justo, and Don Vincent de Quintana; the captain of the frigate, Don Melebiar de Vallecilla; the captain of grenadiers, Don Francois Casigul; two lieutenants of men of war, two ensigns, two serjeants, 20 soldiers, and 65 seamen: Wounded, Don Andre Reggio, with 14 other officers, 43 serjeants and soldiers, and 142 seamen. We have not learnt the loss of the *English*, but we know that five of their ships were very much damaged in their masts and rigging. The ships of the enemy that begun the action were the *Cornwall* of 88 guns, the *Lenox* of 70, the *Canterbury*, *Tilbury*, *Strafford*, and *Warwick*, of 60, and the *Oxford* of 50 guns; but during the action two others that escorted the convoy, did not come into the line, by order of Adm. Knowles.

SATURDAY, April 1.

The new-born Princess was baptised by the name of *Louisa-Anne*, the Pr. of *Hesse*, the Princess of *Orange*, and the Q. of *Denmark* being sponsors.

TUESDAY 4.

Was held at *Bow Church*, *Cheapside*, the anniversary meeting of the society corresponding with the incorporated society in *Dublin*, for promoting protestant working schools in *Ireland*, at which were present the Earls of *Kildare* and *Blesinton*, the Bishops of *Worcester*, *Peterborough*, and *Waterford*, the *Ld Tullamore*, Sir *Philip Hobly*, and Sir *T. Chapman*.

man, Barts, *Edw. Southwell*, Esq; Sir *Peter Warren*, Sir *Joseph Hankey*, Mr *Ald. Bethell*, Hon. Mr *Trevor*, &c. and after an excellent sermon by Dr *Nicolls*, preacher at the *Temple*, from *Isaiab* LX. 22. they proceeded to dinner at *Draper's Hall*, where no *French* wines were permitted to be drank.

William Hunt, Esq; was elected governor, and *Benjamin Lethieullier*, Esq; sub-governor of the bank of *England*;

WEDNESDAY 5.

Were chosen directors of the Bank,
Bryan Benion, Esq; *Godfrey Thornton*, Es.
Sta. Brooksbank, Esq; *Tho. Whately*, Esq;
Mat. Beachcroft, Esq; *John Weyland*, Esq;
Merrick Burrell, Esq;
Tho. Cooke, Esq; *Barth. Burton*, Esq;
Ric. Chiswell, jun. Esq; *J. Eaton Dodsworth*, Es.
Wm Fawkener, Esq; *Henry Herring*, Esq;
Rob. Nettleton, Esq; *Benjamin Longuet*, Es.
Charles Savage, Esq; *Robert Marsh*, Esq;
Theoph. Salway, Esq; *James Spilman*, Esq;
Alex. Sheafe, Esq; *James Theobald*, Esq;
John South, Esq; *Tho. Winterbottom*,
Peter Thomas, Esq; Esq; and Ald.

The same day were elected governors of the *E. India* company,

Wm Baker, Esq; Ald. *Stephen Law*, Esq;
Robert Bootle, Esq; **Nicholas Linwood*, Es. D
Rich. Chauncy, Esq; *Wm Mabbott*, Esq;
**Sir James Creed*, Kt. *Nat. Newnham*, jun. E.
**Charles Cutts*, Esq; **John Payne*, Esq;
Roger Drake, Esq; *Thomas Phipps*, Esq;
Samuel Feake, Esq; **Jones Raymond*, Esq;
**Abel Fonnereau*, Esq; *William Rider*, Esq;
**Peter Godfrey*, Esq; **John Thornton*, Esq;
**Charles Gough*, Esq; *Whiccott Turner*, Es.
**John Hope*, Esq; *William Willy*, Esq; E
Michael Impey, Esq; *James Winter*, Esq;

Those mark'd with * are new ones.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and common council of *London*, waited on the Pr. and Prs of *Wales*, to congratulate them on the birth of a Princess, when *Richard Adams*, Esq; recorder, made their compliments as follows:

May it please your Royal Highnesses,

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council Men of the city of *London*, beg leave to attend your Royal Highnesses, to express our sincerest joy on the increase of his Majesty's family, by the birth of a princels, and on the happy recovery of your Royal Highness.

May this Princess, formed by his Majesty's and your bright example, become the delight of his Majesty and your Royal Highnesses. May she study to imitate the piety and virtues of her royal progenitors, and long live to experience your Royal Highnesses' tender love and affection for her.

To which his Royal Highness return'd the following Answer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I Return you my thanks, and those of the Princess, for this new instance of your duty to the King, and regard to us.

The love you have for my Children is the greatest joy to me. May it increase; and may they always deserve it, by their constant adherence to the laws and liberties of the country they have had the happiness to be born in; and, by never forgetting that great rule, that their interest must always be the same with that of this brave and free people.

This City may always depend on my hearty good wishes for the welfare of their trade, and their prosperity.

THURSDAY 6.

Was held the annual feast of the president and governors of the *London* hospital, present the D. of *Richmond*, president; the Archbp of *Canterbury*, the Earls of *Sandwich* and *Shaftsbury*, Lord *Windsor*, Bishops of *Worcester* and *Lincoln*, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, &c. where was collected at the church and hall 1232 *l.* 4d. besides 200 *l.* paid by Sir *Rob. Ladbroke*, as Mr *Peck's* legacy; 552 *l.* off this was given towards erecting a new building for the use of the said charity.

FRIDAY 7.

William Baker, Esq; Alderm. chosen chairman, and *Rich. Chauncy*, Esq; deputy chairman of the *E. India* company.

Was a numerous meeting of *London* merchants, when a letter from the D. of *Bedford* was laid before them, signifying, that 'As soon as the declaration of the *French* governor (see p. 167.) was known, relating to the settling of *Tobago*, a courier was dispatched to *Versailles* relating thereto, which was return'd, and brought a declaration of the said court, which utterly denies having any knowledge of the above-mentioned governor's proceeding, and had dispatched orders to the said governor to desist from such proceedings;' upon which it was unanimously agreed to appoint a committee to return their thanks to his Grace, for his wife and prudent conduct in this important affair.

SATURDAY 8.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when were condemn'd *John Mugget* for a highway robbery; *Wm Horner* and *Dominic White*, for a burglary; *David Davis*, *Wm Maclauchlin*, and *Ann Vain* for street robberies; *Joseph Waters*, for returning from transportation; and *Tho-*
Kin-

Kingman, Wm Farrell, Rich. Perrin, and Richard Glover (this last earnestly recommended by the jury to mercy) for breaking open the custom house at *Pool*.

MONDAY 10.

Seven waggons laden with money, brought by the *Canterbury* and *Elizabeth* from *Jamaica*, for the use of the merchants, were conducted to the bank.

Was try'd at *Guildhall*, before Lord Justice *Lee*, by a special jury of merchants, a cause between an assignee to a bankrupt, plaintiff, and a banker defendant. The bankrupt had, from time to time, lodged money with the banker, and took his notes, which the assignee's counsel insisted belonged to the bankrupt's estate: But several aldermen, and others, bankers, explaining to the court how dangerous it would be to credit, if they were liable to repay money that they gave their notes for, to persons that left money with them, not knowing that they were bankrupts, the jury gave it for the defendant.

WEDNESDAY 12.

A great number of disbanded soldiers, discharged sailors, poor artificers, labourers, &c. who had accepted of his majesty's grant of lands in *Nova Scotia*, [See p. 112] attended at the trade and plantation office at *Whitehall*, and received orders for admission with their families and effects on board the transports.

The 84 transports destin'd for *Nova Scotia*, are all order'd to have on board the ventilators invented by the Rev. Dr *Hales*. — [There has been much difficulty to persuade the seafaring people to use these machines, tho' it is so rational to desire, and advantageous to have fresh air. — We have some cause to think that this order proceeds from the attention of the first lord commissioner of trade to the health of his fellow subjects.]

His majesty made a grant to the city and liberty of *Westminster* of all the ground about the old bridge at *Westminster*, commonly called the *King's Bridge*, for the erecting a fish-market.

Were executed on *Kennington Common*, *Richard Coleman* for the murder of *Sarah Green* [See p. 139] *Gibbons* and *Walker*, the two young watermen, for a robbery in a boat on the *Thames* [see *ib.*] and *Rena* and *Dobbins* for a highway robbery; *Dobbins* and *Coleman* deny'd the facts, and *Coleman* deliver'd a written declaration to that purpose.

SATURDAY 15.

Being the birthday of his R. H. the D. of *Cumberland*, who then enter'd his
(*Gent. Mag.* APRIL 1749.)

29th year, was observed with great demonstrations of joy, in which the *Cumberland* society distinguish'd themselves.

WEDNESDAY 19.

His majesty review'd the train of artillery, brought from the Tower on the 14th to the fireworks in *St James's Park*, attended by the Pr. of *Wales*, Duke of *Cumberland*, D. of *Montagu*, &c. In the exercise, a match being put to one of the cannon before the rammer was pull'd out, the bombardier had his arm almost beat off, and his head and side wounded; the arm was afterwards cut off in *St George's Hospital*, and he died the same night; the King expressed great concern at his misfortune, and ordered care to be taken of his family.

THURSDAY 20.

Was held the anniversary feast of clergymen's sons at Merchant Taylor's Hall, where the collection, and at the rehearsal the *Tuesday* before, amounted to 974 *l.* besides a bank bill of 50 *l.* sent by a lady.

FRIDAY 21.

Tickets were delivered for places erected by the government for seeing the fireworks; each member of the privy council had 12, every peer 4, every commoner 2, and a number was dispersed to the lord mayor, aldermen, and directors of the trading companies.

FRIDAY 21.

Was performed at *Vauxhall Gardens* the rehearsal of the music for the fireworks, by a band of 100 musicians, to an audience of above 12000 persons (tickets 2s. 6d.). So great a resort occasioned such a stoppage on *London-Bridge*, that no carriage could pass for 3 hours. — The footmen were so numerous as to obstruct the passage, so that a scuffle happen'd, in which some gentlemen were wounded.

TUESDAY 25.

Being the appointed day of thanksgiving for the peace, was observed with all the joy and solemnity suitable to the occasion. His majesty, attended by the Pr. and Prs of *Wales*, the Prs *Amelia*, and the D. of *Cumberland*, went to *St James's chapel*, and heard a sermon by archdeacon *Denne*; the Bp of *St Asaph* preached before the peers; Dr *Conybeare* before the commons, and the Rev. Mr *Wingfield*, chaplain to the Ld mayor, before his lordship at *St Paul's*.

WEDNESDAY 26.

Were executed at *Tyburn* the criminals condemn'd on the 8th, except *Jn Mugget*, who died in gaol, and *Richard Glover*, who was pardoned; *Kinamill* and *Farrell* to be hung in chains in *Kent*.

His Majesty, the P. and Prs of *Wales*, the D. of *Cumberland*, and the principal nobility of both sexes, were at *Ranelagh Gardens* (Tickets 1 *G.*) to see the grand jubilee (at his majesty's command) in the *Venetian* taste; there were computed 2000 coaches, and above 6000 persons.

His majesty has been pleased, under the great seal, to recommend and authorize all his loving subjects to advance, by way of loan, to the States General of the United Provinces the sum of 100,000 ducats, and to appoint *John Gore*, and *Gerard Van Neck*, Esqrs, trustees for taking the same, and for taking the security for payment of the principal and interest thereof.

The structure in *St James's* upper or green park for exhibition of the *fireworks* for the peace, begun on the 7th of *November* last, and was not compleated till this day.

Tho' the materials were only wood, and canvas whitewash'd and fiz'd, it appeared in great elegance, like a temple of fine stone, with a balustrade on the top, except in the center, where instead of a pediment, it went strait up in order to receive some pictures and the king's arms, to the top of which it was 114 foot high, and being adorned with statues and other figures, festoons of flowers, and lustres, gave great delight to the beholders, which were innumerable. From this temple, which was 144 feet in length, extended, by 5 arches of a fide, two low wings, north and south, at the end of each a pavilion, the whole length being 410 feet. The several prints published, not excepting that by authority, of this structure, did not agree with the appearance on the night of performance.

The inscriptions on this temple are shewn below, also the names and situation of the statues, and some account of the paintings.

Large Sun.

Diana.	Jupiter.	Sun.	King's Arms.	Sun.	Apollo.	Ceres.
			Basso-relievo represents the K. giving peace to Britain, revival of commerce, &c.			

GEORGIUS II. REX.

Kings of Gr. Brit. and Fr. embracing.		Kings of Gr. Brit. and Sp. embracing.
Prudence.	Liberty.	Peace.
Justice.	Neptune.	sitting on a Pedestal
		<i>Pax redi-viva.</i>
	Mars.	Fortitude.
		Plenty.
		Temperance.

On the flight of steps, on each side, lies a figure [*Thame* and *Isis*] denoting the return of trade,

SOUTH END.

NORTH END.

Mercury.		Minerva.
(1) Hinc Principem Bello Accingit Libertati Devota Fortitudo ; Illinc Pacificum Ostendit Saluti Omnium. Consulens Clementia.	Confancy. Religion. Honour.	(2) Redintegrata Europæ Pace, Securitate fœderum Stabilita, Commercio Feliciter Restituto, Sub Ausp. Opt. Princ. Lætatur S. P. Q. B.

On the BACK were the statues of *Faith* and *Vigilance*, and the following inscription :

(3) GEORGIO II. REGI OPT. AUCTORI SALUTIS, LIBERTATIS VINDICI, FUNDATORI QUIETIS, PATRI PATRIÆ.

Account of the FIREWORKS (from the Daily Advertiser, Sat. April 29).

THURSDAY 27.

His majesty and the duke of *Cumberland*, attended by the dukes of *Montagu*, *Richmond*, and *Bedford*, and several others of the nobility, were at the library to see the fireworks, from whence they walk'd about 7 o'clock into the machine, after viewing which his majesty made a present of a purse to the officers employ'd in the different branches. The whole band of musick [which began to play soon after 6 o'clock] perform'd at his majesty's coming and going, and during his stay in the machine.

At half an hour after eight, the works were begun by a single rocket from before the library, then the cannon within the chevaux de frize were fired; two rockets were afterwards discharg'd at the front corners of the inclosure, when 101 pieces of cannon placed on *Constitution-bill*, were discharged; after which a great number of rockets of different sorts, ballons, &c. were discharged, to surprizing perfection.

About half an hour after nine, in discharging some of the works from the pavilion at the left [*north*] wing of the building, it set fire to the same, and burnt it with great fury to the ground; and had not the carpenters made a breach by cutting away two arches, and removing the timber, and some water-engines which were in readiness been play'd, in all probability the whole fabric would have been consumed. Messengers were going to and from his majesty all the time of this misfortune, and when it was brought under, a pre-

sent

sent was made to the most diligent in stopping the flames.

In the mean time the grand rockets and the gun were discharged; but the accident prevented the exhibiting some of the *most considerable* of the fireworks.

About eleven the whole building was illuminated, and continued so till between two and three o'clock. His majesty and the royal family withdrew about twelve.

By one of the large rockets darting strait forward into the scaffold next the library, it set fire to the cloaths of a young lady, which would have soon destroy'd her, but some persons present having the presence of mind to strip her cloaths off immediately to her stays and petticoat, she escaped with only having her face, neck, and breast, a little scorched. *Daily Adv.*

One *Curtis*, a painter, fell from the Temple and was killed, as was a lad by falling from a tree; and a man fell into the pond next to the fire-works and was drowned.

The number of pieces intended to be fired was as follows, which were omitted, we know not. Air-balons 87 Honorary, Caduceus, Girandole, and other rockets from 4 oz. to 6 lb. 10650 Gerbes or Wheat ears 260. Pots d'Aigretts 180. Fountains 160. Pots de Brin 12200. Cascades 21. Wheels 136. Fixed Suns 71. Marons in battery 5000. Lances 3700. Serpents 130000. Figur'd pieces 28 [30]. Regulated pieces 21. A grand Girandole consisting of 6000 half pound rockets, headed with serpents, rains and stars.

All kinds of artists, affecting to make use of foreign words and phrases, rather than the common terms, the following explanation may not be unacceptable.

HONORARY ROCKETS are the large rockets which are fired single, or at most not above 2 or 3 at once. As all fireworks are considered as compliments to princes or great persons, the *French* have given the name of *Fusées d'honneur* to these rockets, which are constantly the beginning of every firework.

AIR BALLONS, are hollow globes of paper filled with stars, &c. which are fired from mortars, and are contrived to burst when at their greatest altitude; some of the ballons fired on this occasion were remarkably fine.

CADUCEUS ROCKETS and GIRAN- DOLE ROCKETS. These had a circulating motion as they rose.

TOURBILLONS, are copied from the *Chinele*. They consist of a case of com-

position which rises not endways, like a rocket, but keeps horizontal in its ascent, and is contrived to turn round at the same time with an horizontal motion.—Some of these were very pleasing by their complicated movement.

POTS D'AIGRETTES, POTS DE BRINS. POT, in *French*, when applied to fireworks, usually signifies any large case of paper, which is not choaked, or has not its mouth contracted. *Pots d'Aigrettes* is what we usually call a *Mine*; it containing, besides the composition, a quantity of stars, serpents, &c. which are blown out of it at last with a great report. The explosion of the *Pots d'Aigrettes* was one of the most magnificent articles of the whole representation.—The *Pots de Brins* are so called from the spars of wood (*brins*) on which they are ranged.

MARRONS, are bounces or reports. The explosion of these *Marrons*, *Pots de Brins*, &c. which were ranged behind the building, added much to the grandeur of the whole, they composing a continual thunder, which lasted a long time, and resembled the repeated discharges of lines of infantry closely engaged.

A grand *Girandole*. This takes its name from the branched lustre, thus denominated by the *French* and *Italians*; for a number of rockets discharged from a large chest at the same instant, resembles that figure by the incurvating of many of them on every side from the perpendicular; the *French* for this reason call them *spears* of rockets, a name rather more opposite than *Girandole*. This *Girandole* surpassed all imagination in the beauty and greatness of its appearance, for it covered the whole heavens, forming a canopy of diversified fires, which, together with the rapidity of the flight of these rockets, and the reports which attended their bursting, inspired the immense multitude of spectators with the utmost transport, and banished the dissatisfaction and disappointment which the firing of the pavilion had before spread amongst them.

While the pavilion was on fire, the Chevalier *Servandoni*, who designed the building, drawing his sword and affronting *Charles Frederic*, Esq; Comptroller of the Ordnance and Fireworks, he was disarmed and taken into custody, but discharged the next day on asking pardon before the D. of Cumberland.

(Some Remarks on the Fireworks in our next.)

SUNDAY 30.

Cape Breton being put into the possession of the *French*, after demolishing the new fortifications, the *English* hostages are returning home.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh. The associate synod met the 4th Inst. at *Bristo* near this city, for proceeding to the greater sentence of excommunication against some seceding brethren, who had before incurred the lesser sentence. Many arguments were used, and texts adduced; particularly *Matt. xviii. 17. If he neglect to hear the church; let him be unto thee as a heathen and a publican;* at which a woman in the loft cry'd out, 'Ye are not the church, but a schismatical part of it,' which occasioned some confusion; and it was at last carry'd by a great majority to delay the affair.—At *Aberdeen* has been the greatest salmon fishing on the rivers *Dee* and *Don*, ever known, amounting to some thousands.—The revenue of the Royal Infirmary, which is established to receive the sick poor of all nations, not being sufficient to receive more than 40 in-patients, medicines and advice are not only given every *Monday* and *Friday*, but sick persons are taken in, lodged, attended, and their cure promoted for 6d. a day, till a vacancy may happen on the establishment.—*A very good expedient, not practised, as we know, in any public hospital, but may be worthy imitation.*

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

APRIL 1. **L**ady of Hon. Geo. Carpenter, son to Lord Carpenter, deliver'd of a daughter.

4. Wife of Rev. Mr *Wilson* (Preb. of *Westm.*) daughter of the late Bp of *Lond.*—of a daughter.

8. Lady of Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne*,—of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

March 30. **B**enjamin Lane of *Hampstead*, Esq; marry'd to Miss *Clark* of *Red-lion-square*, sister to Sir *Samuel Clark*, Bart. with 20,000 l.

Mr *Bond* of *Leaden-hall-street*,—to Miss *Chitty* of *Thames street*, 10,000 l.

Mr *Cordell*, *Hamburg* merchant,—to Miss *Churchill*, nearly related to the late *Dutchess* of *Marlborough*, 10,000 l.

Capt. *Slater*, in the *W. India* trade,—to Miss *Snow* of *Charlton*, 6000 l.

APRIL 1. Cox, Esq;—to Miss *Wesley*, daughter of late Ald. *Wesley*.

4. Mr *Jn Adolph Schroder*,—to a daughter of late Admiral *Mighell's*.

Tbo. Orby Hunter, Esq; member for *Winchelsea*,—to Miss *Ballenden*, nearly related to Lord *Bruce*.

7. Mr *Nat. Barret* of *Westminster*,—to a daughter of *Sam. Tuffnell*, Esq;.

Mr *Smith*, brewer in *Southwark*,—to Miss *Prudence* of *Cambridge*, 10,000 l.

Master of *Tooting*, *Surrey*, Esq;—to Miss *Goodwin* of *Carshalton*.

20. Rev. Mr *Charles Wesley*, student of

Christ-Church, Oxford,—to Miss *Sally Gwynn*, daughter of *Marmaduke Gwynn* of *Garth, Brecknockshire*, Esq;

Rev. Mr *Sharp*, grandson of late Archbishop *Sharp*,—to the widow of *Joseph Sutton*, Esq; of *Killington, Bucks*.

17. *Tbo. Ryves* of *Ransdon, Dorsetshire*,—to Miss *Abdy*, youngest daughter and coheiress, to late Sir *Anthony Thomas Abdy* of *Felix-Hall, Essex*, Bart. with above 1000 l. per Ann.

Rev. Mr *Kingsman* of *Droughton, Hants*,—to Miss *Mary Blake*, daughter to *Blake*, Esq; secretary to the D. of *Portland*.

24. E. of *Lauderdale*,—to a daughter of late Sir *Thomas Lombe*, 60,000 l.

26. Hon. *Montague* of *Bond street*, Esq;—to Miss *Fleetwood* of *Brook street*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

March . **E**ldest of the infantas of *Naples*, aged 5.

Lieut. Gen. *Harrison*.

28. Mr *Boyte*, pinmaker in *Houndsditch*, who left to the *London infirmary*, and *Foundling hospital* 200 l. each.

Tbo. Horsley, Esq; ship-builder at *Yarmouth*, worth 40,000 l.

APRIL 2. Rev. Mr *Giffard*, prebendary of *Norwich*, and rector of *Stoke near Guildford*.

Daniel Cleland of *Cornwall*, Esq; aged 92.

Anthony Lucas, Esq; sometime since high sheriff of *Rutlandshire*.

3. *Tbo. Foley*, Esq; son of late *Tbo. Foley*, Esq; auditor of the imprest, at *Stoke Edith, Herefordshire*, succeeded by his eldest son *Tbo. Foley*, Esq; return'd for *Droitwich*.

Tbo. Smith, M. D. near *Windsor*.

5. *Asb Windham* of *Felbrigg, Norfolk*, Esq; and member for that county in 1708. succeeded by his only son, *Tbo. Windham*, Esq;

Martin Bladen of *Wigan, Lancashire*, Esq;

6. *Sam. Blechynden*, Esq; collector of the salt duties at *Middlewich, Cheshire*, 40 years.

7. Sir *Charles Osbaldeston*, Bt, (title extinct.) *Joseph Porter*, Esq; *London* merchant.

Montagu Bacon at *Chelsea*, Esq;

Charles Montagu, Esq; at his seat in *Suffex*.

12. *Charlotte*, Lady Dowager *Loveland*.

13. Sir *Tbo. Wynne*, Bart, member for *Cardarvon*, and one of the chief clerks of the board of green cloth; succeeded in estate, by his son, now Sir *John Wynne*, deputy treasurer of *Chelsea college*.

Lady of *Edw. Barker*, Esq; cursitor Baron of the Exchequer.

Mr *Henry Sisson*, an eminent druggist, and 39 years common council-man of *Farringdon ward*, within.

15. Eldest son of Baron *Munchausen*, chief Secr. for the affairs of *Hanover*, at *St James's*.

18. *John Way*, Esq; counsellor at law, first commissioner and receiver of the duty on hackney coaches and chairs, and a commissioner of bankrupts.

18. *Edmund Martin*, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the King's Reg. of foot.

Rev. Dr *Burroughs*, vicar of *Cheneys, Bucks*, suddenly, as talking with his wife in bed, without convulsion or groan, aged 79.

Arch-

20. Archdeacon Shackerly, of an apoplexy.
Rich. Lilly, M. D. J. of P. for *Middlesex*
 and *Surrey*, and chairman of the *Westminster*
 21. *Jacob Salvadore*, Esq; in *Devonsh. squ.*
John Merrick of *Southall, Middlesex*, Esq;
 23. *Henry Richard Broughton* of *Highb. lead*,
 Sheriff of *Cumberland*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, THE king has been pleased to
Apr. 18. appoint the Right Hon. *Wm*
Henry, Earl of *Rochfort*, his majesty's envoy
 extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to
 the King of *Sardinia*.

From other Papers.

HON. *Henry Vane*, appointed a Lord of the
 Treasury, in room of
 Hon. *Henry Legge*, (not Mr *Lyttelton*)—
 treasurer of the navy, (Mr *Doddington*, ref.)
 Mr *Cha. Hall*,—Lieut. in *Bockland's* foot.
 Mr *Simon Patterson*,—Lt in *Guise's* foot.
 Mr *Sam. Moore*,—Lieut. in *Lee's* foot.
 Serjeant *Silk*, of the 1st Reg. of foot-guards,
 who had a hand shot off at *Fontenoy*,—Lt
 of invalids at *Portsmouth*.

John Hopkins, Esq;—Lieut. and Capt. in
 the 1st troop of Guards. (Capt. *Riou*, ref.)
 Lieut. *Gregory*,—Capt. in *Herbert's* Reg.
 in room of Mr *Robinson*, prefer'd.

Major *Chr. Clarges* of *St George's* dragoons,
 —Lieut. Col. in room of

Lieut. Col. *Arabin*,—Lt. Col. of *Bligh's*
 Reg. of horse, in room of Lieut. Col. *Paul*, dec.

Chadley Deering, Esq;—Capt. in *Irwin's*
 Reg. of foot. (Capt. *Urwen*, ref.)

Sam. Bagshaw, Esq;—Lieut. Col. of
Richbell's foot.

Mr *Osborne Jepson*—Capt. in *Blakeney's*
 foot. (Capt. *Sandilands* resigning.)

Capt. Lieut. *Fra. Burton*,—Capt. of a Tr.
 in *Bligh's* horse, in room of Capt. *Burton*, pref.

Capt. *Brett*,—comm. of the *Sunderland*.
 Capt. *Baird*,—of the *Shoreham*, 20 G.

Capt. *Pye*,—of the *Humber*.

Mr *T. Owen*,—marshal to Ld Ch. Justice
Lee, in room of Mr *Bigge*, dec.

Capt. *Burrel*,—keeper of the ordnance
 stores at *Woolwich*, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr *Hart*,—chief examiner of the glass
 duty, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr *Daniel Martin*,—inspector of cam-
 bricks for *Portsmouth* and *Gosport*.

John Shackleton, Esq;—principal painter
 to his majesty, in room of *Wm Kent*, Esq; dec.
 200 l. per Ann.

Mr *Church*, clerk of *St Giles's* in the *Fields*,
 —collector of the customs at *Barbadoes*.

Mr *Rich. Grape*,—collector of customs
 in the port of *Carlisle*.

Tho. Nuthall, Esq;—Receiver Gen. for
 hackney coaches. (*Way*, dec.)

Lieut. Col. *Cornwallis*,—to command the
 land forces destin'd for *Nova Scotia*, made a
 Colonel, with a salary of 1000 l. per Ann.

Dr *John Pringle*,—physician in ordinary,

And, Dr *Wintringham*,—chief physi-
 cian to his R. H. the Duke.

John Stanwix, Esq;—equerry to the P.
 of *Wales*, in room of

Martin Maddan, Esq;—groom of his
 bedchamber.

Wm Trevarion, Esq;—another groom.
 (*Geo. Oxenden*, Esq; ref.)

Charles Asgill, Esq; chosen alderman of *Can-*
dlewick ward, in room of

Sir *John Thompson*, remov'd to *Bridge* ward,
 in room of Sir *Edw. Bellamy*, dec.

John Nicholson, and *Layton Smith*, Esqrs,
 obtained a grant of the office of water bailiff of
 the *Thames*, from the great bridge at *Staines*
 to the head of that river, including all the
 branches and rivulets that fall into it, to be
 held during his majesty's pleasure.

IN SCOTLAND. *Charles Erskine*, Esq; sen.
 —Lord Justice Clerk, in room of

Andrew Fletcher, Esq; sen. —keeper of
 the seals.

Sir *Ja. Ferguson*, Bt, —a Ld of Justiciary.
James Graham, Esq; —a Ld of Sessions.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
 conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, THE king has been pleased to
Apr. 18. present *Tho. Price*, batche-
 lor of laws, to the rectory of *Norton Dawie*,
 otherwise *Green's Norton cum Whittchury*, in
 the county of *Northampton*, and diocese of *Pe-*
terborough, void by the death of *Tho. Jackson*,
 the late incumbent.

From other Papers.

DR *Samuel Nicolls*, assistant preacher at
 the *Temple*, appointed a prebendary of
St Paul's, in room of Rev. Mr *Jackson*, dec.

Charles Plumptre, M. A. —preb. of *Norwich*.

Charles Church, —Bellon, V. *Kent*.

Mr *Pycroft*, —Wellington, V. *Hampshire*.

John Peele, —Tilney, All Saints, V. *Norfolk*.

Cha. Kerrich, —Kenninghall, V. *Norfolk*.

Joseph Brett, —Barnham-Broome, R. *Norfolk*.

Mr *Hardy*, —Standish, R. *Lancashire*.

Jn Girdleston, —Town Banningham, R. *Norfolk*.

Mr *Story*, —Carlton Forehoe, R. *Norfolk*.

Rob. Robinson, —Sheen, Cur. *Staffordsh.*

Mr *Steward*, —chaplain of *Chatham* hospital.

Mr *Jefferies*, chaplain to the 2d Reg. of
 foot-guards, —chaplain to the E. of *Albe-*
marle, ambassador to *France*.

Mr *Sampson*, —chaplain of the military
 hospital near *Hyde Park* Corner.

Dispensations to bold two Livings.

Robert Lewis, { *Corwen*, V. } *Merionethsh.*
 M. A. { *Mold*, V. } *Flintshire*.

Sam. Seagrave, { *Compton parva*, R. } *War-*
 M. A. { *Whetcombe*, R. } *Wicks*.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Places, Elected. In room of

Thirsk, *Wm Monckton*, Fr. *Frankland*, a pl.
Wickly, *Savage Mostyn*, a place, rechose.

S W E D E N.

THE *Russian* and *Danish* envoys at this court, have each made a declaration, that if there was a design, as generally reported, to change, by force, or artifice, the present form of government, after the king's death, and re-establish that of the preceding reigns, to the manifest endangering of the peace of the North, their majesties would find themselves indispensably obliged to oppose the same by all the means in their power; the empress, in particular; since it had been expressly stipulated in the treaty of *Nystadt*, that *Russia* should endeavour, by all possible means, to prevent any alteration in the form of government universally approv'd, and sworn to by the states of the kingdom, which clause had been confirmed by all the treaties since signed with *Sweden*. A satisfactory answer (as his *Prussian* majesty thinks, *see p. 174.*) having been given to these powers, and every other professing a desire to preserve peace, 'tis hoped this presaged rupture in the North, will be nothing more than the surmises of busy politicians.

I T A L Y.

The merchants at *Leghorn* have presented the emperor a scheme for establishing a trade between *Tuscany* and the *E. Indies*, by ships, which should take in part of their cargoes at *Trieste*, and part at *Leghorn*, and make their imports into both these places. This scheme has been approv'd, and the emperor has bought three ships in *England*, for the service of this new *E. India* company, two of which are the *Kingston* and *Harwich*, which last is arrived at *Leghorn*. — The K. of *Sardinia*, who is no less solicitous than other princes, for the welfare and prosperity of his subjects, to which commerce is so greatly conducive, has declared *Nice*, *St Ospicio*, and *Villa Franca* free ports. — The Infant and new Duke, *Don Philip*, has made his solemn entry into the cities of *Parma* and *Placenza*, with great demonstrations of joy by the inhabitants, who expect, doubtless, great ease and advantage from a sovereign of the ducal blood of *Parma*, whose establishment has cost *Spain* above 150 millions of piasters, and *France* 120 millions of livres. — The Duke of *Modena* is also fully reinstated in his dominions. — The Prince of *Ligne-moy* has dispers'd a warm protestation, renewing his claim to the kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*.

S P A I N.

Mr *Keene* the *British* minister has

proposed to the *Spanish* court the plan of a new convention for terminating all differences relating to commerce and navigation in the *W. Indies*, and for adjusting the affairs of the *S. Sea* company; but the last advices give little hopes of success, the court seeming not in the least inclined to retrench the power of the *guarda costas*, or admit a free navigation, but within limits which they had before so peremptorily prescribed, as to occasion the late war. — It may be remarked that the *Spaniards* have received a supply of 3 millions of piastres from *Buenos Ayres* in the ship *Prince of Conde*, and Admiral *Reggio* is soon expected with an immense treasure.

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* made his entry into *Brussels*, the 23d inst. N. S. in quality of governor general of these provinces, with great pomp and magnificence. This city and several others being much exposed by the demolition of the fortifications of *Mons* and *St Ghislain*, a resolution is taken to fortify them, to which use the 500,000 crowns, heretofore paid to the *Dutch* garrisons in the barrier towns, is to be apply'd. As the *French* still keep possession of some places along the *Lys* and *Scheld*, which were yielded to *Austria* by the treaties of *Utrecht* and *Rastad*, commissaries will be appointed to settle the boundaries between *France* and the *Low Countries*.

Paris. A person has brought hither from *Africa* 3 ostriches, which are 7 feet high, and carry a man on their backs; they will go 4 or 5 *Paris* leagues in an hour, and eat 35 or 40 lb. of bread, fruits, or garden stuff in a day, without ever drinking, and eat even stones, iron and steel. [See a description of this creature, with a cut, Vol. xviii. p. 580].

Neufchatel, on the borders of *Switzerland*. On the 22d ult. N. S. happened here, and at *St Blaise*, *Landeron*, and *Valengin*, an earthquake, which began at 5 in the morning, the ground rocking under the people as a boat tossed on the water; several other shocks, but less violent, were felt the same day; but at 5 the next morning it renew'd its violence, so that the houses were greatly damaged, the walls shaken down, the chimneys fallen into the streets, and the great church in a manner ruined. During the earthquake the wells were full of mud, the springs ran thick and dirty, the wines in the cellars turn'd foul, and the utensils shook and clatter'd one against another. The town of *Chales* is ruined, and many inhabitants killed.

BILL of Mortality from

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in APRIL, 1749.

Days	BANK.	E.-India.	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	4per Cent.	4per Cent.	Lottery	3per Cent.	India Bon.	B. Cir. p ^{re}	Wind at	Baro-	Days
28	Stock.		Ann. old	Ann. new	B. 1746.	B. 1747.	B. 1748.	1747.	Annu.	prem.	l. s. d.	Deal.	meter	He.
29	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	102	95 $\frac{1}{8}$	40s a 41	3 10 0	E.N.E.	29,8	48 28
30	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	177		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	102	95 $\frac{1}{8}$	41s	3 10 0	E.N.E.	29,9	48 29
31	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	103	102	95 $\frac{1}{8}$	41s a 42	3 10 0	N.E.	29,85	51 30
1		176 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	103	102	95 $\frac{1}{8}$	40s a 42	3 10 0	N.E.	29,85	53 31
2	Sunday	176 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	103	102	95	42s a 43	3 10 0	N.E.	29,95	56 1
3				102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	42s a 43	3 10 0	E.N.E.	29,7	51 3
4	130 $\frac{1}{2}$			102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	42s a 43	3 12 6	S.S.W.	29,4	47 4
5	130 $\frac{1}{2}$			102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	41s a 42	3 12 6	S.S.W.	29,45	50 5
6	130 $\frac{1}{2}$			102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	41s a 42	3 12 6	N.E.	29,6	53 6
7	175 $\frac{1}{2}$			102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	41s a 42	3 15 0	North	29,9	58 7
8	175 $\frac{1}{2}$			102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	41s a 42	3 15 0	N.N.E.	30,1	55 8
9	Sunday			102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	42s a 44	3 15 0	N.E.	29,7	55 10
10	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	176		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	42s a 43	3 15 0	Eaft	29,7	59 11
11	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	176		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	43s a 44	3 15 0	E.N.E.	29,7	57 12
12	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	43s a 46	3 15 0	Eaft	29,95	57 13
13	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	45s a 47	3 17 6	S.W.	29,5	49 14
14	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	47s a 52	3 17 6	W.S.W.	29,7	48 15
15	Sunday			102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	53s a 55	3 17 6	W.S.W.	29,65	47 16
16	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	53s a 52	3 17 6	S.W.	29,9	42 17
17	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	51s a	3 17 6	S.W.	29,75	44 18
18	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	177		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	47s a 48	4 0 0	S.W.	29,7	48 19
19	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	177		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	45s a 47	4 0 0	N.N.W.	29,9	46 20
20	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	177		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	47s a 50	4 0 0	S.E.	30,1	45 21
21	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	177		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	50s a 51	4 0 0	S.S.W.	30,1	45 22
22	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	50s a 49	4 0 0	S.W.	29,85	49 23
23	Sunday			102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	95	49s a 51	4 0 0	N.N.W.	30,05	45 24
24	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	95	50s a 51	4 0 0	S.E.	30,05	45 25
25	Thanks	giving day		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	95	49s a 51	4 0 0	N.E.	30,05	45 26
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27	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	177		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$		102	95	50s a 51	4 0 0	N.E.	30,05	45 28

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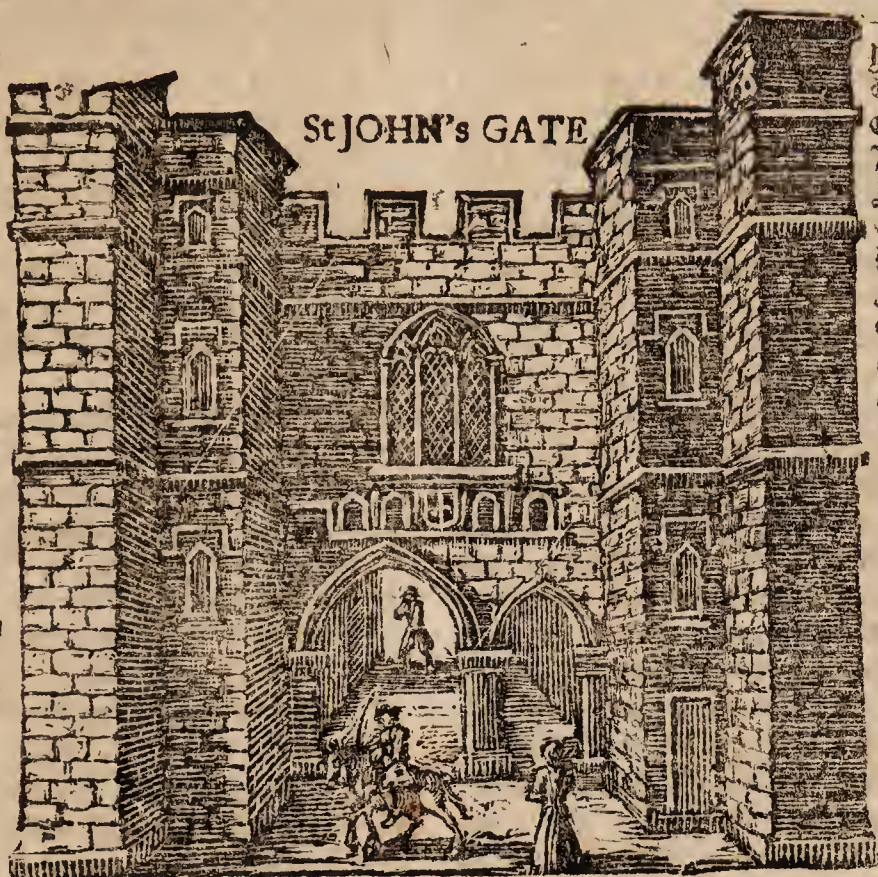
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XIII. Bark used in the small-pox.
XIV. Of briefs for collections.
XV. <i>American</i> plants described.
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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For M A Y 1749.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T

prefixed to the Genuine Edition of
*LETTERS On the Spirit of Patriotism,
On the Idea of a Patriot King;
and On the State of Parties at the
Accession of King George
the First.*

THE following papers were written several years ago, at the request, and for the sake of some particular friends, without any design of ever making them public. How they come to be made so at this time, it may be proper to give an account.——The original draughts were entrusted to a man, on whom the author thought he might intirely depend, after he had exacted from him, and taken his promise, that they should never go into any hands, except those of five or six persons, who were then named to him. In this confidence the author rested securely for some years; and, tho' he was not without suspicion that they had been communicated to more persons than he intended they should be, yet he was kept, by repeated assurances, even from suspecting that any copies had gone into hands unknown to him. But this man was no sooner dead, than he received information that an entire edition of 1500 copies of these papers had been printed; that this very man had corrected the press, and that he had left them in the hands of the printer, to be kept with great secrecy, till further order. The honest printer kept his word with him better than he kept his with his friend: so that the whole edition came at last into the hands of the author, except some few copies which this person had taken out of the heap, and carried away. These are, doubtless, the copies which have been handed

about, not very privately, since his death. The rest were all destroyed in one common fire, as soon as they were given up, except a copy or two, which have never been since out of the author's own hands. By these copies it appeared that the man who had been guilty of this breach of trust, had taken upon him further to divide the subject, and to alter and to omit passages, according to the suggestions of his own fancy.

What aggravates this proceeding extremely is, that the author had told him on several occasions, among other reasons why he would not consent to the publication of these papers, that they had been writ in too much heat and hurry for the public eye, tho' they might be trusted to a few particular friends. He added, more than once, that some things required to be softened, others perhaps to be strengthened, and the whole most certainly to be corrected; even if they were to remain, as he then imagined they would, in the hands of a few friends only. This has been done since, that there might be one copy at least more conformable to the author's intentions than those which had gone abroad, or even than his original manuscripts.

There is scarce a man in the world more detached from it, at this hour, than the author of these papers, or more indifferent to the censure of most people in it, having nothing to expect, nor any thing to fear from them. He might, therefore, in his way of life, and in his disposition of mind, either not have known that scraps and fragments of these papers had been employed to swell a *monthly magazine*, and that the same honourable employment of them was to be continued; or, knowing it, he might have despised and neglected it. But some of his friends thought that it was too much to suffer this breach of trust, and the licentious advantage taken of it,

to

to make him appear the author of writings, which were become more properly the writings of others than his, considering how they had been garbled, and in what manner they were published. The editor, therefore, who has in his hands the genuine copy which the author reserved to himself, after revising and correcting the originals, resolved to publish it; since it was become impossible to hinder such as were not genuine from being retailed monthly or weekly to the world. Neither the author nor he would give offence wantonly to the living: but the author neither can, nor ought, on any account, to neglect what truth, honour and the justice due to his own character require. Neither the author nor he affect to accuse ministers after their death, as the *Egyptians* formerly accused even their kings. There is the less reason to do so, since the former may be, and are accused, without scruple, tho' without success for the most part, during their lives. The anecdotes here related were true, and the reflections made upon them were just, many years ago. The former would not have been related, if he who related them had not known them to be true; nor the latter have been made, if he who made them had not thought them just: and if they were true and just then, they must be true and just now, and always. The author therefore scorns to disown them: and the editor thinks that he has no excuse to make for publishing them.

As the severe charge in the preceding Advertisement against *a man*, is well known to mean Mr *Pope*, it has occasioned the publication of three pamphlets (No. 36, 37, 38, in our *Register of Books*) the writers of which defend him, by reasoning on the affair, to this effect:

1. Mr *P.* could not order the MS. to be printed, from a motive of avarice; the expence being certain, and the gain very remote and uncertain; for tho' *L. B.* was the elder, *P.* was more infirm.

2. As Mr *P.* left *Ld B.* his executor, had he thought it an inexcusable crime, he would have destroy'd the impression, and not have suffered it to have come into his hands.

3. As the *Æneid* was publish'd against the dying request of *Virgil*, Mr *P.* consider'd the injunction as proceeding only from *Ld B.*'s modesty, and violated it for his glory, and the good of mankind, as it contains a justification of his conduct, and many useful lessons on the most extensive and important subjects.

It is also observed, by way of recrimination, that the manner in which *Ld B.* has treated a man, whose attachment to his person and in-

terest had been equally firm and ardent thro' all the vicissitudes of his life, and whose works will probably do him honour when his own are forgotten, betrays a want of candour, not to say of gratitude; and an eagerness of revenge, equally criminal with the fact charged on Mr *P.* for,

To hide the fault I see,

POPE'S Universal Prayer

is a duty of natural as well as revealed religion: and to say that this charge is brought by the editor (Mr *Mallet*) 'a fellow * who, while Mr *P.* lived, was as diligent in licking his feet, as he is now in licking *Ld B.*'s', does not exculpate his lordship, because it was published with his privity and approbation.

* Letter to *Ld V. B.*—e.

S I R,

THE Skeleton of a Crocodile, in your last, brought to my mind the remarkable relation in the History of the Knights Hospitallers of *St John of Jerusalem*, afterwards Knights of *Rhodes*, and now called Knights of *Malta*, written by the learned *Abbe de Vertot*. Tom. II. p. 192 of the French edition.

Among other prudent orders of *Henri Lion du Villeneuve*, grand master, &c. he issued one, whereby the Knights were charged not to hazard their lives in fighting an invincible Crocodile, that had destroy'd several of them.

This Crocodile, which was of an enormous size, had thrown the whole island into confusion, and devoured many of the inhabitants. His retreat was a cavern on the edge of a morass at the foot of *St Stephen's Mount*, about two miles distance from the city. He frequently came out in search of prey, and destroy'd not only sheep but cows, and horses and even some shepherds) when they approached the water, or the borders of the morass. Many of the bravest knights of the convent, at different times, and unknown to each other, had gone out of the city to attempt the destruction of this monster, but none of them were ever seen to return. As the use of fire-arms was not yet invented, and the skin of this creature was covered with scales, impenetrable by arrows or javelins, tho' thrown with the greatest force, the arms of the combatants, if I may be permitted the expression, were not equal; and the monster always gained an easy victory. It was for this reason that the knights were forbidden, by the grand master, to attempt any more an enterprize, which it appeared to be impossible for human powers to achieve.

To this prohibition every one submitted, except a knight of *Provence*, whose

whose name was *Dieu Donne de Gozon*, who, in violation of the order of his superior, and undaunted by the fate of his fellows, secretly formed a design to engage this carnivorous monster, and to deliver *Rhodes*, or perish in the attempt.

This resolution was, by some, attributed to his intrepid courage; and, by others, to the raileries which he had incurred, by having frequently gone out of the city towards the Crocodile, and returned content with having only reconnoitred him at a distance; in which expeditions, it was said, he exerted more prudence than courage.

But, whatever were his motives, as the first step to the execution of his project, he went to *France*, and retired into his castle of *Gozon*, which is still standing in the province of *Languedoc*; and having remarked, that the serpent had no scales on his belly, he formed the plan of his enterprize on this circumstance: He caused the effigies of this enormous creature to be made of wood, or pasteboard, from the idea which he had impressed upon his mind; and, above all, was very exact in painting it of the same colour. He then taught two young dogs to run under the belly of this artificial monster, at his command; mounting his horse at the same time, covering himself with his shield, couching his lance, and feigning to wound his enemy in different parts.—After many months spent in these exercises, his dogs being perfect in their part of the combat, he returned to *Rhodes*. As soon as he arrived, without communicating his design to any person, he secretly removed his armour to a church, which stood on the top of *St Stephen's Mount*, whither he afterwards repaired with only two domestics, whom he had brought with him from *France*. He entered the church, and after recommending himself to God, he mounted his horse armed, and ordered his two domestics immediately to return to *France*, if he perished in the combat; but to come up to him, if they perceived that he had killed or wounded the Crocodile. He then descended the mountain with his two dogs, marched directly to the morass, and drew near the den of the monster, who, alarmed by the trampling of his horse, ran with his jaws extended, and his eyes sparkling with fury, to devour him. *Gozon* immediately ran at him with his lance, which recoiled from his scales, without wounding him. He prepared, however, to repeat his blow; but his horse,

frighted by the hissing or the savour of the monster, would not advance, but drew back, started aside, and would have been the cause of his master's destruction, if he had not, with great calmness and presence of mind, alighted. He immediately drew his sword, and accompanied by his two faithful dogs, attacked his enemy; he struck him many times with his sword in different parts, but the thickness and hardness of his scales could not be penetrated. The Crocodile, enraged by the blows, with a stroke of his tail, threw the Knight to the ground, and would infallibly have devoured him, if the dogs had not practised the lesson which they had been taught, and fastened on the belly of the serpent, which they lacerated and mangled, in spite of all his efforts to make them quit their hold. The Knight, relieved by this seasonable assistance, rose, and joining his dogs, plunged his sword to the hilt, in a part which was not defended by scales. The monster, mortally wounded, fell on the Knight, threw him down a second time, and would have stifled or crushed him by the weight of his body, if the two domestics, who had been spectators of the fight, seeing the serpent dead, had not halted to the succour of their master; they found him breathless, and believed him to be dead; but after they had, with great difficulty, drawn him from under the carcass of his enemy, taken off his helmet, to give him air, if he was yet alive, and thrown water on his face, he opened his eyes. The first and most agreeable object which presented itself, was that of his dead enemy; and his first reflection was the pleasing consciousness of having succeeded in so hazardous an enterprize, in which many of his brethren in arms had been so fatally defeated.

The death of the monster, and the victory of the Knight, was no sooner known in the city, than the inhabitants ran in crowds to meet him, and the Knights companions of his order conducted him in triumph to the grand master. But, in the midst of the acclamations of the joyful multitude, the grand master, to the astonishment of the conqueror, turning to him with a look of indignation, demanded, if he was ignorant of the prohibition to attack so dangerous an enemy, and if he thought he might violate it with impunity; then, without waiting for a reply, or regarding the intercession of his friends, committed the offender to prison. He next convoked

voked the council, and represented that their order ought to punish with the utmost rigour, an act of disobedience, which was more prejudicial to discipline than the life of many crocodiles could have been to the cattle and inhabitants of the canton; and, like another *Manlius*, gave it as his opinion, in the strongest terms, that this victory ought to be rendered fatal to the conqueror; but, at the instance of the council, he contented himself with divesting him of the habit of his order. The unhappy Knight saw himself immediately degraded, and there was but a very short interval between his victory, and a punishment which, in his estimation was more rigorous than death itself.

But the grand master, after he had by this punishment satisfied the demand of justice, and given a sanction to discipline, resumed his natural character, which was mild and benevolent, and, glad to reconcile his inclination to his duty, he consented to grant a favour, which he would himself have solicited, if he had not been the head of his order. At the request of the principal commanders, he restored the Knight to his rank, received him into his favour, and loaded him with benefits.—These, however, did not equal the sincere praise of the people, who are the sovereign dispensers of glory, while princes, however powerful, can only dispose of nominal honours and local dignity.—The head of the Crocodile was fixed on one of the gates of the city, and *Thevenot* tells us that he saw it in his travels.

To the Author of a miscellaneous collection, printed at Paris 1747.

Translated from the French.

S I R,

IT is with pleasure I communicate to a person of your curiosity, the following fact, which I can attest after a very exact scrutiny. In my travels thro' France, I saw at *Daon*, a girl 10 years old, who had excrescences of a bony and horny substance growing out at the ends of all her fingers and toes, occasioned by the crisis of a fever. They are not less than 10 or 12 inches long; those on the hands are straight, whereas on the feet they are a little crooked, and not unlike the feet in the pictures of *Daphne* and *Phaeton's* sisters metamorphosed into trees. On the inside of this poor creature's hands is a tegument of

a stony and scaly substance. There is another excrescence on one of her sides, of the same nature as those on her hands and feet, but as large as a man's fist.

This will naturally bring to your mind the account in the *Journal des Sçavans* for August 1672, of an excrescence under a man's knee, which proceeded from his having neglected a slight hurt he received in that part; likewise what *Schenkius* relates, of a girl at *Palermo*, on whom grew horns like those of a calf. To which I shall subjoin something still stranger, which yet is not without marks of credibility.

A girl of low parentage, at *Waterford* in *Ireland*, was observed, soon after her birth, to have a kind of rams-horns growing out of her, not at the head only, but at the joints of the arms, feet, hands and fingers, and even out of the most fleshy parts; but what adds to the wonder, they came forth very numerous on her breasts in the 9th year of her age, at which time our society viewed her; the child's body was hot and emaciated; these horns were ash-colour'd, with yellow streaks, solid, and yielded no stench; at first they were cut and pulled out, but they soon sprouted again, and much bigger than before. This case is of a different nature from that of the *Italian* gentleman mentioned in the same journal, who had a troublesome excrescence, growing like claws, at the ends of his fingers and toes; for the print makes them in all points to resemble rams-horns. It is a perplexing question what is the radical and nutritive matter of these heterogeneous horns and excrescences; some make it the nervous juice, others place it in the serosity of the blood, which last opinion the above journal declares for, as founded on nature and experience. However, as *Nullius in verba* is my motto, I shall take the liberty to offer you my private notions; and trace this phenomenon from its original.

I conceive that the substance of which this girl's body was formed, abounded with viscous particles, without a sufficient quantity of aqueous ones to dilute them. This disproportion might influence the ramification both for the formation of the vessels and secretion of the humours, and the unnatural irregularity in the vessels, glands and pores must afterwards have been productive of a too viscous chyle. But as this chyle likewise contains many volatile and spirituous parts, these, of a certainty, had been conglobated with the others, each

each of those parts having flexible branches; and as the spirituous ones might easily get into the pores of the viscous, they must have incorporated in the fermentation. The *Molecules* thus formed, may be supposed to have made their way towards the fingers and toes, along with the substance designed for the nails, and from this coalition horns have come instead of nails, the increase of quantity, with the figure, and motion of the conglomerated parts having dilated the pores.

Afterwards the like excrescences shot forth through all parts where the pores afforded an issue, and the pores and tubes were thus adapted by the excess of viscous matter, which according to my hypothesis was in the very *original substance*. Accept of this sketch of my opinion, and though I may be wide of the mark, it may stimulate a more skilful person to consider and account for this abstruse deformity.

I am, &c.

[In *Phil. Transf.* No 297. we read of *Nathaniel Holme* of *Bolton, Lanc.* who, after the small-pox, had a leprous disorder, and horns grew out of his fingers and toes; which he either cut, or they dropt off annually, and grew again, some of them 4 inches long].

Of the Cold in Siberia; continued from
Vol. xviii. p. 130.

THE most remarkable quality of the air of *Siberia*, is its coldness, which is so excessive that the rivers are early frozen, and not thaw'd till late in the year; it has frequent snows in *May* and *September*, and if the corn be not ripe in *August*, they have but little hopes of a harvest. Sometimes at *Jenisea* the snows fall before they think of reaping. So great is the astringency of the earth by the cold, as to render it almost impenetrable in summer to any great depth. At *Jacutia* *M. Gmelin* on *June 18.* ordered the earth to be dug in high ground; they found mould to the depth of 11 inches, under which they met with loose sand to two feet and half further, after which it grew harder, and at half a foot deeper so hard as scarce to give way to the tools; so that the ground still remained unthawed at less than the depth of four feet. He made the same experiment in a lower situation; the soil was 10 inches deep, after that a loose sand for two feet and 10 inches, below which all was frozen and hard. At *Jacutia* the inhabitants preserve in cellars several sorts of berries,

which they reckon among their dainties, perfectly good and fresh the whole year, tho' these cellars are scarce a fathom deep. At the fortress of *Argun*, in little more than 50 degrees of Lat. the inhabitants relate that the earth in many places is never thaw'd above a yard and half, and that the internal cold of the earth will scarce permit a well to be dug; of which they bring an instance that happen'd not long before the author's arrival at that place. They designed to sink a well near a house at some distance from the River *Argun*, for which purpose they thaw'd the earth by degrees, and dug some fathoms till they had penetrated a fathom and half below the level of the river, but found no spring. Hence perhaps we may venture to assert, that besides the great elevation of the earth in these countries, there is another cause, perhaps latent in the earth itself, of this extraordinary cold, naturally suggested to us by considering the cavity of an old silver-mine at *Argun*, which being exhausted of its ore, now serves the inhabitants in summertime for a cellar to keep their provisions; this place is so extremely cold as to preserve flesh-meats from putrefaction in the hottest Summers, and to sink the mercury in *de Lisle's* thermometer to 146, and 147. The author travelling from *Nerschoi* towards *Argun* to visit the works of the silvermines in that place, *Aug. 1735*, came to the River *Orkiza* near *Solonischaia* on *July* the 1st. from whence he arrived a little before dark at the village of *Seventua*, distant from the river 27 leagues. In this journey he and his fellow-travellers for more than 4 leagues felt it vastly cold, soon after they came into a warm air, which continued some leagues, after which the cold returned; and thus are travellers subjected to perpetual vicissitudes of warmth and cold. But 'tis observed in general, that the Eastern parts are colder than the Western, tho' situated in the same Latitude; for as in those Eastern regions some tracts of land are much colder than the rest, their effects must be felt by the neighbouring parts. And this conjecture is favoured by the thermometrical observations made with *M. De Lisle's* instrument in all parts of *Siberia*, in which the mercury was depressed to the 226th degree, even in those parts that lie very much towards the south, as in the territory of *Selinga*, which said degree answers in *Fahrenheit's* thermometer to about 55.5 below 0.

0. but the same thermometer sometimes indicated a much greater cold. At the fort of *Kiringa*, on *Feb. 10. 1738*, at 8 in the morning the mercury stood at 240, which answers nearly to 72 below 0 in *Fahrenheit's*. On the 23d of the same month it was a degree lower. At the same place, *Dec. 11* at 3 in the afternoon it stood at 254 in *De Lisle's* thermometer, and very near 90 in *Fahrenheit's*; on *Dec. 29.* at 4 in the afternoon at 263; on *Nov. 27.* at noon, at 270; *Jan. 9.* at 275, which several depressions answer in *Fahrenheit's* to 99.44, 107.73, and 113.65; on *Jan. 5* at 5 in the morning, at 262, an hour after at 281, but at 8 o'clock it returned to 250, and there remained till 6 in the afternoon, and then rose by degrees till an hour before midnight, when it stood at 202. So that the greatest depression of the mercury answers in *Fahrenheit's* thermometer to 120.76. deg. below 0. which is indeed very surprising, and what no body ever imagined before. While this cold lasted at *Jenisea*, the sparrows and magpies fell to the ground, struck dead as it were with the frost, but revived if they were soon brought into a warm room. The author was told also that numbers of wild beasts were found in the woods dead and stiff with the frost, and several travellers had their blood and juices quite frozen in their vessels. The air itself at that time was so dismal that you would think it chang'd to ice, as it was a thick fog, which was not dissipable by any exhalations, as in the spring and autumn; and the author could scarce stand 3 minutes in the porch of his house, for the cold.

[To be continued]

EXPLANATION of the FIGURES on the half-sheet Plate.

FIG. I. *A View of the Edifice for the Fireworks, exhibited at Paris, Feb. 13, N. S. on account of the Peace.*

THIS Edifice was erected before the Guild, or Town-house, on the Greve; it represented the Temple of PEACE; its elevation was 100 feet, and its extent, at the base, 90: around it were several decorations, consisting of thermes and yews of light; the thermes were painted to represent white marble, adorn'd with flowers of colours heightened with gold, on a green ground. The yews were 100 feet high, of iron bronz'd, fixed on pedestals, and painted green.—There was also a platform

near the edifice, on the side of the river *Seine*, on the four corners of which, triangular pyramids were erected, as of white marble, decorated with figures; heighten'd with gold, and finished with pictures of light. Yews of lights were placed against each face of the pyramids, and the whole inclosed with rails. On the two sides of the platform, orchestras were erected for a band of 20 musicians, each painted, like marble, with colour'd carpets, and ornaments heightened with gold. The side of the platform next the river was fenced with two rows of palisadoes, 6 feet distant from each other; and at the triangular pyramids, bread, and meat, and wine, were given away to the people.

FIG. II. *A View of the Edifice for the Fireworks and Illuminations exhibited on the Banks of the Severn at Worcester, by subscription of the Constitution Club, and other generous Contributors, on the Thanksgiving Day.*

IT is ornamented with the following figures: COMMERCE, and underneath, *my strength is inexhaustible*: LIBERTY, and under, *Britain is my sanctuary*: JUSTICE,—*The sovereign's guide*: PLENTY,—*Peace leads the way*: In the middle, PEACE, with a palm a wreath, and an aureolus round her. In the grand front GEORGIUS II. over an emblematical representation in painting, of the King giving Peace, expressed by an olive branch, to Britannia, is this motto: *The people's good my glory*. On a shield, with a branch of an orange tree, with these words: *Still increasing*. On the right of the above picture is that of the Prince and Princess of Wales, over it, *I tread the same steps*. On the left the Duke, with, *In my country's defence*. Neptune, a statue, under him, *I fear no rival*. Mars, reclined with his head on his arm,—*Let the world rest in peace*.

Martin Sandys, Esq; president of the Constitution Club, attended by about 200 gentlemen, went to the Cathedral, and afterwards most of them dined with him.—The mayor was attended by 25 of the corporation.—A paper was pasted up, reflecting on the Fireworks and preparations to observe this day of thanksgiving, as if they were to celebrate *Oliver Cromwell's* birth-day.

[Several other towns had also curious Fireworks, but we had not the views sent to us.—They write from *York*; that their engineers succeeded better than the *Italian* artists at *St James's*.]

FIG.

Fig. I.



Fig. II.

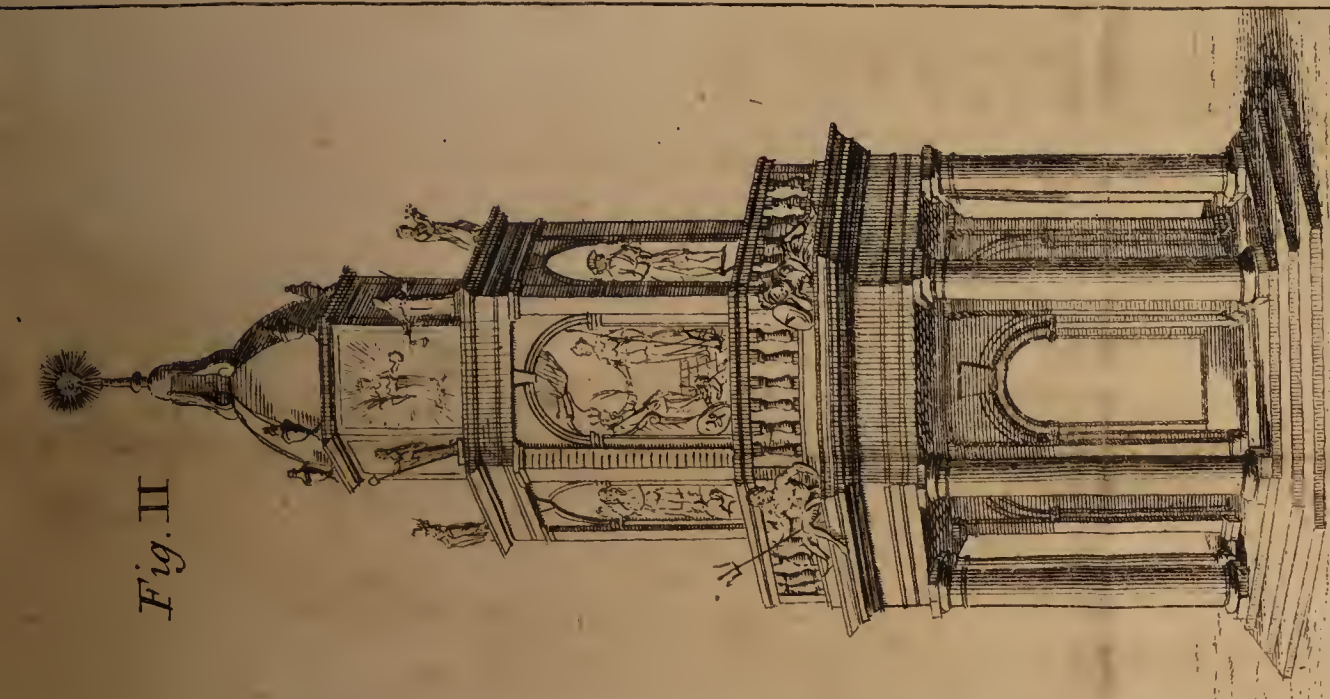


Fig. III.

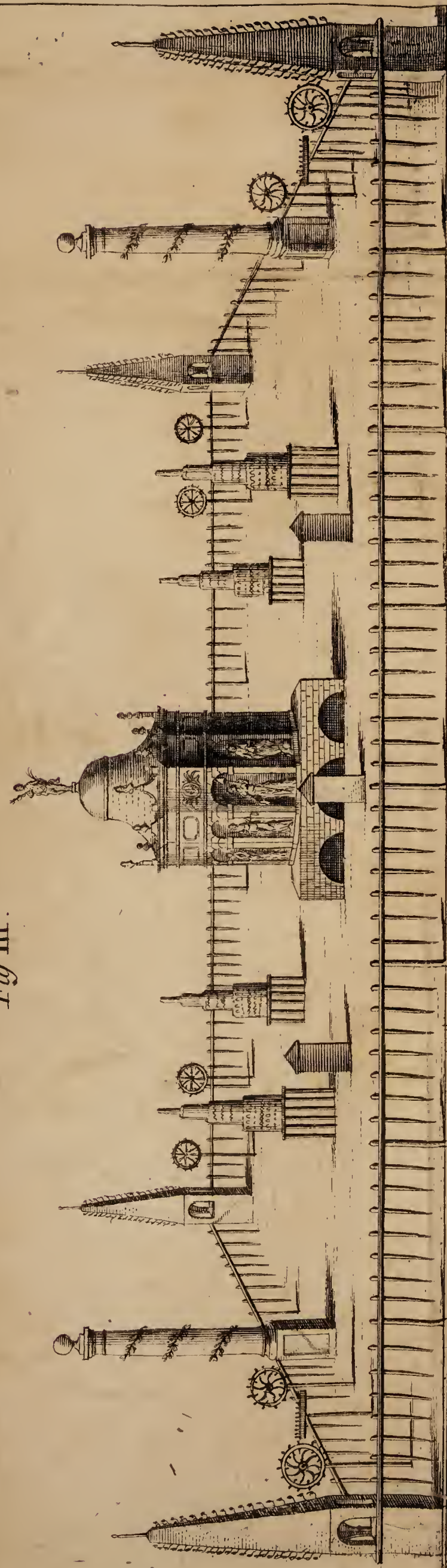


Fig. VI.

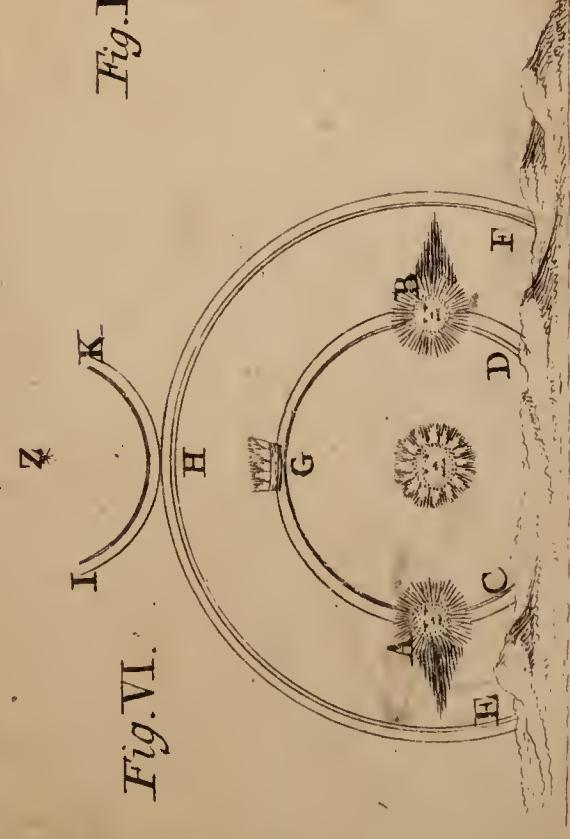


Fig. IV.

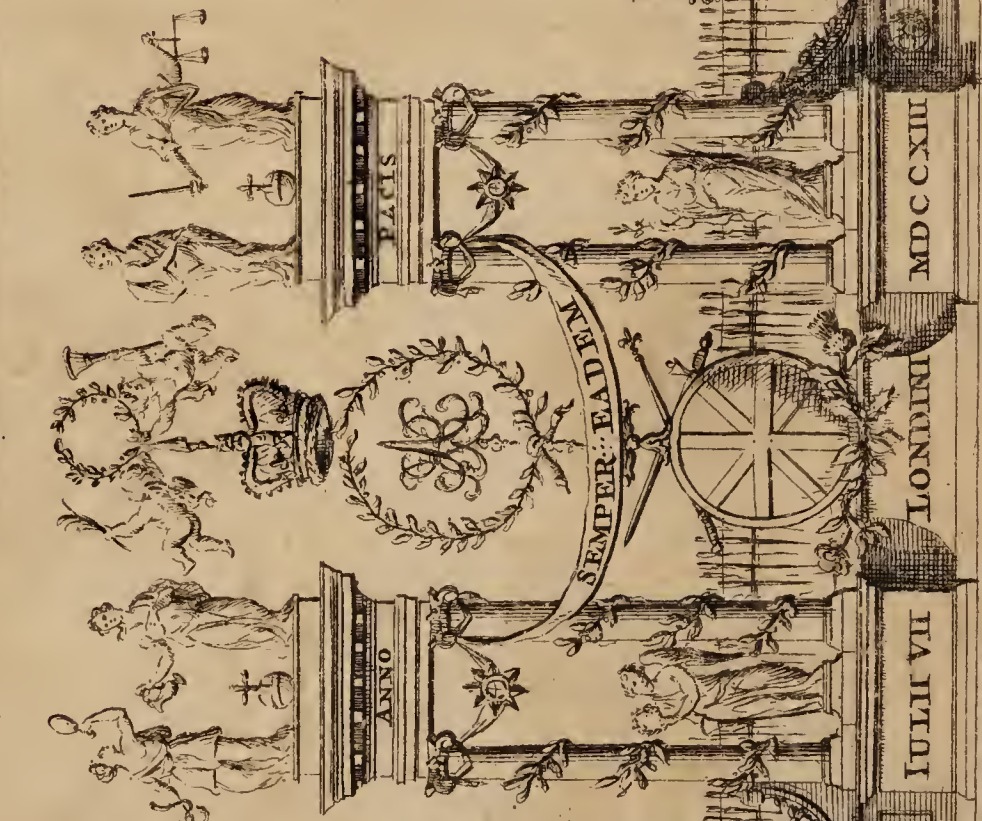


Fig. VII.

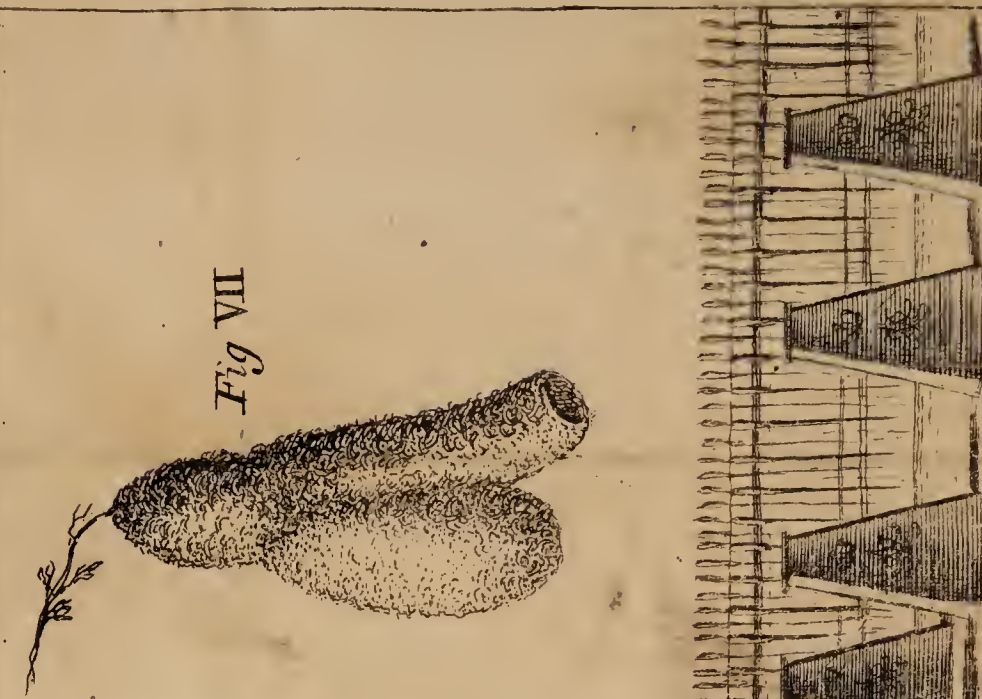


Fig. VIII.



Fig. V.

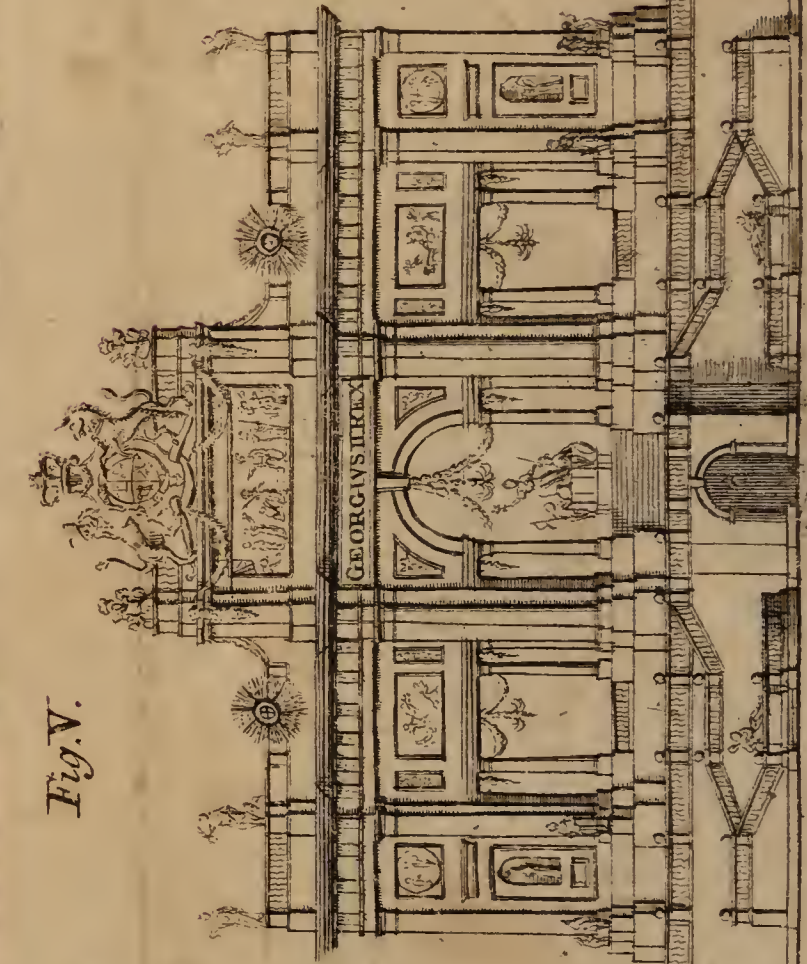


Fig. IX.



FIG. III. *The West View of the Edifice and Machines for the Fireworks on St Stephen's Green, Dublin, exhibited April 25, 1749, on occasion of the Peace.*

A Description of the same.

A Magnificent dodecagon temple of Peace 64 feet high, by 32 feet wide, finely illuminated from within, the sides of which were adorned with statues placed in niches, embellished with proper ensigns, representing the virtues and blessings, which are the supports and ornaments of Peace.

W E S T.

In the front of the three sides towards the West, stood the statue of **LIBERTY**, her staff and cap in her left hand, and in her right a Medal of **K. WILLIAM III.** with this inscription, *Gulielmo Statori.* Over **LIBERTY** a Medallion, representing **MINERVA**, the Goddess of Wisdom, sitting on a rock; in her right hand a spear, and in her left a burning mirror, reflecting rays of light, and consuming instruments of war. Over this device, on the cornice, a grand busto of his **Majesty**, crowned with oak, with this motto subscribed, *Amat dici pater.* On the right hand of **LIBERTY** the statue of **JUSTICE**; in her right hand the fasces, and in her left a pair of scales. In the frieze a Basso Relievo, representing **PIETY**; her right hand pouring incense on an altar, accompany'd by children, whom she is instructing. On the cornice was a busto of **AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.** On the left hand of **LIBERTY** the statue of **FORTITUDE**, treading on a globe, dressed in a coat of mail, with a plumed helmet on her head; in her right hand a sword, and in her left a spear. A Basso Relievo in the frieze, representing **CLEMENCY** seated in a chair, and holding out an olive branch to several supplicants kneeling before her. On the cornice the busto of **SCIPIO.**

N O R T H.

In the center of the three sides towards the North, was the statue of **SCIENCE**, with a book in one hand, and compasses at her feet. In the frieze a medallion of **APOLLO**, the God of Light and Learning, and Patron of Arts, pointing to the University of *Dublin.* On the cornice a busto of his Royal Highness the **PRINCE of WALES**, with this motto, *Aliusque et idem.* On the right hand of **SCIENCE** was a statue

(Gent. Mag. MAY 1749.)

of **LIBERALITY**, with her two cornucopias reversed; over which was a Basso Relievo, representing **PHILOSOPHY** conversing with **SOCRATES**, and on the cornice a busto of **CIMON.**

A On the left hand of **SCIENCE** was a statue of **PRUDENCE**, with her rule and globe; over which, in the Frize, a Basso Relievo, representing the **MUSE** bringing **HOMER** his poem. On the cornice the busto of **EPAMINONDAS.**

S O U T H.

In the center of the three sides towards the South, was the statue of **HONOUR**, crowned with laurel, holding in her right hand a laurel branch, and in her left an olive crown. In the frieze a medallion, representing **HERCULES** slaying the hydra. On the cornice the busto of his Royal Highness the **DUKE of CUMBERLAND**, with this motto, *Ob patriam pugnando.* On the right hand of **HONOUR** a statue of **SECURITY**, resting on a pillar; in her left a scepter, and in her right a crown of laurel. In the frieze a Basso relievo representing works of **HUSBANDRY**; over which, on the cornice, was the busto of **TRIPTOLEMUS.** On the left of **HONOUR** was the statue of **PLENTY**; in her left hand a cornucopia, and in her right, ears of corn. In the frieze a Basso Relievo, representing **BALES of LINEN**, &c. lying on a quay to be shipped off. On the cornice the busto of **JASON.**

E A S T.

In the center of the three sides towards the East, was a statue of **TEMPERANCE**, with a bridle in her hand. In the frieze a medallion representing **NEPTUNE** appeasing a storm; over which, on the cornice, was a busto of his Serene Highness the **STADTHOLDER** of the Seven United Provinces, with this motto, *Præstat commonere.* On the right hand of **TEMPERANCE** was a statue of **CONSTANCY**, standing on a rock. In the frieze, a Basso Relievo, representing **HOPE**, holding a rosebud half blown, the sun rising at a distance. On the cornice the busto of **ARATUS.** On the left of **TEMPERANCE** was a statue of **CONCORD**, with an altar. In the frieze a Basso Relievo, representing a **YOUNG MAN** and **WOMAN** holding a wreath of myrtle, in which two hands are joined together over a flaming altar. On the cornice the busto of **ARISTIDES.** Over the center of the temple stood a statue of **PEACE**, gilt.

The whole was inclos'd with a balustrade

lustade, 300 feet square, of large rockets headed, interspersed with obelisks, and pillars, variously lighted and ornamented. The place between the balustrade of rockets, and the platform on which the temple stood, was covered with fire-wheels, fountains, cascades, &c. of fire.

FIG. IV. *Is a View of the Fireworks exhibited on the Thames, July 7, 1713, being the Thanksgiving Day for the Peace of Utrecht, copy'd from an Aqua Fortis Print, design'd and etch'd by that celebrated Artist, Mr Thornhill, afterwards Sir James, and approv'd by Q. Anne, tho' the Work of an Englishman.*

THESE fireworks were play'd off, on the Thames over against Whitehall; they began at a little after ten, and lasted till a quarter past eleven. The machine and other artificial works were placed on a theatre about 400 foot long, built on barges chain'd together, in the middle of which, fronting towards Whitehall, was raised a kind of a triumphal arch, consisting of four pillars wreathed with lawrel. In the middle of the arch were the two crosses of St George and St Andrew; and over them the Queen's cypher encircled with lawrel, with an imperial crown over it, and beneath it a label with the Queen's motto, *Semper Eadem*; and over the whole, two angels descending from the sky, and holding a crown of lawrel in one hand; and in the other, the one a branch of palm, the other a trumpet. On the frizes of the arch were these words, ANNO PACIS, and in the pedestals, JULII VII. LONDINI MDCCXIII. Between the two pillars on the right side, was a figure representing *Victory*; and on the same side of the arch, stood on a pedestal *Hercules* with his club on his right shoulder, representing courage. On the left side of the arch, and in the same situation stood two other figures, the one representing *Peace*, holding an olive-branch in her right hand; the other representing *Minerva*, with her *Ægis* or shield, in her left hand, and a wand with a serpent in the other, denoting *Conduct*. Over the entablature of the right side of the arch, was a globe and two figures representing *Prudence* and *Temperance*, and over the left side another globe, and the other two cardinal Virtues, viz. *Fortitude* and *Justice*. The frontispiece was 52 foot high, and 64 long; there

were on each side of it, several rocket chests, with the Queen's cypher and a crown over it; and the hinder part off the theatre, fronting towards Southwark, was fill'd with sky rockets. The order for firing was thus; first, a slanting rocket from the shore, for a signal to fire twenty one cannon, then three rockets, for a signal to fire the machine, or arch, which being on fire, made a wonderful effect. After this were fired two rocket chests, each containing 266 rockets; then 6 balloons in the air; and then follow'd the water-works and single rockets, as fast as was possible to fire; and every four minutes two rocket chests with six balloons, till the whole was consumed. In the whole fire-work there were 100 balloons of 7 inch mortars, 2300 sky-rockets from 6 to 2 pounds; 1500 great and small water-rockets; 5 large water-pyramids; 4 water-fountains; 13 pumps; 21 standing rockets, with lights all swimming on the water; 84 large and small bees-swarms, half of which were set with lights too swim on the water. All the balloons and rockets were composed of different sorts of fire; as stars, reports, gold and silver rain-fire, squibs, &c. The whole was performed by the direction of Coll. Hopkey, and Col. Bauregard or Borgard, by order of the Office of Ordnance.

FIG. V. *Is an eastern view of the edifice for the Royal fireworks, which were play'd off on April 27, 1749.—The Northern pavilion, and the two adjoining arches took fire.—See an account of the statues and decorations, p. 186, 187.*

FIG. VI. *explained in an ingenious Letter from a new Correspondent.*

MR URBAN,

AT six this morning, our air being replete with icy particles, we observed, round the real sun, two halos, represented in the figure by CGD and EFH, very strong, and rainbow-like; the border next the sun of the interior halo was red, of the exterior violet, but the lower parts of them the horizon intercepted. On each side of the real sun, and of the same altitude, appear'd two parhelia, or mock suns, thro' which the interior halo pass'd; on whose tops, at G, was a small part of a white circle, with luminous rays darting from it, much resembling a radiated coronet. The Northernmost parhelion, A, had a long splendid tail, comet-like, opposite to the sun, which, as we observ'd it, gra-

gradually diminish'd, a tail, at the same time, as gradually extending from the Southermost parhelion B (which before had none) till both A's and B's tails appear'd of equal length : A while after a white cloud mov'd apparently into the place of the parhelion A, so that it disappear'd, but the clouds moving off, A recover'd its lustre again, and then also its tail, by degrees, extended to the same length as at first, whilst B's tail gradually decreas'd, till it again appear'd without one. All this time the rainbow colours of the two halos became less vivid, and turn'd whitish ; then, touching the top of the exterior halo, there appear'd a broken one I K, deeply tinged with the colours of the rainbow, & seem'd to respect the zenith Z for its center ; the interior limb whereof, nearest Z, was tinged with violet, the exterior with red ; at this juncture, the radiated coronet, to whose base the imperfect halo I K seem'd concentric, disappeared, but the deep tincture of the imperfect halo partly fading, it appear'd again, tho' not with its former splendor. The lustre of the two parhelia was sometimes stronger, sometimes fainter ; now tinged with rainbow colours, again quite lucid ; as A's lustre diminish'd, B's increas'd ; and as A's tail either decreas'd, or increas'd, B appear'd either with or without a tail. In short, the regular variations and changes made such a beautiful appearance that words cannot paint it. A little after 7, a black cloud veil'd the face of the real sun, when the mock sun A quickly disappear'd, and B as quickly redoubled its own lustre and length of tail, but presently grew so faint and weak, by the approach of a white cloud, as scarcely to be visible, the cloud being past, it recover'd a little ; clouds again succeeding, the whole disappear'd. A little before 8 it was again clear round the sun, when the interior halo C G D again appear'd quite white, except some rays of a yellowish tincture at top, but the two parhelia, and the exterior halos were quite vanished.

I am,

Sir, Yours, &c.

JOHN DAVIS.

Applebay,
May 4.

FIG. VII. Represents the nest of a little bird in *Brazil* ; it is about ten inches in length, and admirably constructed of pieces of reed, and other plants, woven together, almost like hair-cloth. It is hung to the branch of a tree, to be out of the reach of serpents.

The part by which it hangs is a flat label, about 4 inches long, and 3 broad. To this the other two parts, consisting of a neck and the belly, or nest itself, are connected. The neck is 5 inches long, and about an inch and half wide. The belly is about the same length as the neck, of an oval figure, in the middle 2 inches and a half wide. The neck is open at the bottom, so that the bird ascends by it, and then descends into the belly, or inner nest, which hangs to the label like a doubled sack.

FIG. VIII. The form of a woman's sandal, found in digging peat at *Amcott's moor*, in *Lincolnshire*.—It was a flat piece of ox leather as at *a*, on which the foot being placed, it was laced together, from whence the workman was call'd a cordwainer, now a shoe-maker.

—A very particular account of the discovery is given in the *Philos. Trans.* No. 484, just published, with Mr G. *Vertue's* opinion as to its antiquity. He supposes it must at least be earlier than *Edw. IV.* in whose times piked shoes had so increased in length, that those who wore them were mulcted, or were to have them cut shorter, as they pass'd the gates of *London*. *Chaucer* mentions long piked mens shoes, ty'd up at the knee by strings, or silver chains ; and antient pictures and books illuminated shew both mens and womens shoes piked in several reigns from *Edw. III.* to *Rich. III.* tho' some monumen's of earlier date have broad turn'd up toes like this ; whence he concludes this sandal is not older than *Edw. I.* or *Hen. III.*

A labourer digging peat, about six foot from the surface, his spade cut the toe of a sandal, which came away with part of a foot ; the man on this left work, and Mr G. *Stovin* (See *Mag. for Jan. 1747*, p. 23.) hearing of the affair, went with some servants, who soon found the other sandal whole and firm, with the bones of the foot in it, and part of the heel, the leather being soft and pliable.

He next found the shin and thigh bones, which measur'd 18 inches, then the skin of the lower parts of the body, with fresh hair upon it, which (he says) distinguished it to be a woman. It was strong, and stretched like a piece of doe leather ; afterwards the skin of the arm, which (the bones being shaken out) was like the top of a muff ; likewise a hand with the nails as fresh as if alive, tho' they shrunk on being exposed to the air : This was shewn, with the bones in the fingers, to the antiquary society.

He

He conjectured, that the * sandal was made of a raw hide, because the skin of the woman was of the same colour, and that they were both tanned in the moor-water; which is like coffee, by reason of the great quantities of oak and fir wood dug out of these moors, very firm and hard, tho' black. Here are also found *hazle-nuts*, and *fir-apples*, a proof that the trees were overturned in autumn. Other human bodies have been found in this morass, the skin of them like tanned leather.

* Mr *Catesby*, F. R. S. observed that it is exactly like those which the *Virginia Indians* wear.

FIG. IX. 'The Egg of a Swan with another in it *. Given by Sir *Tho. Brown*, M. D. of *Norwich*, to the Royal Society, who hath also observed the like both in hens and turkeys. The outmost seemeth to be a little bigger than ordinary, *sc.* near five inches long by its axis, and ten round about, or 3 and one third flrait over; in shape like a turkey's. The other, which is included, sticks fast to the side of the greater; whether it did so originally, as also whether both of them contained white and yelk, is uncertain. It is of the same figure, about 4 inches long, bigger than the biggest hens egg. The shell of the same hardness and thickness as that of the greater.'

'Tis plain, that the lesser egg was first perfectly form'd. But not being big enough to provoke the *Uterus* to exclusion, new matter gather'd round about it for another egg; and was the more easily supplied, because so little spent upon the former. And it may be noted, that nature is so intent upon finishing her work, that she may be observ'd much oftner to over-do, than under-do: You shall find 20 eggs with two yelks, or hear of 20 animals with two heads, for one that hath none.'

'It seems also plain, that the shells of eggs, although as hard as any animal stones, yet are not bred, as those, out of stony parts visibly præexistent in liquor, and so cluster'd together: But out of a liquid substance, not much unlike to that which is separated by the reins of birds.'

'Of the figure of eggs, it is observable, that it usually answers to that of the body, or trunk, of the bird to which it belongs:—So those birds that have a rump and hinder parts more oval and

* See an account of a double egg in our *Mag.* for Dec. 1747, p. 573, and Feb. 1748, p. 82.

spreading, as the duck; or more conical, as the dunghill-hen; breed, and are bred of eggs alike shaped, *viz.* that so there may be sufficient, yet no superfluous room, or matter, for the chick.'

Dr *Grew*, p. 79.

A

☞ We are obliged to Mr S. B. for his drawing, and description, of a more useful machine for an Alarum, than those with sand, which is apt to stop in its passage thro' the smoothest glass vessel. But as his differs very little from the weaver's alarum (See Vol. xvii. p. 210, and the plate.) except in the addition of a bell, like the alarm in our *Mag.* for Jan. last, p. 17, on which it is an improvement, by substituting instead of the sand, a candle, proportion'd to continue a number of hours, and then to burn a string which is to let the weight fall, —there is no occasion to give the reader an engraved figure.

B

From the *Gazetteer*, May 1.

On the FIREWORKS.

THERE is no such thing as fettering of reasonable beings, until luxury's bagnio has procured a perspiration of their rationality, and left them as mere brutes, and with as little sense of their genial strength, as the horse that suffers itself to be bridled by an urchin. All the antient free states fell by the force of luxury; and the people were converted into slaves, upon the credit of those flaming principles that now begin to operate so forcibly on the minds of Britons.

E

Public diversions are the fountain of folly, the snares laid to intrap the weak and inconsiderate; and I must beg leave to observe here, that as every man has a weak side, so & wisest men are apt to fall into the greatest errors, unless they carefully guard themselves against the strong operation of their passions, nor suffer pleasure in excess to acquire a predominance over their reason.—After a further proem to the like purpose, the writer proceeds.

G

I must confess I have seen the building for the fireworks, and all its machinery, with no little sense of pleasure, and which nothing but a severe reflection on the cause of its being erected, and the evil resulting from it, could counterpoise. But, alas! this turns all our joy into mourning: A benevolence for my fellow-creatures naturally commands my compassion; and I can't help considering it as the last fatal feast of an ex-

H

travagant heir, who, having borrowed to the utmost penny, is gayly making his exit into distress, misery, and wretchedness.

I saw, with no little concern, the giddy croud transporting themselves from all quarters to the *Green Park*, and, after viewing abundance of fine things, which they knew not what to make of, returning back, with a silent, insensible cunning in their countenances, as seeming to wonder what they have been seeing, and what all this glare and hurry is about. How long it will be before they reconcile this to themselves, is difficult to guess; but, if they have been so happy as to get it out of their heads with the general explosion, the damage will not be equal to what I may otherwise imagine.

It is generally known that the public debt is 80 millions; that the peace is thought by some to be not the most honourable that was ever made; that we are not rightly able to pay the interest, and other taxes; that it is difficult to provide for our disbanded soldiers and seamen; that the money expended on this singular instance of folly increases our difficulties; and, to render this worse and worse, the industrious people have been drawn off their daily labour, and, perhaps, as much money lost thereby to the nation, as ten times the first expence; besides turning the people's head.

That I am not singular herein, will appear from the following little piece of history: In the heat of *Queen Anne's* war, when the *Dutch* were, perhaps, full as wise as at present, it was the custom of the States to appoint a fast every 3 months, to implore the divine blessing on their arms: One of the provincial deputies, observing that these fasts came often about, and called away the poor from their labour, fell to calculating the loss resulting therefrom to the community; and, finding, or computing it to be about four millions of guilders a year, he made his application thereupon to the government, and procured that three of the four days should be for the future remitted. Upon a like principle of calculation, I have considered, with my best judgment, what these fireworks have cost the nation out of the common people's labour, independent of the injury done to their understandings. I conceive that no one will esteem me immodest, if I compute that 200000 labouring people have holliday'd away their time for some successive days, pre-

vious to the exhibition; which men earning from one shilling to half a crown a day, moderated on an average, to eighteen-pence, will amount, in six days, to 90,000 *l.* absolute loss to the nation, in labour only, besides the expence of the train'd bands; to whose officers only a sum of 234 *l.* is, or must be paid, for their nocturnal parade, exclusive of the charge the housekeepers, each of whom is liable to furnish a man, were put to, few marching for less than five shillings a-piece (including their powder and ball) in the 26 companies that guarded the city, the night of the explosion; which, with a suppositious sum* of 30,000 *l.* expended on the temple of ministerial fame, would have made a fund for a *British* fishery, that might, in a moderate course of time, have paid all our debts, but is now totally squandered away, to fix on the memory of some men an indelible mark of infamy.

* Since this paper was published, the following paragraph was inserted in the *News Papers*.——“To destroy all groundless reports concerning the extraordinary expences of the late fireworks in the *Green Park*, we are assured from good authority, that the bills, as delivered to his majesty's board of works, amounted to no more than 14,500 *l.*”

An Extract from the Rev. Mr WORTHINGTON'S Essay on Redemption.

I think, I see plainly a gradual working of providence towards the redemption of the world from the curse of the fall.

Bishop Sherlock on Prophecy.

We ought to receive as truth whatever carries with it sufficient evidence of divine authority.

Worthington.

Every scribe which is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven, is like unto a man that is a householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old.

Mat. xiii. 52.

Of the State of Man before the Fall.

MAN was made upright, that is, in an exact rectitude of all his faculties, and endued with a capacity of knowledge and wisdom, and every other intellectual and moral perfection, suitable to his state and nature. Whence he must necessarily be endowed with all qualities perfective of his nature, as well as essential to it.

Moreover we are taught that God created

created man in his own image and likeness. Gen. i. 26. And this divine picture consisted not only in a *dominion over the creatures*, but in a *disposition for knowledge*, and likewise in *righteousness and true holiness*.* Col. iii. 10. Eph. iv. 14.

He had the same appetites, and inclinations of body with the rest of the species, the same natural wants to supply, the individual was to be supported, and the species propagated by the same means as at present. Gen. ii. 9; &c.

The employment of man was much the same in kind, as it has been ever since.—He was put *into the garden of Eden to dress and keep it*. Gen. ii. 15. But nature was then so free in its productions, that the cultivation of it was not a toil, but a pleasure,—*Labor ipse voluptas*, and consisted more in pruning its luxuriances, than assisting its weakness. The Remonstrant divines maintain, that our first parents in their original state were not exempt from the first motions of † concupiscence, and that this was consistent with the innocence of their state. And herein they seem to be countenanced by St James. *Every man is tempted, when he is drawn away by his own lust, and enticed; then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death*. Indeed, if Adam had not been liable to any irregular desires, he had not been liable to sin, and temptation would have had no effect upon him; but as he was liable to sin, he was so likewise to all those inclinations that led to it.

Our parents, we may suppose, growing secure in their innocence, and neglecting to improve and cultivate their faculties, began by degrees to impair them, and disregarding the tree of life, which was to repair all decays, natural and ‡ moral, they chose rather to gratify their appetites with other fruit more inviting to the eye.

Thus the tempter found them ripe for his purpose, the faculties of the soul being impair'd by those of sense; which by the bye shows the wisdom of a law to lay a restraint upon their appetites, G and to forbid their eating of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. §

* To which *the freedom of the will* ought to be added.

† Their desires were at first regular, but by their own fault became irregular.

‡ It seems more probable that it affected the mind, only by affecting the body to which it is united.

§ The forbidding of that might have been

As Adam's sin was contracted gradually, by a train of preceding levities, and slights of divine admonitions, his guilt appears great, and God's attributes are easily vindicated.

The antient Jews conclude, that our first parents had knowledge of each other before the fall, in obedience to the command, *Be fruitful and multiply*, Gen. i. 28. Therefore we may well suppose they continued near seven months in Paradise. But before the term of Eve's pregnancy was fulfilled, she was tempted to eat of the forbidden fruit: And, perhaps, the condition she was in might have the more excited her longing for it; Gen. iii. 6. which longing might have been occasioned by the indulgence of her appetite in eating immoderately of other fruits.* And so what was at first accidental to pregnancy, became by degrees interwoven with it, and makes part of the curse derived from Eve to her daughters.

The dreadful sentence denounc'd against her for eating the forbidden fruit, the horror of mind excited in her, by the sense of her guilt, and her regret for the loss of Paradise, occasion'd an abortion. And as much seems to be implied in her sentence.—*I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, and thy conception*, that is, thou shalt conceive much oftner than otherwise had been necessary, by reason of the frequent miscarriages to which thou shalt be liable. ||

Adam's powers, both of mind and body, were greatly impair'd by the fall, and he communicated the same § feeble nature to his posterity; and for this reason, that is, in pure condescension to his weakness, God was pleased to make another covenant with them upon easier terms, and such as were adequate to their degenerate state.

Had Adam gone thro' his trial, and proceeded from strength to strength, still improving in virtue during the whole term of his continuance in the earthly Paradise, he would have been received into a heavenly one, as soon as he

a caution against luxury in other things.

* The appetite grows more craving by indulgence.

|| A curious supposition!

§ As to the body, which presseth down the soul. But the souls of his posterity did not exist in Adam, and, therefore could not sin in him, but were made more liable to sin by a tainted, or distemper'd body. And this bodily taint was the natural effect of the forbidden fruit.

he had rendered himself qualify'd for it: And the same would have been the case of his posterity. This gradual proficiency towards perfection, and a translation to a heavenly immortality, as the reward of it, is by Bishop Bull shewn to have been the catholic doctrine of the primitive church.

(To be continued.)

Mr URBAN,
AS I have begun to tell you things not publish'd before, suffer me to proceed. In *Eccle. xi. 1.* you read—*Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days.*—The author of the essay for a new translation of the bible tells you that **לחם** bread, signifies wheat, **מים** water, might be render'd moist ground.——Mean subterfuge! but that gentleman seems not well acquainted with the Hebrew language. The truth is, **מים** signifies a very large water vessel: Thus the great vessel made for the temple was called **מים**, consequently a number of such vessels must be called in Hebrew, **מים**. Then read the words thus—*Put thy bread into the water; for in large vessels thou wilt find it multiply.*——What a noble encouragement is this to liberality!——*Give a portion to seven, yea even to eight; for thou knowest not what evil is upon the earth, i. e. thou knowest not how much some people may want it.*

In *Genesis* the twentieth chapter, you read, *Abimelech* said to *Sarah*—*Behold, I have given thy brother a thousand pieces of silver; behold, he is to thee a covering of the eyes, unto all that are with thee and with all other: Thus she was reprov'd.*——Now this reproof is so fine-spun that not one of the interpreters can find it out: The Bishop of **Clogher** says, that all the marry'd women wore vails, and that *Abimelech* reprov'd *Sarah* for not wearing her vail, as a marry'd woman. If this had been true, one would think *Abraham* should have advis'd his wife rather to have vailed close, than to have deny'd him, since what the world could never see, they could never admire; but the marry'd women were not put under such troublesome restraints, which would have made life a burden to them; nay, a vail was in some cases a certain sign of a whore, rather than a wife, and that the woman had a mind to act something which she was ashamed to be seen in. This appears very plain from the history of *Tamar*, *Gen. xxxviii. 14, 15;* so

that a stranger could not possibly hide her face without passing under a bad character, and this made the sight of *Sarah's* beauty inevitable. Now for a literal translation.——*And he said, unto Sarah, See, I would give a thousand of silver to be thy brother.* [Thou hast no need to be ashamed of thy husband when I, who am King of the *Philistines*, would give thousands to be the man] *Behold, he is to thee a covering of the eyes* [a sufficient security] *unto all with thee, and with every body* [belonging to him]. Thus she was reprov'd.——And who sees not that the reproof was smart and severe?

R. YATE.

ABSTRACT of the PHILOS. TRANS.
 No. 484; just published.

ART. I. is a paper from Mr *Hoare*, at *Rome*, dated *August 1747*. It tells us, that the picture of *Achilles* and *Chiron*, found at *Herculaneum* (which we mentioned Vol. XIII. p. 472, 587.) is 5 feet long and 4 wide, the figures half as big as life; quite fresh, finely colour'd, and well drawn, that of *Hercules* exquisite.——That the picture of *Theseus* and the *Minotaur* is 5 feet high or more. He is standing in a fine posture, one foot on the head of the *Minotaur*, which is that of a bull joined to a human body, and several *Genii* or *Cupids* seem impatient to caress their deliverer; one kisses his hand, one clasps his leg, others shew different marks of gratitude.

Another picture has the story of *Virginia*, who is weeping in an affecting manner; in *Appius* is justly shewn the furious transport, and the expression admirable.

Another represents *Hercules* and the goddess of *Nature*, with abundance of symbolical figures; one very remarkable, which is, a boy sucking a doe, while she is licking his knees, as a mark of her tenderness, and disposes of her legs so as not to hurt him. Victory is crowning the hero, who leans on his club, and *Nature* sits before him, applauding his labours; all exquisitely drawn and colour'd.

There is another piece extremely odd; it is 18 inches by 9, and represents a parrot drawing a carr, in which is a sort of large horse-fly, its horns serving for the bridle to guide the parrot.

Two pictures, about 4 feet and half long, represent comedians on the stage; the perspective very well observed.

Another shews a wedding, only with 3 per-

3 persons, much in the taste of *Aldobrandini's* at *Rome*.

There are a multitude of little frizes representing the ceremonies of the antient Pagans; most of them on red or black grounds; and some grotesques, like the *India* painting.—These pictures put one question out of dispute, and confirm that the antients understood perspective and landscape.

ART. II. is a letter concerning an antique shoe, and the body of a woman, found in a morass; with Mr *Vertue's* remarks. (See an *Abstract*, p. 203.)

ART. III. contains letters from *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* concerning the Grubbs, of which we have already published the most important part, *Vol. XVIII. p. 259, 413*. Several circumstances are here added (from Mr *Arderon* of *Norwich*):

—“These insects have been more or less about *Norwich* for 20 years past. They are the *erucæ* of the *scarabæus arboreus vulgaris major* of Mr *Ray*.”

“In different parts of *England* it is called the brown tree-beetle, the blind beetle, the chafer, the cock-chafer, the jack-horner, the jessy-cock, the may-bug, and in *Norfolk* the dor. By the *Dutch* they are named *Baum-kaefer*, *roub-kaefer*, *Koren worm*, or corn-worm, because they destroy the roots of corn; and in *Zealand*, *molenaers* or millers, as *Goedartius* says, *Chap. 78*. because they bite the leaves of several sorts of trees into particles, as small as if they were ground. In *England* I have likewise heard them called *millers*; but supposed it to be from a white mealy powder wherewith their wings are covered.—The *French* call them *Hanetons*.

This insect has two pair of wings, one filmy, and the other scaly; the first pair fold together under the latter, and remain quite hid, unless when spread out for flight. The *elytra*, or case wings, are of a reddish light-brown colour, and seem sprinkled with a white powder that may easily be wiped off; the legs and pointed tail are whitish, the rest of the body brown, except at each joint on the sides of the belly, where there is an indented line of white.”

“It is probable the females make holes in the ground with their sharp tails, and there deposit their young: but whether at first they are small *erucæ*, or eggs from whence such *erucæ* are hatch'd, I can't say: 'tis certain these *erucæ* are extremely mischievous, by devouring the roots of almost every thing where they come, and in some grounds

they are to be found in such numbers as is scarcely credible.”

I have seen, says Mr *Arderon*, whole closes of fine flourishing grass, in summer-time, become wither'd, dry, and as brittle as hay in a few weeks, by this vermin's eating off the roots*; so that many yards of this wither'd turf might be rolled up in one piece.”

[* Some affirm that they do not eat the roots, but only loosen the earth from 'em.]

“When one of them fixes upon a turnip, he eats only the middle small root, which soon causes it to wither and die, and then moves on to the next. In like manner they destroy the roots of wheat, rye, &c. and almost every other useful vegetable in their way. What makes this pest the more deplorable, is the long time of their continuance in their *erucæ*, or most mischievous state, which, according to *Goedartius*, is four years at least: but *Mouffet* writes, that in *Normandy* they are observed to be most numerous every third year, which is therefore called *l'an des hanetons*. And it is not improbable that, in the open fields, where they are well fed, they may come to their perfect state a year sooner than those did which *Goedartius* almost starved in glass jars.

“Mr *Arderon* says, neither the severest frosts of our climate, nor the being immersed in water, will destroy these *erucæ*; some having been exposed for many days to the keenest frosts, and others cover'd with water for as long a time, which notwithstanding were found to revive, and become vigorous as ever.”

Crows and hogs devour them greedily; but their numbers are too great to be much diminished thereby. The most effectual way, tho' very laborious, is to beat the chafers off the trees in the day-time with long poles, and then sweep them together and burn them. (See *Vol. XVIII. p. 259*.) On a farm at *Heathal*, 5 miles S.W. from *Norwich*, 80 *l. per Ann.* belonging to *St Helen's Hospital* in this city, in the occupation of farmer *Ebdin*, these insects were so numerous last year, that he and his servants affirmed they gathered 80 bushels of them (see his letter, *Vol. XVIII. p. 259*.) the *erucæ* of which had so spoiled the produce of his farm, that this city in compassion of his misfortune, allowed him 25 *l.*”

In the day-time few of the beetles fly about, but conceal themselves under the leaves of oaks, sycamores, limes, &c. and may be shaken off: here they seem to

asleep till near sun-set, when they take wing and fly about the hedges, as thick as swarms of bees; at which time they frequently dash themselves against people's faces with great violence, and occasioned the proverb, *As blind as a beetle*.

Mouffet tells us, it is recorded, that on Feb. 27, 1574, there fell such a multitude of these insects into the river *Severn*, that they stopp'd and clogg'd the wheels of the water-mills: Their coming so early in the year was no less extraordinary than their multitudes; for the larger species seldom appear till the month of *May*; and a smaller sort, which come out in *July* and *August*, are seldom seen after the evenings grow cold.

We are told in the *Transactions* of the *Dublin Society*, that the country people in one part of that kingdom, suffered so greatly by the devastation made by these insects, that they set fire to a wood some miles in length, which parted two adjacent counties, to prevent their spreading farther.

[The young of some animals being destined for the food of others, the abundance, or flourishing, of one sort, is the destruction of another.—Thus these grubs, which are said to be devourers of the eggs of locusts, are eaten up by the rooks: Inasmuch that Mr Arderon, an ingenious member of the *Royal Society* at *Norwich*, and author of most of the preceding remarks, attributes the increase of the grubs to the destruction of the woods and rookeries about that city.—It seems, therefore, a great error in some farmers, who envy gentlemen their rooks, and wish ill to them on that account; and they may be convinced of it, by the unanimous sentence of a jury of *Suffolk* husbandmen, convoked by V—, Esq; to sit in judgment on his rooks, who would have generously extirpated them, had not they been honourably acquitted.]

ART. IV. A letter from Dr Wall of *Worcester* concerning the use of the *Peruvian* bark in the small pox, when attended with hæmorrhages, purple spots, and such terrible malignant symptoms.

This ingenious physician having considered what Dr Morton and Dr Moore had said of the bark in the small pox, and the good effects of it in mortifications and putrid ulcers, also in petechial and purple fevers, concluded it might be of use in the small-pox, under the like circumstances. He relates several cases in which he gave the extract of the bark with good success, viz. *Extr. Cort. Peruv. ʒ ss. Alum. crud. ʒ ii.* to be tak-

en, two large spoonfuls every other hour. *The cases being long we omit, but practitioners ought to study them.* He concludes thus,—‘From these cases, as well as many others, I think nothing more effectually or speedily cures a sore throat in the small-pox than the bark; nor did I ever find it at all check the spitting in those sorts of small-pox where that evacuation is necessary.’

‘If, in the first stages of the disease, the bark seems to run off by stool, so far from being prejudicial, I have commonly found it of service. For, as Hoffman well observes, that a natural looseness often carries off the *Petechiæ* (or purple spots) so that produced by the *cortex* herein imitates the kindly efforts of nature; in that respect assisting the physician in his principal office, which is to be *naturæ minister*.

‘In most of those, to whom I have given the bark, I have found the maturation of the pustules forwarded by it, and the disease shortened in its duration; an article surely of no mean consideration. I commonly use the extract (made by boiling down a decoction of the bark, without the addition of any alkaline salt) preferably to the gross substance; as being, I think, of equal efficacy, and less apt to load the patient's stomach. In children and delicate persons, who are apt to nauseate this remedy, I have with success given it mix'd up with thin chocolate; which, if sufficiently sweetened, disguises it better than any thing I know of.’

[See the excellent properties of musk in medicine. Vol. xviii. p. 131, and *Misc. Cor.* Number viii.]

ART. V. is a postscript from the Rev. Dr Doddridge of *Northampton* to this effect:

A clergyman's lady of our neighbourhood, in a short frenzy after a lying in, who had never before any ear, or voice, for music, sung several fine tunes which her sister had learned in her presence some time before, and of which she seemed to take no particular notice!!

ART. VI. A catalogue of 50 plants from *Chelsea* garden, presented to the *Royal Society*, by the company of apothecaries for the year 1745.

ART. VII. A continuation of an account of an essay towards a natural history of *Carolina*, and the *Bahama* islands; by Mark Catesby, F.R.S. extracted by Cromwell Mortimer, Secr. R. S. continued from *Phil. Transf.* No. 449, which takes in set 9.

The author begins his 10th set with

D d

Plate

Plate 100, of Vol. II. it treats of plants and insects.

81. The *Mahogany tree*. Its wood is well known in *England*, for all sorts of joiner's work, surpassing the red cedar in beauty, without having its disagreeable scent.

These trees grow on rocks to a great height, and are usually four foot diameter; the seed-vessels are of a curious form, consisting of a large cone splitting into five parts, and disclosing its winged seeds, disposed in the regular manner of those of an *apocynum*: And at the *Bahama* islands, and other countries where it grows naturally, it is in no less esteem for ship building, for that use excelling oak, and all other wood; being durable, resisting gun-shots, and burying the shot without splintering. The seeds being winged are dispersed on the surface of the ground, where some falling into the chinks of the rocks, strike root; then creep out on the surface of it, and seek another chink, into which they creep and swell to such a size and strength, that at length the rock splits, and is forced to admit of the root's deeper penetration; and with this little nutriment the tree increases to a stupendous size in a few years.

89. *Viscum caryophylloides angustifolium, floribus longis tubulosis cœruleis, ex spicis squamosis cœruleis erumpentibus*. This plant, tho' bulbous-rooted, grows to the limbs and branches of trees. The leaves are concave; the whole plant resembles the *Anana*: Its hollow leaves, lapping over one another, are so closely placed, that one plant will contain two quarts of clear water. In many countries, between the tropics, that are destitute of water, these plants abound, and are of great benefit in relieving the thirsty traveller, as (says our author) I have often experienced in draughts of this refreshing water; which, tho' receiving the heat of the sun's perpendicular rays, was always as cool as a spring. These plants are common on many of the *Bahama* islands, and usually grow on large trees; particularly *mahogany*, *sappadillo*, *manzanilla*, &c. which are sometimes so cover'd with them, that they seem to be the leaves and blossoms of the trees on which they grow, and make a very elegant appearance.

90. *Ketmia, amplissimo lilice folio subtus argenteo, flore magno luteo*. The *maho* tree. Of the inner bark of this tree the *Musketto Indians* make their lines, both for fishing and striking, it being very tough and durable: It is also of great

service to the *American* privateers, who make their cordage and rigging of it. (See more in Sir *Hans Sloane's Hist. Jamaica* Vol. I. p. 215.)

95. The *Manchaneel tree*. This wood is much esteem'd for tables, cabinets, and other curious works in joinery; but the virulent and dangerous properties of the sap cause a general fear, or at least caution, in felling them. The author assisting to cut down a tree of this kind on *Andros* island, paid for his incredulity: Some of the milky poisonous juice spitting in his eyes, he was two days totally depriv'd of sight, his face much swelled, and he felt a violent pricking pain 24 hours; which from that time abated gradually with the swelling, and went off without any application, or remedy: It is no wonder that the sap of this tree should be so virulent, when rain or dew, falling from its leaves on the naked flesh causes blisters on the skin, and even the effluvia of it are so noxious as to affect the senses of those who stand any time under its shade.

96. The *Mangrove Grape tree* is very specious, producing ample stiff leaves, on both sides of which the *Spaniards* used to write with a bodkin, when they were in want of pen, ink, and paper. It produces a purple-colour'd pleasant fruit resembling a plum, the stone of which is very astringent, and is used in fluxes, with great success.

99. *Cenchræmidea (the balsam tree)* in *June* produces ample flowers, composed of six white petals stained with purple, surrounding the rudiments of the fruit, which is almost spherical, and increases to the size of a middling apple. From the stalk to the crown of the fruit run eight lines, like the meridians on a globe, from pole to pole. When the fruit becomes ripe it opens at these lines, and divides into eight parts, disclosing its mucilaginous scarlet seeds, which are contained in the hollow furrows of an octagonal core. The whole plant is exceeding beautiful, and particularly the structure of the fruit in all its parts is an excellent piece of natural mechanism. — These trees grow on rocks, and frequently on the limbs and trunks of trees, occasioned by birds scattering or voiding the seeds; which being glutinous like those of mistletoe, take root and grow; but not finding sufficient nourishment to increase in growth, the roots spread on the bark or superficies of the tree, till they find a decay'd hole, or other lodgment wherein is some portion of soil, into which they enter, and become a tree: But

But the fertility of this second plantation being exhausted, one or more of the roots are discharged out of the hole, and fall directly to the ground, tho' at forty feet distance, here again they take root, and become a much larger tree than before. The resin of this tree is used for the cure of sores in horses, and also instead of tallow, for boats and other vessels. They grow on the *Bahama* islands, and on many other of the hot parts of *America*.

ART. VIII. Of a very uncommon mortal accident; sent by *Tho. Cameron*, M. D. of *Worcester*.

The Rev. Dr *Green*, one of the prebendaries of *Worcester*, and rector of *St George, Queen-square*, riding near that city, his horse (too little exercised) on the hearing of a plowman's whip, started and turned short, first to the right, then to the left; he then galloped a little way, and the Dr fell off into a hedge, unhurt by the fall; but being unable to stand was got home in a chariot. The same afternoon he was attended by a physician and surgeon (Mr *Russell*); they found the scrotum so swelled that the penis was quite absorbed: The physician imagin'd it was caused by a sudden shock upon the pommel of the saddle. The thigh soon after swelling, and no urine being made, the surgeon thought the bladder was burst. The patient persisted in asserting that the twisting of the horse gave him the intolerable sensation of being split asunder, —and so it proved; for, notwithstanding the regimen and various applications (of no use here to repeat) he dy'd the 6th day. "Upon dissection we found the *scrotum* and *corpora cavernosa* mortify'd, the *ossa pubis* wrenched asunder four inches, and a rent in the bladder half an inch, a little above the neck." — This was surprizing, for Dr *Green* was a very strong large boned man, 64 years old; and the uniting surface of the *ossa pubis* was considerably broader, than we had seen. *Worcester, Dec. 2, 1747.*

ART. IX. A method of keeping an account of the barometer and thermometer, by the Rev. *Hen. Miles*, D. D.

The thermometer within doors is of little use to shew the state of the air abroad as to heat or cold. Dec. 1, 1747, two thermometers, but 3 foot from each other, varied thus:

Within doors.	Without.
At 8 morn 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ above 0, or	17 above 0.
At 9 night 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ freezing.	At 0.
Fallen 2	Fallen 17

On observing a sudden change in the temper of the air, to a thaw, the Dr asks, 'May not a subterraneous heat be the cause? also of the winds shifting?' He adds the form of a table for keeping a morning and evening account of the barometer, and also of the thermometer within and without, which might be better done by making another column thus $\frac{17}{10} - \frac{14}{10}$, which he puts one above another.

ART. X. An account of a woman who carried a dead child above 16 years in the abdomen; by *Starkey Middleton*, M. D. [*This, and the following case, see mentioned Vol. xvii. p. 590.*]

In October, 1731, Mrs *Ball*, without *Bishopsgate*, being in the 6th month of pregnancy, had a child died in her lap, the surprize of which occasioned a great fluttering within her, attended with a motion of the child, which she felt, tho' weaker and weaker, for 6 days. — From this time she had constant pains like those of labour, and the midwife fancy'd a miscarriage. Dr *Bamber*, after examination, ordered some forcing medicines, supposing a dead child, which brought away something that the women believed to be part of the after-birth; her pains ceased, but her belly decreased not. In this state she continued 20 months, when her pains returning, Dr *Bamber* ordered her to sip warm caudle. She discharged two waters, and the Dr, searching again, plainly felt a dead child thro' the integuments of the abdomen. October 28, 1734, Dr *Bamber*, whom I attended, delivered her of a fine boy, but found the dead child was lodged in the abdomen, beyond the reach of human art. — October 22, 1735, I was sent for, but she was delivered of a boy before my arrival; I brought away the placenta, and found the dead child in the same situation. October 9, 1738, she was delivered of another boy before I could come: the dead child remained as before, — June 27, 1741, she was delivered of a girl before I came. October 14, 1747, being greatly emaciated, she was admitted into *Guy's Hospital*, where she died Nov. 7. following. — "I open'd her (present Drs *Nesbit, Nichols, Lawrence*) and the uterus, with the other contents of the abdomen, were nearly in their natural state, the child being on the right side within the ilium, attached to it and the neighbouring membranes by a portion of the *peritonæum*, in which the *fimbria* and part of the *fallopian tube* seemed to lose itself.

self. It was no ways putrid. but resembled a cartilaginous mass; and the legs, which were most distinguishable, were much wasted and distorted."

This case may convince those who are of opinion that boys are conceived on the right, and girls on the left.

[We have an account of another extra-uterine conception, by this learned gentleman, in *Transac.* N^o 475, where is given a plate, with a representation of the parts and the situation of the *foetus*, the flesh of which being wasted, the edges of the thin bones cut and irritated the parts, on every motion of the body, so that the woman, who was about 42, died after 13 weeks; as the surgeons and physicians could give no relief.——The *foetus* being taken out, the inferior jaw was found consolidated with the *os temporis* and superior *maxilla*; and six of the ribs, with their correspondent vertebræ, were united (for want of motion) into one.]

(See our last Vol. p. 112 G.)

ART. XI. A physiological account of *Margaret Cutting's* being able to speak without a tongue: by the very ingenious Dr *Parsons*, F. R. S.

There being different opinions, when this case was reported (See Vol. xvii. p. 590) *James Theobald*, Esq; a worthy member, encouraged her to come up from *Suffolk* to the society, by which means the truth appeared.——The apex and body of her tongue were wanting, close to the region of the *os hyoides*, which is the root of the tongue; but on her pronouncing the letter *k*, any one putting his finger and thumb to the sides of her throat, might feel the remaining root to rise toward the roof of the mouth, but would not stay there longer than the moment of thrusting it up, for want of the ligament destined to assist in pushing it forward, which was destroy'd by the mortification. But as the tongue is not the sole organ of speech, she pronounces the *c, g, s, x, z*, with the teeth; and the lip letters, *b, f, m, p*, as well as another person: also *k, q, x*, which are expressed by the root of the tongue. As to the vowels and *h* they are also easy to her, being founded by the exhalation of the voice, and by the lips opening or straitening the capacity of the mouth; so that there only remain the five letters *d, l, n, r, t*, performed by the apex, or tip of the tongue; and these she manages so well, by bringing her under lip to her upper teeth, that any one instantly apprehends every word.——As taste is not con-

fined to the tongue, she has that sense perfect;—and the learned gentleman clearly explains it, as he has *Human Physiognomy* in a particular treatise.

To this Numb. is annexed an Appendix, containing five curious supplemental articles, tho' not on new subjects; with an *Index* to Vol. 44.

Mr URBAN,

THE letter that was published in your Magazine for the month of March 1748, p. 125, relating to the present method of collecting money upon *briefs*, has lately been promoted to a place on the back of the *briefs* that are now collecting in this kingdom: It occupies the very spot, where, for several years a clause in the act against farming *briefs* has stood; which clause has usually been followed by a promise of one hundred pounds reward for the discovery of such practices, to be paid by

of *Esq;* therefore, I shall no longer consider it as an ordinary PUFF, from some brief-undertakers, but as an advertisement to the publick, either coming from the pen, or, at least, published with the approbation, of some person in authority. For which reason, I shall not mention every thing that occurs to me on the subject, but treat it with all due respect.

The design of the letter is to shew that the present method of collecting money on *briefs*, is a cheap one; and the substance of it may be reduc'd to this narrow compass, viz. that seven pence farthing per parish is the whole expence upon a brief in every shape, without variation, whatever the sum collected may amount unto. Consider'd thus, the sum seems small; but if there be 10,000 parishes in England, at seven pence farthing per parish amounts to 302 l. 1 s. 8 d. And, besides the several parish-churches, *briefs* are dispers'd and collected in all the separate congregations, even in the Quakers-meetings; supposing then the number of dissenting meetings to be in the whole kingdom only 1200, this raises the expence of each brief 36 l. 5 s. and makes the whole sum to be deducted from the money gathered upon every brief to amount to no less than 338 l. 6 s. 8 d. And, I leave it to the judgment of the publick, and of the legislature, to determine whether *briefs* might not, and ought not, to be collected cheaper.

Upon the present *briefs*, two queries are added to the letter before-mentioned, viz. Query, If the expence of letters

of requests, of advertisements, and of persons riding about the country to gather the collections, does not amount to more than now taken upon a brief? And, what remedy there is against persons spending, or misapplying, the money collected in that manner?

To the first of these questions, I answer; that, I believe, the expences here mention'd do not amount to near so much as the sum taken upon every brief. Fifty pounds will go a good way in advertisements, and there is no occasion for persons to ride about the country to gather collections. If the loss is not very great, the kingdom, in general, ought not to be troubled with it; and if it be, well disposed people will send their contributions to such persons as are appointed to receive them, without any expence to the sufferers. I think this was generally done, and very generously too, in the case of the *Crediton* fire; and, I believe, those people had no reason to repent their not applying for a brief.

To the second question, I answer, that if the sufferers, or their agents, take security of the persons they entrust, they have the same remedy in the cases supposed, as other people have against those who cheat or defraud them. But, I am not an advocate for these irregular methods of collecting, in opposition to the legal one, provided that were properly regulated. And, therefore, having done with the letter, and the queries annex'd to it, I shall add a word or two more relating to *briefs*.

If I were to ask, in my turn, what remedy there is against the brief-undertakers? Your correspondent would readily reply, *Their conduct is entirely subject to the court of Chancery*. This is, indeed, the remedy, and, what is worse, it is the only remedy. The undertakers are not oblig'd to account in a summary way with the trustees, but they will pass the account before a master in chancery. And after the master has found leisure to state, examine, and settle the account, he is to make a report to the court, and the said report being confirm'd by the said court, is to be a charge on the undertakers. And if the reader is so happy, as not to know, how many delays, what great vexations, and grievous expences are the necessary consequences of adjusting an account before a master, let him ask any one plaintiff, or defendant, that has ever been concerned in passing such an account, and he will inform him; or rather, he must ask one of the heirs, executors, or administra-

tors of such plaintiff or defendant, since one man's life is seldom long enough for this purpose. And, in fact, I know one instance, when the trustees were far from being satisfy'd, but rather than litigate the account before a master, they chose to sit down with what the undertakers were pleased to give them, as the less evil of the two.

There are likewise several other things that are objected to under the present regulation; for the publick seem in general to think, that no person who is employ'd by the petitioners for briefs, ought to have more than a bare *quantum meruit*, for what he does. Neither ought one single shilling to be demanded of them more than is necessary. And yet the last act for preventing abuses in this affair, sets out with enacting, that the copies of the patents should be printed by the king's printer only; for which the king's printer may be thankful; but this doth not in the least guard against frauds (since it were easy to get more printed elsewhere) and 'tis ten to one, but it might be done much cheaper; for every one knows, a person can stand no chance of having his business done at the cheapest rate, if he be obliged to have it done at one shop only, and few people are better paid, than the privileged printers.

The act also directs that every printed copy be signed by one of the trustees; and tho' one would not expect that this should bring a standing expence upon the petitioners for every brief, yet it is said, that thus it has happened. For if the condition of the obligation be such, that such a gentleman shall be one of the trustees, that such gentleman shall sign the briefs, and that for so signing them he shall have so much, then, I say, supposing such gentleman to have only 10*l.* per brief, if there be twelve briefs in a year, from hence arises the comfortable emolument of 120*l.* per Annum. But this is so much unnecessarily sunk out of the money collected on briefs. I grant that if ten or eleven thousand briefs be sign'd for 10*l.* it is not an extravagant demand, provided the signing trustee must be paid for his trouble; but, I presume, there is no application for a brief, but when one or more of the trustees, named by the petitioners, would gladly sign the said briefs for nothing, if they could save to the petitioners 10*l.* But, Query, Whether the signing trustee has not more than 10*l.* per brief?

It is enacted, that the whole number of printed copies shall be deliver'd to such

such person, or persons, only, as shall, by and with the *consent* of the petitioners undertake the laying, or disposing of such printed copies, in order to the collection of the monies to be received thereon. Now, the letter confesses that these undertakers have six pence per parish for their trouble, and, I suppose, six pence per *meeting*, which at the number before-mention'd makes up 280 *l.* per brief. When the current of briefs ran strong, we us'd to have *seven* one half year, and *five* the other. This half year we have *six*; and, supposing the undertakers so happy as to procure *twelve* briefs in a year, then the undertaker's share out of the money collected amounts to 3360 *l.* per Ann. I do not know, how many there are to share this; nor who appoints these undertakers; nor whether these lucrative posts are conferr'd on them *gratis*; or whether they purchase them; much less can I say, what they sell for; but, we may fairly suppose they are pretty things; and as the profit depends upon the number of briefs, we may reasonably expect, they will take what care they can, to make up the same annual number. It seems to be a rule, and a good one it is, not to grant a brief for less than the value of *one thousand pounds*. From hence, one may admire the industry of § brief-undertakers, in procuring briefs, for when large fires happen to be scarce, it is no unusual thing to see, sometimes *two churches* squeez'd into one brief; and sometimes, *four or five fires*, in different counties, and distant parts of the kingdom, with wonderful unanimity joining their several inconsiderable forces together, in order to furnish out another brief. It is the number of briefs, as I said, that makes the undertakers profit. For, tho' much stress is laid upon the charge and trouble that the undertaker is at *in dispersing the copies, and collecting them in again, with the money given thereon*; the charge is inconsiderable, and the trouble next to none; and *six or seven* briefs are dispers'd and collected with the same ease, and almost the same expence that one is. This is often done by the register's officers, at the archdeaconal visitations, and the undertaker may all the while sit comfortably by his fire-side, for his business may be done as well without him. This method, which they often take, for their own convenience, plainly points out to the publick, the most easy way of dispersing and collecting briefs. For if the several registers were to have so small a præmium as two pence a brief

for each parish, it would be a sufficient reward for their trouble, and the saving to the sufferers upon every brief in this article, would be 186 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* If I am mistaken in any thing that is here advanced, I should be glad to be set right in it; and it is incumbent upon the gentlemen concern'd to do this, because there are great numbers that lie under the same mistakes that I do, if, indeed, I be mistaken.

For the present, I must think these things might be much more frugally manag'd, than they are: And I have often thought, it was pity the noble personage who directed the drawing of the act to restrain the disposition of lands in mortmain, did not add a clause, to restrain the several officers concerned from taking such fees as they do, on the obtaining, dispersing, and collecting of briefs.

I am, Yours, &c.

[Several things might be added in favour of our correspondent's argument, and particularly that printers do not pocket all the money taken for such advertisements.—In a list of contributors, we see several guineas given by the proprietors of the General Evening Post, and London Evening Posts.—R. Raikes, Printer of the Gloucester journal, inserted * gratis many advertisements concerning Honiton fire, and by his zeal, and that of other considerate persons, such handsome collections have been made upon that and the like occasions, in the said county, that tho' its numerous monasteries and such religious houses are no more, there is not less room for that old saying, God's in Gloucestershire.

* So were the applications in behalf of the British sailors in this work.

A Description of the Province of Quito, and other Parts of Peru, under the Equator; from the Memoirs of M. Bouguer, Member of the French Academy, who went thither with M. de la Condamine, to measure a Degree of the Meridian, in order to determine the Figure of the Earth.

THIS country, situated in the middle of the torrid zone, is about 45 leagues in extent, which is the distance of that ridge of mountains, called the Cordeliere, from the sea. Beyond the gulph of Guayaquil, South, towards Lima, the land is naked and sandy; there is no wood to be seen, as on this side the gulph; nor does it ever rain, although the sky is often cloudy. This place is

so thinly inhabited, that the *Spanish* and *Indian* villages are often 15 or 20 leagues distant from each other, and sometimes much farther.

That a greater variety of objects might be discovered, M. *Bouguer* parted from M. *de la Condamine*, and proceeded, South, towards *Guayaquil*, thro' forests, where he was frequently stopped by bogs and morasses, or in danger from tygers and serpents. The huts of this country are generally built wholly with reeds, and supported by piles, or stakes, which are 7 or 8 feet above the ground: This precaution, however, does not prevent whatever is kept in them from spoiling, and becoming rotten, the damps being continually rendered more active and pernicious by the heat. M. *Bouguer* arrived at *Guayaquil*, and embarking the same day on the river of that name, he reached *Caracol* at the foot of the *Cordeliere* on the 19th of May 1736, three days after M. *Godin* had quitted the place to pass the mountains.

The *Cordeliere*, which must be passed in the way to *Quito*, is, perhaps, the highest ridge of mountains in the world; the tops of many are always covered with snow, and others are cones of stone, without the least appearance of earth, or verdure of any kind. At the foot of these are streights, or narrow passes, which wind between the cliffs, and by which alone they are accessible. In passing these streights, a river, named *Ojiva*, is crossed many times, which, tho' the channel is small, flows with such rapidity, that the traveller is terrified by the sound at a great distance. He is here continually ascending, or descending, and the fatigue of the mules is so great, that they must be permitted to rest and take breath at every 7 or 8 paces. The whole journey is one alternative of absolute rest, and a very slow progress, with very great labour.

The rains were so heavy, and every thing was so wet, during the first two or three days, that it was impossible to kindle a fire, so that no other provisions could be procured, than some very bad cheese, and biscuit.

After unspeakable fatigue, M. *Bouguer* found himself at the top of one mountain, and at the foot of another, called *Chimboraco*, always covered with snow, and surrounded with ice.

Although he had now entered the regions in which there are no rains, he saw nothing but frost and snow around him to a great distance. When he was

about to descend, he was astonished by a new phenomenon; for, after having been alternately exposed to the scorching heat of the torrid, and the intolerable cold of the frigid zones, he found himself suddenly in a temperate climate, equal to *France*, in the finest season. From hence he discovered, at a vast distance, a cultivated country, a great number of hamlets and villages, inhabited by *Spaniards*, or *Indians*, with several towns not inelegantly built; and the whole country, which was destitute of wood, appeared to be as populous as some of the provinces of *France*. The houses were no longer constructed of reeds, but built with solid materials, some with stone, but the greater part with large square bricks, dried gradually in the shade. Every town is ornamented with a spacious square, in one side of which stands the church; this square, which is of an oblong figure, is always to the E. of the town, which is divided by streets exactly rectilinear, terminating in the adjacent fields; these fields are also divided by paths crossing each other at right angles, which gives them the appearance of one large garden.

Such is that part of the province of *Quito*, which lies to the North and South of its metropolis; for such the principal city may well be called, on account of the largeness of its extent, the elegance of its buildings and the number of its inhabitants. This city is near 900 toises long, and 500 wide; it is an episcopal see, and the residence of the president of audience, who is also governor of the province; it contains a great number of religious houses, and two colleges, or universities, one of which is under the direction of the Jesuits, and the other of the Dominicans. It has 30 or 40,000 inhabitants, of which one third are *Spaniards*, or of *Spanish* extraction; their home commodities may be purchased at a small expence, but foreign merchandize, which cannot be brought thither but with the greatest difficulty, bears an excessive price; such as *French* linnens, woollen cloth, and silk stuffs. M. *Bouguer* purchased iron for the construction of his instruments at the rate of six reals (something more than a crown) per pound, and a drinking glass is there valued at 18 or 20 franks; but the country produces all the necessaries of life in great abundance.

This happy country, in which the profusion of nature has renewed the ter-

terrestrial paradise, is enclosed by the *Cordeliere*, which is double, and like two walls separates it, on the E. and W. from the rest of *America*. The first of the two ridges is about 50 leagues distant from the sea, and the mean distance between the two summits is about 7 or 8 leagues; they are as much nearer in some places, as they are farther distant in others, but they keep nearly the same direction, which is that of the meridian. By reason of the great proximity of these ridges to each other, the ground between them, which is about 6 leagues in width, lies very high; and altho' they appear very distinct to the inhabitants of the interval between them, yet they seem but one when view'd from without.

Thus the city *Quito*, and the greater part of the province, are situated in a long valley, which would nevertheless be reputed a mountain, if it were not for those which rise on each side of it so much higher. The *Cordeliere* is not double in its whole length. M. *Bouguer* traced it 170 leagues from the South of *Cuenca*, to the North of *Papayan*, in all which extent it is divided, and even much farther to the Northward, tho' the country, gradually descending, at length loses the good quality which it possesses in the environs of *Quito*.

In this valley, however, exposed to the sun, the heat is not insupportable, it being allayed, partly by the snow, and partly by the elevation of the soil, so that this spot enjoys a kind of perpetual autumn and spring. M. *Reaumur's* thermometer stood at 14 or 15 degrees; the fields are always green, and the fruits of the torrid zone, as well as those which have been brought from *Europe*, such as apples, pears and peaches, are produced in equal perfection; the trees are continually in bloom, all kinds of grain, particularly wheat, yield great increase, and wine might also be made here, if *Lima* had not obtained an exclusive privilege of making it for exportation, as an article of commerce, while the province of *Quito* subsists by its own produce, and manufactures of cotton and cloth. The days and nights are nearly equal, the equinox being here perpetual.

It rains from the month of *November* to the month of *May*; these rains distinguish their seasons, and with earthquakes, and frequent eruptions of Volcanos, of which there are many, are the incidental evils of this country, which, in some measure balance its advantages.

The inhabitants of *Quito* live on higher ground than any people in the known world, and their atmosphere is less dense, by one third, than that of any other inhabited place yet discovered.

Some Naturalists have asserted that clouds are essentially different from mists and exhalations; but M. *Bouguer* has discovered this to be an error: From the top of *Pinchinca*, one of the mountains of the *Cordeliere*, which he climbed, he observed that the clouds frequently did not rise to the same plain in which he stood, but hovered in the air 5 or 600 toises below him, and intercepted his view of the earth, at the same time that they hid the sky from the inhabitants of *Quito*. * When these clouds were lighter, they rose higher, and appear'd to him as a mist, or fog, only, by which he was surrounded, although they had still all the appearance of clouds to those who observ'd them from the foot of the mountains; when they were view'd at a great distance below, they always appear'd very white, and in colour and form resembled heaps of cotton, which placed close by each other formed a wavy surface.

* [We have seen nearly the same in the Peak mountains, and even on *Bowdon hill* going to *Bath*].

On the top of these mountains another phenomenon is every day to be seen, which, tho', doubtless, cotemporary with the world, was, perhaps, never observed till now. The first time that M. *Bouguer*, and his company remarked it, they were together on a mountain, called *Pambamarca*, somewhat lower than *Pinchinca*: Upon the dissipation of a cloud, in which they had been involved, they perceived the sun rising, which shone very bright; the cloud passed to that side of them, which was farthest from the sun, and each one saw his own shadow projected upon it, and his own only, because the surface of the cloud was irregular; the cloud was so near them that they could distinguish all the parts of the shadow; the arms, the legs, and the head; but their astonishment was greatly increased when they perceived the head to be adorned with a glory, or *Aureolus*, formed of 3 or 4 little concentric crowns, of very vivid colours each, with the same variety as the primary rainbow, red being the outermost; the intervals between these circles were equal, the last was the faintest; and at a great distance they perceived a large white circle, which surrounded the whole figure. This

This was a kind of apotheosis of each spectator, and every one enjoyed a sensible pleasure in seeing himself adorned with all these crowns, without perceiving those of his neighbours; the diameter of this *Iris* increased every moment, and the circle appear'd interrupted and broken on those parts of the clouds, the particles of which were frozen.

(To be continued.)

A Description of FIG. V. in the Miscellaneous Plate in last Magazine.

Mr URBAN,

THIS curious piece of antiquity was dug up in the ruins of *Papcastle*, near *Cockermouth*, in *Cumberland*, among other antique remains. The author of *Magna Britannia*, &c. says, "What use it was made for, does not appear, but 'tis now used for a baptismal font (called by *St Austin*, *sacrum regenerationis*, the sacred laver of regeneration, and, probably, it was design'd for one." He adds, that it is of green stone, but it is really a whitish free-stone. (See Vol. XII. p. 319a greater mistake of this writer.) It stands in a square pedestal, about 8 inches high in the upright, and about three more in the perpendicular of the slope; this supports another of about 20 inches, as may be seen in the draught, and over all this is the font, about 20 inches more, pretty near a cube hollow'd, being 22 inches on the South and North sides, and 20 on the other two.

It faces the porch door of *Bridekirk*, is lined with lead, and perforated at bottom to take off the baptismal water, and must be at least 900 years standing.

The front, or South side, engraving is betwixt 3 fillets; the uppermost, I imagine, contains two *Ægoceri*, or sea-goats, the antient representation of *Capricorn*, in whose sign the sun was at the birth of *Christ*, and, probably, alludes to that; the middle fillet has a festoon of grapes, &c. and a human figure catching at a cluster, perhaps, to intimate the mystery of the passion, or of the Eucharist, and the advantages accruing to the partaker.

Betwixt that and the third fillet is the inscription, and below a female figure with a cup, probably, in her hand; and some festoons.

The East side has only two fillets, the uppermost contains an *Amphisbæna*, or a hydra rather, with two heads, one

(Gent. Mag. MAY 1749.)

bent down over its body to the ground, the other erect, with a branch proceeding from its mouth, which in its process divides into three; the first head may denote the depression and extinction of the Mosaic scheme, the other the erection of the Christian one, and the mystery of the Trinity may be express'd in the branch dividing into three, and both may be represented by the hydra.

The second fillet has a tree, and *Joseph* and *Mary*, I suppose, with the child, as *Joseph* is call'd a fruitful branch.

The North side confirms my conjectures on that of the South, where the two celestial signs of *Capricorn* and *Sagittary* are represented; *Sagittary* is the concluding sign of the year, as *Capricorn* the initial one with regard to the solar return; intimating that the religion which sprung from the person born when the sun was in *Capricorn*, would continue to the consummation of things, or till the sun had gone into *Sagittary*, their emblem for the last period.

The fillet below, on the same side, has an allusion to the slaughter of the babes at *Bethlehem*, and a devotee in a religious posture kneeling, and taking hold of the true tree of life, notwithstanding the loss of her child, as the only means of her future acceptance and happiness.

The West side is in the same taste, but the figures wasted by time.

The learned Bp *Nicolson* supposes the Runic inscription should be read thus.

* *Ir Ekard han men cgroeten,* [ten.
And to dis men red wor tanen men brog-

IN ENGLISH.

Here *Ekard* was converted, and to this man's example were *Danishmen* brought.

He conjectures that *Ekard* was a *Danish* general, who being baptized at this font, was the occasion of many of his officers and soldiers becoming Christians.

The Bishop is of opinion that the figures by way of embellishment, are only the fancy of the workman; but I am persuaded that they have an emblematical meaning, which can at this time only be conjectured.

[* Perhaps this Reading may help to explain the Inscription found at the Duke of Bedford's, which is in the same plate.]

Mr URBAN, Carmarthen, May 18.

Altho' I cannot discover any analogy between fireworks, and the joyful thanks of a nation, for mercies received from the supream being, nor reconcile our expensive rejoicings to rea-

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son, yet I think that some branches of philosophy might have been improved by accurate observations of them from different places, of which I expect to see some account in your next Magaz. A The distance from which they may be seen, is very great. I am situated 12 miles west of *Carmarthen*, and yet from this place I saw the lights of the *fireworks* in *London*, on the 27th of last month. Being told, by the news-papers, on what night they were to be exhibited, I placed myself upon a pretty high eminence, from whence I had a clear prospect of several miles eastward, where I waited with impatience till near 10 o'clock, and then saw two flashes of light, one a few minutes after the other, that rose east of me to the height of about 15 degrees above the visible horizon. I don't pretend that I saw any body of fire, only a blaze of light, which neither descended like a meteor, nor expanded itself abroad like a lightning, but ascended and died. Clouds intercepted, that I could see no more.

If, as I am assured by a skilful mariner, the crew of a ship at sea can discover another ship at the distance of 4 leagues or more, and if common rockets rise to the height of 1400 or 1524 feet (See p. 56) then I think I can prove, to a demonstration, that the lights of the grand *fireworks* could be seen at a much farther distance than this.

Your constant Reader, &c.

THOMAS AP CYMRA. E

Of repairing Roads.

MR URBAN,

IT is found, by experience, that our roads are often very deep and bad in winter, notwithstanding the great charge the trustees for turnpike roads are at in repairing them, which is occasioned by their taking a wrong method in doing it. I have underneath sent you a method to repair them, that I have seen abroad, which keeps the roads good there in the worst of weather.

A Method to keep the ROADS good all the Year.

THE road must, if possible, be 36 feet wide, 8 feet of which must be for two trenches, of 4 feet wide each, one on each side the road; 10 feet more must be for two foot-paths, of 5 feet each, on the inside of the above trenches; the other 18 feet in the middle is for coaches, waggons, &c. to pass by each other. The ground in the above two

trenches must be dug two foot deep at least, and the earth thereof thrown into the middle of the road; also the foot-paths must be dug one foot deep on the outside, and flanting, to no depth on the inside, which earth must likewise be thrown into the middle of the road. With these earths the road must be made almost like the ridge of an house, but not so steep, that the water may run off the road into the trenches; then, at every 100 yards distance, must be laid in a heap, in one of the above trenches, (or any other vacant place) five loads of gravel, or small stones; all which must be done before or about Michaelmas.

Then, at every mile, must be placed one or two men, who must each have a spade, a basket, and a scoop (such as whiteners of linen cloth have to water their cloth with) which must be so narrow that it will go to the bottom of any rutt made by a coach, waggon, &c. wheels. With the scoop they must, every day, throw out all water that is lodg'd by rain in the rutts; and, with their spade, they must fill up all rutts made every day, if possible; and where rutts grow deep, then, with their basket, they must bring gravel, or stones, from the abovesaid heaps, and fill the rutts three inches deep therewith, which cover with earth, and always keep the road so high in the middle, that the water may always run down to the trenches without any stay, if possible; for it is the water standing in the rutts that spoils the roads. N. B. The above men must be visited once, twice or thrice a day by an overseer, otherwise they will be idle, and neglect the road, which will undo all that was done before; for if they do not keep the water out of the rutts, or do not fill them up (as before directed) as soon as possible, all that has been before done will be of no use; for, as I before observed, it is the water which spoils the roads.

If the road cannot be made 36 feet wide, it must be made as wide as it can, but not less than 20 feet wide. If it is but 20 feet wide, there must be but one trench, and one foot-way, which trench must be 5 feet wide; and the road must be made very high on the opposite side of the trench, and so flanting down to the trench, to let the water run off.

At every 50 yards distance should be placed two posts, on the inside of the foot ways, one on each foot-way, to keep coaches, waggons, &c. off the foot-ways.

All coaches, waggons, &c. must keep on the † left side of the road, that the drivers of waggons, carts, &c. may have their horses on their right hand, which the keepers of the turnpikes may give notice of to coachmen, waggoners, &c. [† Coachmen do so in London streets.]

The above trenches must be dug a foot deep every year, and the earth thrown into the road as above directed, to keep it high in the middle; as also the above quantity of gravel, &c. must be procured every year, if necessary.

[Some roads in *England* have been made above 40 years ago after this method, and perhaps a better, by being laid wavy, or rising and falling; and men attend some of our turnpike roads, especially after rain, to let out the water with their spades. We have not indeed observed that they have *scoops*. —The trenched road between *Harborough* and *Leicester*, made several years since, and that of late to *Hackney*, are instances that we have surveyors capable of making good roads, provided a fund is raised to do it properly and effectually at once. We have been told that the former cost a thousand pounds for each of the 14 miles, and that it is much preferable, and more saving in the end, to be at such expence at first, than to mend here and there a place irregularly. As the deep trenches, recommended by this gentleman, are inconvenient and dangerous, where the water can be drained otherwise, our surveyors prudently omit them. Thus the commissioners of the road from *Whitechapel* into *Essex* very well understand and perform their office; and are singularly to be applauded for rendering the most dusty part of their road, near the town, agreeable by watering it. Justice ought to be done also to the commissioners of the turnpikes leading into *Kent*, over *Shooter's Hill*, who endeavour to make the road strait, by cutting off all angles, and widening it.—It may be proper to mention a less common way of making excellent roads, which is, by turning water into it, where there is a descent, and mixing sand with the water, where there is a clayey soil. One instance is a mile of road on this side of *Derby*, and another in a descent from *Hinkley* in *Leicestershire*, where a public-spirited gentleman went himself, upon every great shower, to throw sand into the current, which was carried along, and made an excellent path.—We could mention many other instances

to satisfy our well-meaning correspondent, that we are not entirely to learn of foreigners the art of making roads. —It is to a want of industry, and the wrong management of our labouring people and poor, that we must attribute the badness of our roads, and the necessity of turnpikes, which is a great disadvantage † in our competition for trade with *France*, where they have excellent roads, without turnpikes, which are no small tax on travellers and carriers.—A landau and 4 horses, with one horseman, pays near 6s. in a day's journey from *Dunstable* to *Dunchurch*, thro' *Towcester* and *Daventry*; and thro' *Northampton* about 4s.]

† See an *Essay on Trade*, &c. dedicated to the E. of *Halifax*.

Extract of L'Art de la Cordeirie perfectione; or, the Rope-making Art made perfect: By M. Du Hamel du Monceau, of the R. Acad. of Sciences at Paris, and of the R. S. London, Inspector of the Marine of France, which contains 464 Pages, and several Plates, in 4to.

AFTER it had been demonstrated by experiments, 1. That the several threads or fibres of a cord should not be more twisted than was sufficient to unite them, so that they should break before they separated by sliding one over the other; and 2. That these threads should be twisted together in a less degree than had been usually practised, the grand questions which remained to be decided were; How far the strength of the lightest cord might be artificially augmented, and Whether the strength of cords increased in proportion to their thickness, to the number of threads of which they were composed, or, lastly, to their weight.

Whoever amuses himself with reasoning on this subject, will find probabilities on both sides of a contradiction, and discover no criterion of truth. On one side, as it seems probable that the strength of cords is in proportion to the quantity of resisting matter, it might be concluded that the strength of a cord consisting of 12 threads is double to that of a cord which consists but of 6: It might even be supposed that the strength would be more than double, because the weight of the twelve-threaded is more than double the weight of the six-threaded cord. On the other side, knowing that the strength of a cord is never equal to that of the sum of its threads,

it might be inferred, that great cords are not so strong as small, in proportion to their thickness, weight, and number of threads; for these reasons, recourse was had to experiment, from which it appeared that the strength of cords, beginning with the smallest, increased more than in proportion to the number of their threads; which is accounted for as follows:

The twisting of the threads, which is necessary to unite them into cords, has been before proved to weaken them. The threads of a six threaded cord are twisted as well as those of an eighteen threaded cord; this twisting, therefore, weakens the threads of both, and is the reason why the strength of neither is equal to the strength of the sum of their respective threads when tried separately: but the threads of the six-threaded cord make a greater number of revolutions, or doubles, in the same length, than the threads of the eighteen-threaded cord, because the latter are rolled on a larger cylinder, and for this reason are less weaken'd by the twisting.

It also appeared, that the strength of cords increased more than in proportion to their weight: and tho' the degree of this excess could not be determined precisely, yet it appears, by a review of the experiments, that this excess of strength, is the more considerable, as the difference between the weights of the cords is greater. It cannot, however, be affirmed, that the superiority of strength discovered in the small cords with which the experiments were made, will be equally considerable in those that are much larger; because, in great cords, the component threads are not strained with so equal a tension as in small. This, however, is no more than a conjecture, which future experiments will either refute or confirm.

Cords compared.		Diff. of weights.	Difference of strength.	
oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.
9 with 13		4	54	14
9 — 17		8	198	8
9 — 21		12	457	2
9 — 26 2 gr		17 2 gr	391	6

A Sample of a new Pamphlet, and at the same time of a modern Piece of Physic.

MR URBAN,

IN a pamphlet, lately published, entitled *Two Letters from a Physician in London to a Gentleman at Bath* (concerning the preserving of health, and against the use of empirics) we are told, in the title, that the author has given us his observations on the use of To-

BACCO.—Now, Sir, as the piece is professedly published for the universal benefit of mankind; and a great part of mankind do take Tobacco, (who, 'tis presumed, would be glad to know what a physician of London, at this time of day, thinks of it) you will do well to communicate, at less than a farthing's expence to your readers (which is more than any body, who reads but a page in the eighteen penny book, will give for it) the observations, which the author has favour'd us with on that head; and in his own words: 'And here [speaking of air, p. 5.] I may, not unfitly, give you my opinion of tobacco, since it is taken (not unlike to the drawing in of air) by breathing, and hath great power to alter the body. This Indian simple, according to those who first wrote of it, is hot and dry, almost in the third degree. Tobacco, therefore, armed with the excess of both these qualities, is no less than our professed enemy. I see not, therefore, how Tobacco can be acquitted from procuring the overthrow of the perfect state, both of body and mind; and that not only in ourselves, but in our posterity also: inasmuch as the temperament and constitution of the father is ordinarily transfused into the children; and, consequently, where the humours of the body have contracted a sharp heat and dryness by tobacco, the father gets a child like to himself, wanting that kind moisture that should protract his life unto old age, and incline him to an ingenuous, courteous, and kind carriage. To conclude, since it is so hurtful and dangerous to youth, I wish (in compassion to them) it might have the pernicious nature expressed in the name, and that it were as well known by the name of youth's bane, as by the name of tobacco.'

Yours, &c.

S. L.

From the REMEMBRANCER, April 29.

—*Noctempta dolore voluptas.* HOR.

Hitherto it has been said, by several, that it was impossible to bribe the whole nation: But experience has shewn, that their notions of bribery were abundantly too narrow: they considered *Avarice* and *Ambition* as the only passions to be gratified; whereas it now appears that *Curiosity* is more obnoxious to temptation than either. *Ambition* must have the heralds to wait upon it; must have its stile and title proclaimed by sound of trumpet; must be so seated as to be above the croud; must have a privilege to lord it over their fellow-creatures, &c. And as to *Avarice*, it requires weight for weight, and will hear of nothing but substance, solidity, and perpetuity: but *Curiosity* requires nothing but Novelty, and will both cheerfully and eagerly compound for rags and wretchedness, provided it may be indulged.

For how many days together have the streets

streets been filled, and the Park crouded with thousands and ten thousands of *gapers* and *starers*, who contemplated the pile before them, with the same kind of sensation as *Milton* ascribes to his *fallen angels*, when they took their first survey of their new *Pandæmonium*! And in all that interval, has any regard been shewn, in any company, to any point in which the public had the least concern?

[Here the writer mentions WESTMINSTER-NO-BRIDGE; TABAGO; the danger of our sugar trade; the provision lately made for that implement the STAFF; 500,000*l* expended upon credit; the MILITARY ROD that hangs over us; lastly, a certain ostentatious instalment, or triumph over the H——r Ap——t.]

But why do I ask, whether any attention has been paid to the concerns of the public, when, for the sake of indulging this idlest of all the *fancy-train*, men have been mad enough to neglect and sacrifice *their own*: when even the grave and sober citizens of *London*, for a place at the fireworks, have suffered themselves to be seduced by their *patriot-ald——n*, to applaud a measure they, at first, affected to treat with the utmost abhorrence; and when every province of the kingdom has severally behaved, as if there was no sin in the whole circuit of m——l frailty, or m——l wickedness, that a *show* and a *holiday* could not expiate?

It is true, the *Romans* fell under the like reproach; and the satirist speaks of it with a peculiar bitterness: but those who exhibited the shows, bore the expense; the people were their guests, and the burden fell on the countries they had conquered.

It has, for several years past, been the observation of every sensible man among us, that our growing appetite for luxury and prodigality, indicated, that we were in a galloping-consumption, and that the more we indulged it, the sooner we should be exhausted. At a time, therefore, when national profusion has made way for national poverty; when the most lucrative traffic that is followed by our shrewdest men, is that of preying on the credulity and short-sightedness of their fellow-subjects, and when all the arts of government are necessary to reclaim the dissolute spirit of the age, and introduce new habits of industry and frugality; at such a time to let go all the sluices of extravagance at once, and deluge every corner of the land with the overflowing of idleness,

wantonness, and licentiousness, which have already produced so melancholy a change in this metropolis, must argue either a total ignorance of the natural progression and tendency of things, an absolute indifference with regard to consequences, a malicious purpose to extinguish the last remains of prudence and virtue, or at least a fraudulent intention to ascribe that effect to the popularity of the peace, which any novelty, of the like expectation, would have produced at any time; for we cannot think so cheaply of his——, as to suppose this expedient ought to be reckon'd among the *peace-offerings* presented to him.—Would it not have been more for the credit and dignity of government, to have relieved the people, than to have amused the people?—Such a sum would have been much better bestow'd on the poor disbanded soldiers, more especially the *Highlanders*, who were allowed but *seven shillings* a man, tho' four hundred miles from home; and in discharging the debts which the zeal of individuals has induced them to contract for the public service.

But, how little reckoning soever ought to be made of this article, the cost of such a course of pleasures to the splendid poor, and the waste of time to such as are avowedly so, cannot be so easily passed over. The industry of the latter is the principal source of our national wealth, and every day's loss is a loss to the public: to say nothing of their proneness to idleness, the force of habit, and the misery it never fails to bring along with it. [See p. 205.]

And as to the former, every new effort to swell out their figure to the size of their vanity, is a new tax on their tradesmen and dependants; for when their cash is wasted in shows and masquerades, the shopkeeper and manufacturer are sure to be the sufferers.

Nay, so thoroughly mischievous is this gewgaw-principle, in all its operations, that even persons of over-grown fortunes are alike drawn within its vortex, consequently can attend to nothing but parties, dresses, jubilee-balls, fireworks, &c. &c. And the result of all is, a dead stagnation of business, giddiness in every head, frolic in every heart, and all those other symptoms which lead to a state of beggary. Yours, &c.

ANTI-PYROBOLOS.

The REMEMBRANCERS of the 6th and 13th, are taken up with the case of Brig. Gen. John Jefferies, who was cashier'd

shier'd from his majesty's service, for returning the name of *Wm Lister* in a muster upon honour; the hardship alleged is, that the said *Lister* had a commission in his regiment, as well as *Lowther's*, and that the Brigadier had leave to nominate another: That a board of general officers had unanimously given their opinion, that he could have no benefit from *Lister's* pay; notwithstanding which a general court martial, composed of prejudiced persons, gave sentence against him, and he was cashiered after forty years service, in which he bought every commission but that of his regiment.

On which it is remarked, that if the military service be render'd disagreeable to gentlemen, by methods too shocking to be named, the whole army may be garbled on one hand, and made a property on the other.

From the REMEMBRANCER, May 20.

ONE of the state maxims cited by you (*April 22*) from Sir *Walter Raleigh* under the head of *Royal Policy*, was contained in these words.

“ That the king should never suffer
 “ any one of his nobility so to excel the
 “ rest in honour, power, or wealth, as
 “ that he should resemble another king
 “ within the same kingdom, in like
 “ manner as the duke of *Lancaster*
 “ formerly did: It being extremely
 “ hard for the worthiest man to bear a
 “ supereminence of rank, dignity, and
 “ fortune, with that evenness and decorum, as becomes the duty and submission of a subject.”

John of Gaunt, duke of *Lancaster*, a younger son of that great prince, *Edward III.* (who was in nothing so unfortunate, as in the surviving both his abilities, and his glory) became the favourite of his father on the decline of his brother, the prince of *Wales*; was created duke of *Lancaster* almost in sovereignty; was appointed commander in chief of the king's forces in *France*; had the negotiations of peace wholly under his direction, tho' not wholly under his name; and by the joint influence of so much power, and so much favour, formed such a party, as enabled him to bid for the succession, and to raise commotions in the state.

It is true, king *Edward* was, in a manner, in his dotage; busying himself only with his pleasures; celebrating jousts and tournaments, and proclaiming jubilees, for the entertainment of his

fair mistress *Alice Pierce*, by him entitled *The Lady of the Sun*: And when his necessities, which were the effects of his riots and prodigalities, obliged him to call a parliament, that very parliament, justly alarmed at the indolence and supineness of the king, the ambition of the duke, and the dangers which threatened the offspring of the prince of *Wales*, instead of supplying his wants, complained of their own; and not only set forth their grievances at full; but demanded, that the duke and his accomplices, as the causes of them, might be removed from court; which was done accordingly.

But then no sooner was the prince of *Wales* departed, than the king was induced to recall them again; and the duke re-obtained such an ascendancy over him, that he procured all the powers of the kingdom to be vested in his hands; and in concert with *Alice Pierce*, caused *Sir Peter de la Mere*, speaker of the commons, who had, in their name, exhibited the complaints, and demanded the removals, before spoken of, to be sentenced by the king to perpetual imprisonment in *Newgate*.

The case of the young heir apparent, in right of his deceased father the prince of *Wales*, now seem'd to be desperate; and desperate indeed it would have been, if it had not pleased divine providence, to touch the heart of the king himself in his favour: For after having gone these lengths in gratifying his beloved son the Duke, he, all at once, called for his grandson, created him earl of *Chester*, and prince of *Wales*, gave him the precedency of his uncles, honoured him with the *Garret*, and in this manner, secured to him the inheritance, which he was afterwards deprived of by *Henry* duke of *Lancaster* and *Hereford*, the son of his uncle *John*: And in consequence of that breach in the succession, arose the fatal quarrel between the two branches of the same royal house, which, for so many years together, made a slaughter-house of the kingdom.

[Here he instances in several great subjects, and particularly in the project for making the duke of *Marlborough*, *General for Life*: All which he condemns — then goes on —]

If, therefore, it is impolitic to suffer any one of the nobility so to excel the rest in honour, power, or wealth, as to resemble another King within the same kingdom, it will follow, that to vest a prince of the blood-royal with that:

that excellency, would be impolitic in the superlative degree.

But then it must be understood under some restriction : For it is admitted by another of Sir *Walter's* maxims, quoted also by you, that *Government* is the element of the *Heir-Apparent* : And that it would be altogether as detrimental to the commonwealth to exclude him from a *proper Share* of it, as to entrust an *improper Share* of it with any body else.

In short, he intends a minor prince of the blood, as *John of Gaunt* ought to be esteemed, tho' the son of a king : And if by a nice disquisition into the character of that aspirer, we should find that nature had not only formed him of such ingredients, as were adverse to the repose of mankind, but added such an index to her work, as left no room to mistake the contents, one would be apt to think, that nothing but the highest degree of *Infatuation* on one hand, and the most *unjustifiable Purposes* on the other, could have occasioned the lodging any extraordinary powers and pre-eminences in such dangerous hands.

If, for example, it should be known, that pity had been left out of his composition ; that by another strange mistake, a double proportion of rigour and severity had been substituted in its place : That a vein of brutality appeared even in his most pleasurable hours : That his discourse upon all occasions was in the style of a *Basbaw* : That being told he had lost the hearts of those under his command, he had reply'd in the words of *Caligula*, *Oderint dum metuant* : That not satisfied with the province of power assigned him, he broke violently into every other ; and behaved in all, as if they were his by conquest, if not by right : That he chose for his counselors and advisers none but such as were at open war with all principle, and who were known to have nothing at heart but the gratification of their own wicked views : That in his deportment towards those who were so stationed as to look down upon him, he scarce preserved the appearance either of duty or decency : That all he said or did, partook of such an arbitrary spirit, as was scarce reconcileable to the claims and rights of a free-born people ; and lastly, that even in his parleys with majesty itself, he sometimes gave way to such sallies of violence and impetuosity, as were not over consistent with the reverence due to it :

I say, if *John of Gaunt* was known to be a man of this make, the *Maxim*

concludes more forcibly against him, as the son of a king, than it does against any other person. : And for my part, Mr *Cadwallader*, I can discern no manner of *Indecency*, in publishing as much in print ; since we are not to suppose, that any such aspirer is now living.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

GAUNTLET.

The WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, April 29.

A short Account of what the French did 26 Years ago, when an attempt was made from England to settle the Islands of St Lucia and St Vincent.

HIS majesty King GEORGE I. by letters patent bearing date June 20, 1722, granted to his Grace the Duke of *Montagu* the property of those islands, and constituted him Captain General and Governor of them. His Grace having appointed Captain URING his deputy Governor, and provided seven ships to carry over planters and provisions ; this little fleet, escorted by the *Winchelsea* man of war, arrived at St Lucia on the 15th of December the same year.

The French had notice of their coming, and Capt. URING, upon his arrival, had the copy of a mandate put into his hands, whereby the French King ordered his Governor of *Martinico*, that in case the *English* did not abandon their attempt in fifteen days after their coming, he should drive them from St Lucia by force of arms. This order had been published in all the churches of *Martinico* before Mr URING's arrival.

I have not room to recite all the measures that were taken on this occasion by the *English* deputy Governor. Perhaps a separate paper may be assigned to that purpose, in case the French persist, under any pretence whatsoever, in their scheme at *Tabago*, or any other of the now unsettled *Caribbee* islands. It is sufficient here to observe, that Capt. URING seems to have done all that man could do, in order to execute his commission ; that the *English* men of war, then stationed in those seas, refused to give him a positive answer when he demanded their assistance ; that the French actually landed betwixt three and four thousand men from *Martinico* on the island ; and that Capt. URING, with the men he had left, was obliged to come to a treaty with the French General, by which he had only seven days allowed him to retire.

The

The deputy-Governor then sent Capt. BRAITHWAITE, in the *Griffin* sloop, to see what could be done at *St Vincent*: But in that island he found *French* intermixed with the native *Indians*, who were all apprized of his design, and determined to oppose it. This made it necessary to abandon the whole project, and return to *England* with what people and stores were left. Capt URING made such a report of their whole proceedings to the D. of *Montagu*, that his Grace, who had sunk not less than 40,000*l* in this attempt, entirely approved of their conduct.

It was not thought proper to quarrel with the *French* on this affair, tho' the *English* right to *St Lucia*, if not to *St Vincent*, was hardly disputable. The *French* have no such right to *Tabago*, or *Dominica*, much less to *St Lucia* or *St Vincent*: Ought we therefore to be restrained, thro' fear of their resentment, from following their example, and obliging them by force to quit their planting enterprizes?

The WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, May 6, is a further Account of *Nova Scotia*, continued from April 15.

From the *Westminster Journal*, May 13.

Posterity will have cause to wonder when it reads the *political pamphlets* of the present time, and compares them with the *court register* of the same time. That m——s should abuse their power, that they should wantonly deal with the purse and credulity of the people, for a short period, just while they vainly think themselves at the summit of fortune's pinnacle, will not, perhaps, be more strange at any future period, than it has been at all the periods that are past: But, that they should triumph in their own wicked perverseness, and the people should remain tame under the indignities put on them, cannot fail of surprising.

Within the last fifteen months we have seen four pamphlets, which, perhaps, have been as worthy of notice as any four, that have been produced within the same space of time in any age: And yet, strange to think, they have neither awaken'd the *public resentment*, how much soever they may have alarmed *individuals*, nor produced a single *resignation* or *removal* to calm our apprehensions. The same men, who are charged with obstructing the national interest, of which they were chief depositaries, alike in peace and in war; with

insulting the S—— they should serve, the people they should protect, and the common sense of all mankind; these very men, after the charge against them has been notorious throughout the nation, and remains unanswered in every particular of consequence, continue in the same height of wanton authority, possessed of the same means to plunge us into new difficulties and expences, without having a legal censure passed on what they have done, in order to make them more circumspect and conscientious in their conduct.

This, I say, is very wonderful, supposing the matter of the charge to be as true in fact, as it appears probable from all the circumstances alledged. If it be not so, the malignity of the authors of this charge is not more excusable than the imaginary guilt they have so bountifully accumulated would be, if as real as it is generally thought. When I say, *not more excusable*, I mean in regard to that moral duty towards our neighbours, which requires every man to be extremely tender of the character of another. But in a political sense, m——l guilt is undoubtedly more hurtful in its nature and consequence, and less capable of reparation, than any other species of guilt whatsoever.

The four pieces I have in view are, 1. *The Apology for a late Resignation*, published at the beginning of the year 1748; 2. *The Examination of the Principles, and Enquiry into the Conduct of the Two B——s*, published about the middle of last winter. 3. *The Occasional Letter, concerning the negotiation at Hanau in 1743*. 4. *A second Series of Facts and Arguments, tending to prove that the Abilities of the Two B——rs are not more extraordinary than their Virtues*.

Of the *Apology* and the *Examination* I gave separate extracts, which appeared soon after each of those performances. The *Occasional Letter* was to clear up a matter of fact in relation to the conferences at *Hanau*, which was the only one controverted, with any face of plausibility, in the answers made to the *examination*: For the author of *this* having asserted, that the two b——rs were the persons who obstructed the carrying those negotiations into a treaty, after both his ——y, and the supposed prime minister of that time had absolutely agreed to the emperor's terms; and this being a new discovery to the public, as the b——rs had artfully thrown the blame of that affair upon their rival, the answerers took advantage of this pre-

possession, left the fact for granted as the b——rs had endeavoured to represent it, and laboured to invalidate every particular of the *Examination* and *Enquiry* upon the presumed injustice and insincerity of the author, who ought not, according to them, to be credited in any one thing he advanced, since he had so notoriously falsified a piece of history so recent and well attested.

The *Occasional Letter*, on the contrary, tends to remove this prepossession, and to shew that the defeat of the negotiation at *Hanau* was actually the work of the b——rhood, which he seems to do with great perspicuity and power of conviction. From whence their own inference naturally rebounds on the b——rs and their advocates, who make a sort of appeal to this single fact for the truth of the whole matter in controversy: For if, as they maintained, the falsification of one fact was sufficient to discredit the whole charge; it results, that the full attestation and proof of that fact, as stated by the *Examiner*, is, and ought to be esteemed, a genuine stamp of credit on the whole charge.

The fact itself will be generally remembered. The late *Bavarian* emperor, driven out of his dominions by the arms of the Q. of *Hungary*, and in despair of recovering them by means of the *French*, after they had received that important shock at *Dettingen*, threw himself into the arms of his *Britannic* majesty: Whereupon a treaty was agreed to, tho' not sign'd, by which the emperor was to make his peace with her *Hungarian* majesty, to be restored to his dominions, and to receive an annual subsidy from *England*, in compensation of his losses, till he could be otherwise provided for, upon condition that he should entirely break off his engagements with *France*. This plan of a treaty, thus solemnly drawn up and accepted, was afterwards, thro' the fault of some in the *British* m——y, rejected, and the great seal never put to it. The refusal of a peace, at this time, and on such conditions as had then been stipulated, gave *France* an occasion, the next year, to declare war against *Great Britain*, and made that flame general, which before had affected the empire only. The question was, who was the occasion of this refusal? Ld G—— had hitherto borne the blame of it, and consequently of all the calamities that have since followed: But the *Examination*, and *Occasional Letter*, threw the charge back on the accusers, the two b——s. This was, in
(*Gent. Mag.* MAY 1749.)

sum, the famous business of *Hanau*, which hath of late been so much controverted, and now seems to be so well explained.

But Ld G—— (then Ld C—— only) was universally acknowledged to be a minister of great capacity: Hence the advocates of the powers that are attempted to draw a new argument in favour of their patrons. You must at least grant us, added they, that if the b——rs did actually defeat the negotiation at *Hanau*, and yet had the art to throw the blame of that measure on their rival; if they had the address, on every occasion to circumvent this rival, and at last totally to supplant him; if they have carried it with a high hand against all opposition, and even in despite of the f——n himself (as the examination seems to allow, and takes great pains to persuade us): You must at least, we say, acknowledge that these b——rs, who could do such mighty things, are men of superior abilities, not to Ld G—— only, but to all who have since opposed them, during the four years of their manifest predominancy in c——l.

It is in answer to this position, that the last of the four pamphlets in question, the *second series of facts and arguments*, is professedly written. It comes, as we are assured in the title, from the same hand who wrote the *Examination*. And very few need be informed, that it is the hand of a n——le author, supposed to be furnished with the most authentic materials, which appears on this occasion. I will only observe, and I think every one must agree therein with this n——le author, that if it be no difficult thing to govern by *cor——on*, or, in other words, by a proper management of the rev——e, and such a distribution of pl——s and p——ns, as are sufficient to form a predominant party interest; and that there is strong presumption, arising from the facts he enumerates in his two pamphlets, that this, and no other, has been the system of the b——rhood, which has enabled them thus to bear up against the ebbing stream of public virtue; every one, I say, must agree, these counterpositions being admitted, that it does not require any great abilities, any more than it does great virtues, to hold the reins of an adm——n in spite of all opposers.

Having thus given the chief heads of this political dispute, or rather, of this opposition of fact and argument to wanton unaccountable p——r, as it should rather

rather be called ; we shall now just take a glance over the four pieces together, which have all a tendency to the same point, and see what, supposing them to contain nothing but truth, has been the real state of our affairs for some years past.

In the first place, the said premises admitted (otherwise we are talking only of the politicks of *Utopia*) we are to imagine two men, united equally in blood, friendship, and principle, resolving, from the very day that their patron and political father was driven from the helm, which they had gratefully contributed to wrest out of his hand, that they would, at all events, get possession of the steerage, for which not one man in the kingdom, their two dear selves excepted, thought them in the least qualified either by nature or experience : That to accomplish this desirable and worthy project, in the keeping of which a secret they exerted the greatest stretch of their political abilities, they quietly fell in with the tide of the times, and for a while affected submissively to approve all that the new minister proposed : That in this, however, they did not offer any violence to their consciences, which were happily so formed, as to digest any system, or any two contradictory systems, without the least pain or inconvenience.

That while they acted thus submissively in the c—b—t, they were industrious, by means of the Ex——r, which the paramount minister too much neglected, in forming such a party as might appear under their banners when they thought proper to declare : That the absence of the paramount minister, in attending the duty of his office near his —y's person, gave them the first opportunity, which they did not fail to embrace, of embarrassing and crossing the public c——ls, and thereby recommending themselves more strongly to their party by pretensions of the public good, and throwing the blame of their own perverseness at home upon the minister abroad.

That having, by such means as these, succeeded in spiriting up an irresistible opposition against the said minister, they immediately, and without ceremony, adapted as much of his system as was necessary to entitle them to the vacant pre-eminence in the c—b—t : That they pursued some of his measures, even those that were most unpopular, and which they had chiefly insisted on in their charge against him, to a degree of ex-

travagancy, expence, and inconsistency, beyond what we have any reason to think the other had ever imagined : In fact, if such an atrocious charge can be credited of man, that they carried on a w— only to disgrace our arms, made subsidiary treaties that had no other tendency than to exhaust our wealth, and concluded a p— that procured us not a single benefit. — Some writers would have added, —except the sight of a bonfire.

Upon the whole, we are taught in general from these performances, that there have been men deaf to every public cry, insensible of their country's pain and disgrace, altogether dead to the least feeling of their own shame : That these men, purely to preserve an ill-gotten power, have utterly disregarded in fact every object which they solemnly professed to have chiefly in view : That they obstructed a p— when it could be made with glory, promoted a w— when they had driven from the t— every man that could conduct it ; and at last apparently centered all the waste of wealth, and of blood, that the unhappy situation of *Europe* tempted us to make, in their own security, and establishment in power : In a word, that they would not consent either to a w— with spirit, or a p— on any terms at all, while there was either a G—E or a CH—D to direct the one or the other ; and, in fine, that they concluded the one, and made the other, when the management of both was left in their own hand, in such a manner, as *Britons* must ever think of with indignation. — And yet, after all, that they continued in p—r.

From the Westminster Journal, May 20.

THERE is no ministerial art more common, or that has been more successfully practised, than that of throwing the blame of unpopular measures off their own shoulders, and fixing it either upon their inferiors and dependents, if it will there stick, or upon their masters themselves.

Our histories are very fruitful in examples, shewing how much the latter has been done in former ages. Perhaps neither *Edward II.* nor *Richard II.* were altogether such bad men as they are represented : perhaps the loss of their crowns, and afterwards of their lives, was owing more to the successful practice of this ministerial art, than to any mal-administration they were actually guilty of in their own persons.

[The Journalist proceeds to give instances of ministers throwing the blame from themselves on their masters thro' several reigns, then says,] If in — rs do not shew themselves as potent in promoting a national measure, or defeating a project that may be of evil tendency to the public, as they have shewn themselves in intruding one disagreeable f——nt on their * * * n, and keeping another, who was known to be highly acceptable, at a distance from the t——e, the whole blame of their administration must fall on their own heads.

Of his present * * * y's fatherly inclinations to his people, I sincerely believe, that, as prudence would hinder any man from publicly suggesting, real conviction would prevent him from privately entertaining, the least doubt. How wicked, therefore, has every attempt been (and that such there have been who can deny) to misguide a loyal and dutiful people in their judgment of odious min—l measures!

I shall not wonder if I hear it whispered, in a short time, that neither the mismanagement of the w—r, nor the conclusion of a—honourable peace, were on the least chargeable on the Two B——rs, or any other in the m——y. But they will, I hope, be so decent, as not to say particularly *who was* to blame on those occasions. And as to the *fireworks*, I expect certainly to hear that they were utterly against such a needless and unmeaning expence, which was incurred only to please somebody that must be nameless.

OLD ENGLAND, May 6 and 13.

THIS Writer gives us some rambling remarks on the Edifice in the Park, which he—calls *Cracker Castle*, *New Folly-Castle*, and *New-Castle Folly*; and the Fireworks *terrible habiliments of delight*, to remind us of the abilities of the *Fraterculi*.——“These bespangling ignitudes (says he) cast up and dispersed thro' the air, will not a little contribute to perpetuate the gratitude we owe to the *vagary* family, for the vast advantages they have procured us by the right hand of the double *Sanvico*, in the renowned *finitive* treaty, so highly and expensively celebrated among us, as to silence all enquiries as to these questions: 1. Why we entered into the war with *Spain*? 2. Why we made peace with *Spain*?—He hints, that, as it has been a custom to make public rejoicings, the only reason for it now is, *that we have escaped total desolation!*

From the OLD ENGLAND, May 13.

A Gentleman travelling in *Spain*, was shewn the magnificent convent of the *Escorial*, which the Superior told him was built by *Philip II.* to fulfil a vow he had made at the battle of *St Quintin*. Bless me! my good father, (reply'd the gentleman) his Catholic Majesty must undoubtedly have been put into a terrible fright, when he made so great a vow.

One would be tempted to believe, that the *Fraterculi* were in the like predicament with *Philip*, and that they vowed a temple in honour of *Peace*, as soon as they could obtain it at any rate: So that *Newcastle Folly* and the *Escorial* seem to owe their rise to the same laudable principle. But tho' they copied the royal *Spaniard* in his fears, yet they fell much short of him in the execution of their vow; as the king erected a permanent as well as useful fabric in honour of heaven, which piously transmits his name down to the admiration of posterity; whereas the *Fraterculi* have wasted an immense sum of money on a kind of *paper building*, or rather a child's *card-house*, and consigned it to infernal pastimes, the *fruitless* illuminations of an hour.

Tho' the preparations for celebrating these momentary rites of *Peace* were tedious and long in agitation, yet a fit of expedition seized all of a sudden on the workmen, so that the sanctity of the sabbath was profaned and trespassed upon, and the knocks of hammers and mallets, and the sounds of other implements of handicraftsmen, were heard, from all the churches thro' *Westminster*, in the time of divine service. A good reason was assigned for this, as it was feared, from some private advices from abroad, the *lasting peace* which these works were to celebrate was on the point of lasting no longer; and that, unless the fireworks could be soon let off, a new declaration of war would interfere with the honours of *Newcastle Folly*.——We can never enough lament our inadvertence in catching at the insidious proposals of *peace*.

Had we suffered our confederates to earn the subsidies they had been paid, by fighting only one single battle (if the enemy stood their ground to receive them) we had infallibly recovered with honour all the provinces they had possessed, chased them with shame into their own territories, and perhaps have obliged *Louis Quinze* to remit a *carte blanche* for peace into our camp.

From the *Old England Journal*, May 20.

I Have a strong suspicion of those, who busy themselves under the cover of a seemingly tender concern for the imaginary misunderstanding which they would insinuate is still subsisting in the r—l f—ly. Who compliment one *Brother* at the expence of the *other*, can in no wise be considered as friends to the whole family. It amounts almost to a demonstration, that they aim at nothing less than to foment *fraternal* discontents and uneasiness. That his r—h—s the p— of *W—* is endued with all the virtues that can render him amiable thro' the nation, is a truth universally allowed; and likewise that he may have been for some time under some difficulties and displeasure from the officious intermeddling of the over-busy *Fraterculi*, who have been accustomed to intimate mistrust and jealousies between father and son. Whoever considers well the persons that are loudest in their pretended compassionate regards for the p—, can't fail of discovering the cloven feet of the avowed enemies of the family at the head of them. 'Tis not a respect for him that opens their mouths on his side: No! 'tis with the dangerous view of establishing a lasting misunderstanding between *Two Brothers* whom they hate alike, in order to disconcert and weaken their interest by entangling them in domestic jars, while the under-plots of *Jacobitism* are at work to ruin them both. (See p. 223 A.)

As the *Younger* is placed in a very high, and consequently invidious, station, he is become the butt of envy from some, and of malice from others. 'Tis impossible to please where there are many pretenders to merit. Invidious preeminence! where the filling up of every vacancy is sure to make many private enemies, when only one single person can be obliged; where, in order to keep up a necessary discipline, punishments become absolutely necessary; and as the fear of punishments is general, there are few who are dispassionate enough to place them to the account of demerits always. The generality make no scruple to pronounce that cruel, which is no more than what results from justice. Those, who remember when the late Duke of *Marlborough* was at the head of the army, very well know how he has been calumniated, as well by delinquents and their friends, as by those who thought their merits

overlooked and too long neglected in the course of preferment.

I mean in no wise to lessen an honourable gentleman's apology, who not long since suffered under the form of justice abroad: (See p. 177). But as I can't find that the court-martial was in any wise influenced; and as the gentleman was so far from being obnoxious to the army, that, on the contrary, he was not only esteemed a good officer, but well received and beloved among them, I see no reason there is to impeach the conduct of those gentlemen who sat in judgment upon him; since he has been honourably acquitted of cowardice, and only a mistake imputed to him, which is no new thing in the hurry of battle, and therefore could, I think, but very little affect his character. The sentence was likewise very mild, in which, if the gentleman's friends had temperately acquiesced (See p. 176 G) there is no doubt but he would have been soon restored both to his command and to favour.

I am sorry to observe, that not a few materials for the groundless clamours, which have been raised to depreciate *superior* merit, have been handed down to the *Jacobites*, by those whom obedience would better become than murmurs. Impatience under a necessary strictness of discipline not only reflects dishonour on the restive complainants, but is productive of dangerous consequences in an army.

The *Jacobites* are the only people who stand justifiable in detracting from the character of the great personage I have been hinting at, as they can never forgive his chasing the rebel army into *Scotland*, and the successful field of *Culloden*, which blasted all their hopes, so as never to be revived, but in dividing the royal family, and in severing those who can find safety alone but in a prudent union among themselves. And this is incumbent upon every honest *Briton* to wish for and promote.

The PUBLIC is desired to take Notice,

THAT a pretended new Translation of *LES MOEURS*, advertised this month in the Papers, is only a fresh attempt to put off that erroneous translation, mention'd in our last Vol. p. 536, being the very same impression, except a new title, a new dedication, and the altering the few passages of *mistranslation* pointed out by a comparison with an accurate translation in the press, to be published in a few weeks by *J. Payne* and *J. Bouquet*, at the *White Hart* in *Paternoster-row*; where may be had a further specimen of the many barbarisms and errors remaining in this pretended translation.

MERIT and FORTUNE.
A FABLE.

MERIT, from high extraction great,
A younger son, had no estate ;
FORTUNE, of less illustrious birth,
An only child, in wealth had worth ;
These *Hymen* bound in sacred bands,
And join'd their hearts, and join'd their
In happier days of old, 'tis said, [hands.
One wish, one will, their bosoms bred ;
The basis of their love, Esteem ;
Their concord, Fame's perpetual theme ;
Then FORTUNE, still at MERIT's side
Appear'd, and MERIT with his bride ;
'Twas deem'd a crime, as yet unknown,
For either to be seen alone :
Alas ! the mode is alter'd now,
Tho' fit the match we still allow ;
The *Youth* genteel, with winning air,
And wealth and beauty blest the *Fair* ;
Wealth, which alone can well supply
The want of all that charms the eye ;
In her one only fault we find,
Some little levity of mind ;
But MERIT, if report say true,
Still best to fix the wanton knew ;
And to a younger brother sure
A match like this might joy secure,
If ev'ry bliss, when long possess'd,
Fail'd not, and languish'd in the breast.

The dwelling of so bright a pair
Was daily crowded like a fair ;
Int'rest and inclination drew
The gazing captivated crew ;
Each sex, and age, and state admire,
And Praise the tongues of Fame might
tire ;

'Twas MERIT, who could speak with art,
That charm'd the ear, and won the heart ;
And FORTUNE, tho' her treasure claim'd
The pompous treat, was scarcely nam'd ;
Yet but for this, his friends must own,
That MERIT had been scarcely known.
Proud of the pref'rence Flatt'ry gave,
He treated FORTUNE like a slave ;
No more the lover's tribute paid,
A tyrant lord his air display'd ;
Judge if this conduct fail'd to move
Those passions which are foes to love :
A woman—scorn'd—and less than scorn—
His image from her heart had torn ;
Disgusted, and enrag'd, she fled
At once his dwelling, and his bed ;
Nor need the Muse officious tell
Where'er she chose, she long might dwell ;
The great with joy receiv'd the guest,
Sued, flatter'd, honour'd, and caress'd ;
For not a needy guest she came,
Her riches recommend the dame ;
Her riches were her earliest care,
She left the house of MERIT bare.
But, stript of all, he, self-sustain'd,
The weak support of wealth disdain'd ;

He proudly deem'd his mental store
Would roll the chariot to his door ;
Would round him range the shining
crowd,

And win the wife, and bend the proud :
Deceitful thought ! deserted now,
No poets praise, no courtiers bow ;
E'en-cits themselves his doors eschew,
Some friends remain, alas ! how few !
All else on FORTUNE turn their eyes,
Around her bend the fool and wise ;
E'en *he*, who scorn'd the dame so late,
Now waits a suppliant at her gate.
With conscious pow'r her bosom beats ;
She tastes revenge with all its sweets ;
The haughty soul of MERIT quell'd,
He wept, and pride in vain rebell'd,
He sigh'd, but sigh'd and wept in vain,
Unmov'd the dame enjoys his pain :
Neglected, ling'ring at the door,
The pangs of dumb contempt he bore ;
The pangs yet doubled to behold
The shining valves to *Guilt* unfold,
To ev'ry *vice* and *folly* free,
And none excluded thence, but *he*.
E'en still, with persevering hate,
She scorns him suing at her gate.

O ! could some happy wit restore
Their union, to be broke no more !
—But not, ah ! not to weak mankind
Has heav'n the mighty task assign'd ;
Who this atchieves, a god confess'd
Shall claim the vows to gods address'd,
To him shall *Jove* permit the skies,
And altars smoke, and temples rise.

To a L A D Y. From MILTON, B. iv.

WAnd'ring, my *Delia*, thro' this grateful
shade,
For virtuous love, and chaste endearment made,
With thee conversing, I forget all time,
And ev'ry season charms like vernal prime.
Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds the morn that greets
Pleasant the sun, when first he spreads around
His orient beams on this delightful ground,
On herb, tree, fruit and flow'r of various hue,
Bedrop'd with liquid gems, the glitt'ring dew.
Fragrant the fertile earth from recent rain,
And sweet th' approach of evening's mild do-
main ;

Then silent night, with this her solemn bird,
And this fair moon, to rule the night prefer'd,
And these, her starry train, the gems of heav'n,
And this retreat to Love's soft wishes giv'n.—
But not the breath of morn ascending fair,
With charm of earliest birds that mount on air ;
Nor rising sun, when first he spreads around
His orient beams on this delightful ground ;
Nor glitt'ring in the dew, herb, fruit or flow'r ;
Nor fragrance rising from the recent show'r ;
Nor grateful ev'ning mild, nor silent night,
With this her solemn bird, this lambent light ;
Nor moonshine walk, in this divine retreat,
Nor stars that glitter, without thee, are sweet.

Mr URBAN,
 THE following Lines may serve to fill up
 a place, when you meet with nothing
 more suitable to your purpose. I know virtue
 in fable is generally made eventually trium-
 phant. I have built upon another plan, and,
 perhaps, not less agreeable to nature, tho' I
 would not discredit that divine maxim, Vir-
 tue is its own present reward, and its en-
 joyments always greatly superior to those of
 vice. But if there be a future state it must be
 own'd that the principal rewards of virtue
 are conferred there; and, thro' the immense
 goodness of the deity, I doubt not but the pre-
 sent will be found infinitely the least part of
 her dowry.

Peckham, May I am, Yours, &c.
 8, 1749. J. G.

TRIUMPH of VICE.

SIR Robert, of all taxes clear,
 Had full a thousand pounds a year :
 His glory, to do all the good,
 That one with such a fortune cou'd.
 Two sons alone his part'ner bore—
 (The honour'd dame was now no more).
 Quite diff'rent turns in life they take,
 One firm in virtue, one a rake ;—
 A rake that most profusely mad
 Wou'd spend what vultur Hopkins had :
 On wine and whores he made away
 A year's allowance in a day.
 " O were that long-liv'd father dead !
 " And I Sir Robert in his stead !
 " That brother too ! O snatch him, fate !
 " Or his the title and estate."

In truth he cou'd proceed no further
 In sin, without committing murder :
 And, who all other crimes has dar'd,
 Will soon for murder stand prepar'd.
 The proof's at hand—with impious mind,
 What first he wish'd, he soon design'd.
 His endless cravings to supply,
 The fire and brother both shall die.

The brother was the fire's delight,
 And at his seat oft past the night :
 "Twas there that dreadful night he past,
 Which providence foresaw his last !
 That night, on the dire deed intent,
 Forth,—and alone, the murd'rer went ;—
 At midnight,—that deep hour of gloom ;—
 Unnotic'd reach his father's room—
 Advent'rous to the bed drew near—
 And launc'd his throat from ear to ear—
 Crept softly to his brother's bed,—
 There left the knife beneath his head—
 Withdrew.—The horrid scene was known
 To heav'n's great eye, and heav'n's alone.

The morning rose—O sight of pain !
 Sir Robert in his bed is slain !
 Who can the barb'rous murd'rer be ?
 " His eldest son, 'tis he ! 'tis he !
 " He gave the wound ! the ghastly wound !
 " See ! where the bloody knife was found !

To goal he must !—the cause is try'd,
 No point so easy to decide—

" To where he lay, from stair to stair,
 " The blood was trac'd—the knife was
 there !"

The knife's produc'd, all stain'd with gore ;
 Can judge, or jury ask for more ?—

" The man is guilty," sentence past,
 And soon at Tyburn breathes his last :
 The fortune falls where wish'd to fall,—
 Sir Robert ! thou hast gain'd it all !

Here suff'ring virtue no resource obtain'd,
 And vice might boast a triumph unrestrain'd ;
 Yet such events shock no impartial mind,
 Heav'n, that permits 'em, may be just, be kind :
 Truth to the world these awful scenes convey,
 This the great moral—There's a judgment day.

On plain MUD WALLS, a Subject given by a La-
 dy in Leicestershire, where Mud Walls abound.

ENOUGH of Homer's gods and godlike kings,
 Of plain Mud walls my muse more humble
 sings.

Slight not the theme; for plain mud walls must be
 The last receptacle of you and me.

Guard then my cot, thou useful artless mound,
 And fence that spot, I call my garden, round ;
 With needful succour wise instruction blend,
 And read th' important lesson of my end.]

This bids Content unenvy'd joys bestow,
 Safe from the tempests that on grandeur blow.
 The bees that build within this humble fence,
 Are living precepts of exalted sense :
 They rouse, a bright example to mankind,
 From baneful indolence the slumb'ring mind.
 The foodful herbs that round my dwelling grow,
 The circling wall secures from ev'ry foe ;
 No trampling feet destroy the springing green,
 Nor questring dog, nor routing swine obscene.
 Thus warn'd, with care my passions to controul,
 The dogs and swine that desolate the soul,
 With virtue's fence the mental fruits to guard,
 And keep the senses to temptation barr'd.
 The wall secures, when quick-set hedges fail,
 And vermin steal insidious thro' the pale ;
 Alarm'd by this, I shun the vacant hour,
 And dread the silent sin's destroying pow'r.
 The flow'rs that o'er the variegated bed,
 Uncropt secure the dyes of beauty spread,
 Perfume the morning and the ev'ning breeze,
 And yield to winter, but by slow degrees,
 Instruct me to rejoice in honest fame,
 And guard the blossoms of a virtuous name.
 Thus in the shades of life at ease I dwell,
 And bless the quiet of my mud-fenc'd cell.
 In costly fabricks let me ne'er pursue
 What shuns the touch, but still invites the view,
 Disdaining all the flatt'ring pomp of pride,
 Within if happy, take, who will, outside. L.

To a certain Physician remarkable for prescrib-
 ing Steel to his Patients.

T Andem bella silent, crudelis et horrida Martis,
 Per gentem totam paxque salusque vigent ;
 Ergo precor parcas intestina bella movere,
 Atque secundum artem Marte necare tuo.

May 6, 1749.

ANTICHALYBS.

H O R. L. I. ODE III.

HARD, as the stubborn oak, and fenc'd with
brass,
His heart must be, who first the seas could pass,
In a frail bark, and could undaunted brave
The raging tempest, and the furling wave ;
Who fearless saw contending winds engage,
With boist'rous fury, and impetuous rage.
Sport of their boundless pow'r, fair *Adria's* seas
Now whirlwinds vex, now soothes the sighing
breeze. [fright ?]

His dauntless soul what scenes of death could
Who here could gaze, nor tremble at the sight !
Huge monsters rolling o'er the watry waste,
Quick sands and rocks, without emotion, fac'd.
In vain the gods the seas from land disjoin,
If *impious* mortals break their kind design, p. 119.
And madly venture with audacious pride,
In floating pines to stem the raging tide.
By fraudulent art, *Prometheus* stole away
The fire of heav'n, to animate his clay.
He first these wild desires infus'd in man,
And thence the train of endless ills began.
Troops of diseases in battalia throng,
And, grimly pale, death slowly stalk'd along,
Then rous'd with rapid fury to the chace,
And pour'd destruction on the human race.

Presumptuous man, on ev'ry mischief bent,
On ruin rushes, spight of *Jove's* intent ;
With erring ardour seeks forbidden ill,
And madly perishes because he will !
Ambitious *Dædalus* attempts to soar.
He spreads his wings, and walks on earth no more ;
Tho' nature's laws forbid, he dares to fly,
And *impious* cleaves the violated sky.
Behold the direful *Hercules* rebel,
And furious burst the yielding gates of hell.
What will not mortals dare with giant pride,
The gods themselves, the ruling gods, defy'd ?
Grown madly *impious* in an iron age,
Man dares with *Jove* audacious war to wage,
On heav'n's imperial throne insults the god,
Provokes his vengeance, and compels his rod.

To a young LADY on her leaving the County
of Suffolk.

DEAR madam, O how great the pity,
That you, who are so wond'rous
So fair, so gentle, so refin'd, [pretty,
In person, manners, and in mind,
So grave, yet witty in discourse,
Shou'd leave this county for a worse.

Can you expect in *Berkshire* groves
Alike to hear the cooing doves ;
Or warbling thro' the * *brinky* vale,
The wood lark or the nightingale ;
Where *Ouse* the * *paigly* margin leaves,
Eddying in silent mantling waves.

Can you expect old *Ely's* spire
Shou'd be exceeded by a higher ?
That ancient dome, at distance seen,
As rising from a bed of green :
Can *Abingdon* afford such wonders,
Or boast such venerable founders ?
No, *Mira*, nothing can excel
The happy site you bid farewell.

Nothing at least whilst you are here ;
Alas ! forgive this chiding tear,
Which, stealing silent down the cheek,
Does yet emphatically speak !

Turn, *Mira*, lovely, virtuous maid.
Ah ! turn and bless this poplar shade ;
Where birds repose the weary wing,
And pleas'd, in concert sit and sing ;
Did sing, alas, but sing not now,
For *Mira* listens not below.

At ease and unconcern'd I rev'd,
Before I came, and saw, and lov'd :
Then happy as the roving bee,
That sips the sweets from tree to tree.
But now my moping lovesick mind,
An hopeless captive, sighs confin'd ;
And what's still worse, the object's gone,
It vainly, fondly, doats upon.

Vain wishes fill my anxious breast,
In broken sighs and tears express'd.
Ah ! could the gentle *Mira* hear
Those sighs, or see this trickling tear ;
This tear, those sighs, might pity move,
And pity might to love improve.

Ah me ! what else can e'er relieve
My pains, or bid me cease to grieve,— ?
Yes—*Mira* yet may chance to read
These lines, and feel compassion plead ;
May tread this poplar shade again,
And bid the birds renew their strain.

The circling joy shou'd reach to me,
And all my soul be harmony ;
Spontaneous then I'd strike the lyre,
And breathe in song the soft desire ;
Till soft desire her breast shou'd move,
And all be music ! rapture ! love ! B.

[* *Qu.* What authority for brinky and paigly.]

AN EPITAPH ON A YOUNG LADY.

Nymph ! over thee, chaste, fair and
young,
Each bosom adds a sigh,
Applauses flow from ev'ry tongue,
And tears from ev'ry eye.

Still lives, and ever shall, thy name,
Thy beauty only dy'd.
Envy has nothing to proclaim,
Nor Flattery to hide.

ON A WATCH.

COu'd but our tempers move like this
machine, [spleen ;
Not urg'd by passion, not delay'd by
But true to nature's regulative power,
By virtuous acts distinguish ev'ry hour :
Then health and joy would follow, as
they ought, [thought :
The laws of motion, and the laws of
Sweet health to pass the present moments
o'er,
And endless joy ; when time shall be no
more.

STANZAS to Mr G——ck, on the
Talk of the TOWN.

When I said I would die a batchelor, I did not
think I should live till I were marry'd.

Much ado about nothing.

NO, no, the left hand box in blue—
There, don't you see her? See her?
Nay, hang me if I tell? [Who?
There's G——ck in the music box;
Watch but his eyes—his eyes! O pox!
Your servant, Mademoiselle!

But tell me, David, is it true?
Lord keep us!—what will some folks do?
How will they curse the stranger!
What, fairly taken in for life!
A sober, serious, wedded wife!
O fie upon you, Ranger!

The Ladies pale, and out of breath,
Wild as the witches in *Macbeth*;
Ask if the deed be done;
O David! listen to my lay,
I'll prophecy the things they'll say,
For—tongues, you know, will run.

“And pray, what other news d'ye hear?
“Marry'd—but don't you think, my dear,
“He's growing out of fashion?
“People may fancy what they will,
“But *Quin*'s the only actor still
“To treat the tender passion.

“Nay, Madam, did you mind, last night,
“His *Archer*, not a line on't right!
“I thought I heard some hisses:
“Good God! if *Billy Mills*, thought I,
“Or *Billy Harvard* would but try,
“They'd beat him all to pieces!

“'Twas prudent tho' to drop his *Bayes*,
“And (*entre nous*) old *Cibber* says
“He hopes he'll give up *Richard*;
“But then it tickles me to see,
“In *Hastings*, such a shrimp as he
“Attempt to ravish *Pritchard*.

“The fellow pleas'd me well enough
“In—what d'ye call it?—*Hoadley*'s stuff;
“There's something there like nature:
“Just so in life he runs about,
“Plays at bo-peep; now in, now out;
“But hurts no mortal creature.

“But *Merope*, we own, is fine;
“*Eumenes* charms in every line:
“How prettily he vapours!
“So gay his dress, so young his look!
“One would have sworn 'twas Mr. Cook,
“Or *Matthews* cutting capers.”

Thus, David, will the ladies flout,
And councils hold at ev'ry rout,
To alter all your plays.

Yates shall be *Benedict*, next year;
Macklin be *Richard*, *Taswell*—*Lear*,
And *Kitty Clive* * be *Bayes*.

Two parts, they readily allow,
Are yours; but not one more, I vow,
And thus they close their spite:
You will be Sir *John Brute* all day,
A very Sir *John Brute*, they say,
And *Fribble* all the night.

* This lady has been so good as to shew herself in this character.

EPIGRAMS

Quo quisquis læsus est horret adire locum.

WHilst at his forge the sooty saint
Old *Thingum*'s plowshare laid,
Sly *Scratch* creeps in, with vile intent,
In form of buxom maid.

Her wanton tricks in vain she tries,
Rough *Dunstan* to ensnare;
For, as beneath her coats he pries,
The cloven hoofs appear.

Ha! ha! (quoth *Dunstan*) is it so
Your errand you disclose;
For your reward, before you go,
Egad i'll finge your nose.

No need had *Dunstan* far to look
A proper tool to seek;
But with his red-hot tongs, he took
The devil by the beak.

How nastily, at that same time;
Old *Satan*'s rostrum stunk!
Whilst *Dunstan* pinch'd, *Nick* roar'd and
winch'd
Like any carted punk.

Fearless of all the hellish rout,
* *Mayfieldians* you may sleep,
Long as poor *Satan* has a snout,
And you the *Forceps* keep.

* *Mayfield*, is a village in *Suffex*, where
Dunstan's tongs are shewn to Strangers.

On L—d E——'s Opposition to the B
for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.

WHY has L—d E——'gainst this bill
His whole declamatory skill,
So tediously exerted?
The reason's plain—for t'other day
He mutiny'd himself for pay,
And he has twice deserted.

A Dialogue between two British Sailors.

QUoth *Robin*, *Tom*, take off thy can,
And drink health to Old *Englan*
man.

Not I, says *Tom*; for, faith! I think her
So very old, I cannot drink her.
New England took *Cape Breton*; then
Old *England* gave it up agen.

A F A B L E.

Written, as 'tis said, in the Gazetteer, by the D. of Buckingham, on the late General Peace.

Two Welchmen, Partners in a Cow,
Resolv'd to sell her dear:
Then lay'd their Heads together how
To do't at Ludlow Fair.

'Twas on a sultry Summer's Day,
When on they drove the Beast;
And having got about half way,
They laid them down to rest.

The Cow, a creature of no breeding,
The place with grafs being stor'd,
Fed by, and while she was a feeding,
Let fall a mighty T—d.

Roger, quoth Hugh, I'll tell thee what,
Two words, and I have done:
If thou wilt fairly eat up that,
The Cow is all thy own.

'Tis done, quoth Roger, 'tis agreed,
And to't he went a-pace;
He was so eager set, 'tis said,
That he forgot his grace.

He labour'd with his wooden spoon,
And up he slopp'd the stuff;
Till by the time that half was done,
He felt he had enough.

He felt, but scorning to look back,
Would seem as if he wanted more;
And then he made a fresh attack,
With as much vigor as before.

But stopping short a-while, he cry'd,
How fares it, neighbour Hugh?
I hope by this thou'rt satisfy'd,
Who's Master of the Cow.

Ay, ay, quoth Hugh, the D—l choke thee,
For nothing else will do't;
'm satisfy'd that thou hast broke me,
Unless thou wilt give out.

Give out, quoth Roger, that were fine,
Why what have I been doing!
Yet I will tell thee, friend of mine,
I will not seek thy ruin.

My heart now turns against such gains,
I know thou'rt piteous poor;
Eat thou the half that still remains,
And 'tis as 'twas before.

God's blessing on thy heart, quoth Hugh,
That proffer none can gain say;
With that he readily fell to,
And eat his share of tansey.

And now, quoth Hodge, there is no doubt
Of either side much winner;
So had we been, quoth Hugh, without
This d—n—d confounded dinner.

The M O R A L.

Thus Princes war with equal rage,
Through sacred thirst of power;
This gains a battle, that a siege,
So 'tis as 'twas before.

Our fate we farther must allow,
This moral to afford;
At length they join to eat the Cow,
Their subjects eat the T—d.

HABAKKUK Chap. iii. v. 17, 18.

Altho' the fig tree's sapless root
Forbids the tender buds to shoot;
Altho' by showers of pelting hail,
The labour of the vintage fail;
And rigid blasts unkindly spoil,
The fruitful olive of its oyl:
Altho' the fruitless barren field
Th' expected harvest cease to yield;
And all the meadows parch'd and dry,
The wanted fodder shall deny;
Altho' the sheep by murrain slain,
In mournful heaps bestrew the plain;
By spreading plagues tho' cattle fall,
And Famine guard the vacant stall:
Yet in my God with joy I'll trust
My God! the saviour of the just.

THURSDAY 18.

Was opened in *Westminster-Abbey*, an elegant and magnificent monument, sacred to the memory of *John* late Duke of *Argyll*.

On the front of the pedestal, in basso-relievo, appears Liberty seated in her temple, and two Genii offering the sword and shield of the late Duke to the Goddess. The pedestal is supported by two grand figures; on the right side that of Eloquence, with the works of *Demosthenes*, *Cæsar's Commentaries*, and the emblems of Justice, lying by: On the left side, that of *Pallas*, with the emblems of Wisdom and Valour. The cornice of the pedestal is ornamented with various trophies, alluding to his Grace's different titles, honours and employments. Above is placed a sarcophagus of black and gold marble, on which rests the statue of the Duke, supported by a figure representing History, whose left hand points to a book, in which is recorded, Born *October* the 10th MDCCLXXX. Died *October* the 4th, MDCCXLIH. while the right hand is employ'd in writing upon an obelisk the following Inscription. (not that p. 76.)

Britain behold! if patriot worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear;
Silent that tongue, admiring senates heard,
Nerveless that arm, opposing legions fear'd;
No less, O CAMPBELL! thine the pow'r
to please,

And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace
Arts, which ennoble still the noblest race.
Others may owe their future fame to Me,
I borrow immortality from Thee.

JOHN, Duke of ARGYLL and GR.

Historical Chronicle, May 1749.

WEDNESDAY 3.



OH N Murray of *Broughton*, Esq; commonly called *Secretary Murray*, who **A** had been committed to *Newgate* for sending a challenge to *E. Traquair*, was admitted to bail, on entering into a recognizance of 4000 *l.* and two sureties of 2000 *l.* each.

SUNDAY 7.

Arrived at his minister's house in *Leicester-fields*, his serene highness the Duke of *Modena*, and had afterwards an audience of the king and royal family: **B**

Arrived at *Falmouth*, the *Prince Frederick* packet-boat, in 64 days from *Lisbon*, but last from *Algiers*, whither 4 of their cruisers carry'd her, and detained her 23 days, on pretence that the captain named in the commission was not on board, and that the money and diamonds of which they robbed her, to the value of 25,000 *l.* belonged to *Jews*; the crew were civilly treated and lost nothing. [*The Gazetteer remarks that our sending hostages to France, encouraged the Algerines to this insolence.*] **C**

WEDNESDAY 10.

Was held the annual general meeting of the governors of the *Foundling* hospital, when were elected by ballot the president, 6 vice-presidents, and 42 members to compose the general committee for the year ensuing. The *D. of Bedford* was chosen president, *Taylor White*, Esq; treasurer, and *Herman Verelst*, Esq; continued secretary. — The gentlemen dined together at their own expence; above 800 *l.* was contributed. **E**

FRIDAY 12.

Was try'd at the *King's Bench*, a cause between a pawnbroker [plaintiff, and some shoemakers and a constable defendants, for a trespass, assault, and imprisonment, and for carrying away divers goods of the plaintiff; but it appearing that he had often taken leather in pawn from the defendants' journey-men, contrary to an express statute, and that the defendants acted under the authority of that statute, and in virtue of a warrant from two justices of peace, and that none of the plaintiff's goods were taken away, he was non-suited with double costs. **F**

SATURDAY 13.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *Peter Murphy* and *Lawrence Lee* for robberies, *Patrick Hayes* for burglary and felony, *James Penney* for a rape **H**

on a girl of 9 years old, and *Katherine Conway*, for forging a seaman's will were condemned; the woman was found quick.

MONDAY 15.

The *D. of Richmond* gave a grand entertainment to the Duke of *Modena*, at which were above 400 persons of distinction; a magnificent firework was play'd off also in *Privy Garden*, and on the *Thames*, consisting of 200 water-mines, 200 air balloons, 200 fire-trees, 5000 water-rockets, 5000 sky-rockets, 100 fire-showers, 20 suns, and 100 stars, concluding with a grand illumination, which lasted till two o'clock.

In *Derbyshire* was a violent storm of hail, the stones measur'd 4 inches round, and did vast damage to fruit-trees, pease, &c. At *Dunnington Park*, a seat of the *E. of Huntington*, it broke many windows, and kill'd great numbers of rooks. — At *Chesham* and *Amersham*, *Bucks*, was a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, with such violent rains, that both towns appeared like a sea; the water running into the houses, and half filling the cellars; at *Amersham*, where was a fair, the sheep pens, and large pieces of beech were carry'd thro' the town by the current. — The like shower was in *Cambridgeshire* and *Gloucestershire*; and in *Northumberland*, the violence of the rain tore the ground two feet deep.

At *Ritchmond*, *Yorkshire*, a ball of fire came into a room where was company, went thro' an oak door into the next, where it melted holes in 20 pewter dishes, and two holes in a copper pepper box, without moving it out of its place, or doing other harm.

TUESDAY 20.

The first Reg. of footguards, commanded by the *D. of Cumberland*, was review'd by his Royal Highness, who gave particular orders to his officers in regard to their exercise. The officers of the grenadiers had caps, belts, and cartouches with fuzees, agreeable to the custom of these corps abroad.

The money imported in the *Crown* man of war from *Cadiz*, on account of the *London* merchants, was brought in 7 waggons to the Bank; one good effect of the peace with Spain.

WEDNESDAY 24.

Was heard at *Doctors Commons*, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and his assistants, *Dr Paul*, *Dr Bettesworth*, and *Baron Clarke*, an appeal brought by *Mr Bennet*, 2 kinsman to Archbp *Chicheley*, founder of *All Souls* college, *Oxford*, but rejected at the last election in *November*; **it**

was determin'd, in favour of the appellant, to annul the last election, and to issue out a monition to the college, from the Archbp the visitor, to admit him into a fellowship as his right by congruinity, and to pay full costs.

THURSDAY 25.

Being the birth day of his R. H. Pr. George, who then enter'd into his 12th year, the nobility and gentry paid their compliments at *Leicester-House*.—About 7 in the evening, the silver cup, value 25 guineas, given by the Prince, was rowed for by 7 pair of oars, from *Whitehall* to *Putney*. Their R. H. the Pr. and Princess of *Wales*, with the nobility, were rowed in their barge a head of the wager-men, followed by Prince George, the young Princesses, &c. in a magnificent new built barge, after the *Venetian* manner, and the watermen dressed in *Chinese* habits, which, with the number of gallies attending, rowed by young gentlemen in neat uniforms, made a splendid appearance.—The Prince has also given a plate to be sailed for by 6 or 7 yachts, or pleasure-boats, to the *Nore* and back again.

FRIDAY 26.

Sig. *Gastalli*, the *Genoese* ambassador, had an audience of his majesty at *Kensington*, and represented the losses the republic had sustain'd by captures made by *English* ships.

Admiral *Roxley* had also a private audience on the same subject, but the further consideration was deferr'd on account of his majesty's indisposition.

By virtue of his majesty's commission directed to the *Ld Chancellor*, *Archbp of Canterbury*, *D. of Newcastle*, *E. Gower*, and *D. of Montagu*, the royal assent was given to the following bills:

To a bill for better securing the duties upon coal, culm, and cinders exported.

—For preventing mischiefs from gunpowder, kept or carried in great quantities.

—For charging the sinking fund with the payment of annuities, in discharge of navy, victualling, and transport-bills, and ordnance debentures, to the amount therein mention'd.

—To enable the Bp of *London*, or his successors, to demise or sell the capital messuage, or mansion-house, called *London house*, for the benefit of the bishoprick.

—For remedying inconveniences by proceedings in actions on the statutes of hue and cry.

—For encouraging the people known by the name of *Unitas Fratrum*, or *United Brethren*, [*Moravians* who spread thro' *Maryland*, &c]. to settle in the *American* colonies.

—For preventing the importation and wear of foreign embroidery, brocade, gold or silver thread, lace, or other work of gold or silver wire, manufactur'd in foreign parts.

—For applying part of the personal estate of *Gilbert* late Bp of *Salisbury*, for purchasing

land or rents in perpetuity in *Scotland*, to be settled for charities mentioned in his will.

—For preventing frauds and abuses in manufacturing hats; and in the woollen, lianen, fustian, cotton, iron, leather, furr, hemp, flax, mohair, and silk manufactures, and preventing unlawful combinations of journey-men dyers, journeymen hot pressers, and all persons employ'd in these manufactures, and for better payment of their wages.

—For amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of the navy, and forces by sea:

—For raising and establishing a fund for providing for the widows and children of the ministers of the church of *Scotland*, and of the heads, principals and masters of the universities of *St Andrew*, *Glasgow* and *Edinburgh*.

—For explaining and amending an act, *Anne* 9, so far as relates to letting of horses or furniture to persons riding post.

—To several road and private bills.

SATURDAY 27.

The P. and Prs of *Wales*, with a great number of persons of quality and distinction were at the chapel of the *Foundling's* hospital; to hear several pieces of vocal and instrumental musick, compos'd by *George Frederick Handel*, Esq; for the benefit of the foundation. 1. The musick for the late fire-works, and the anthem on the peace. 2. Select pieces from the oratorio of *Solomon*, relating to the dedication of the temple; and 3. Several pieces composed for the occasion, the words taken from scripture, and applicable to the charity, and its benefactors. There was no collection, but the tickets were at half a guinea, and the audience above a thousand, besides a gift of 2000*l.* from his majesty, and 50 *l.* from an unknown.

MONDAY 29.

Being the anniversary of the restoration of the royal family in 1660 was observed as usual.

WEENESDAY 31.

The number of families enter'd for *Nova Scotia* is about 3750.—Three forts, one of 18, another of 12, and a third of 9 guns, are to be built for their security, and orders are given for allowing the same privileges and portions of land to people from *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *New England*.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

MAY 1. *L*ady of *Wm Folkes* of *Chancery-Lane*, Esq; daughter of Sir *Wm Brown*, deliver'd of a son and heir.

5. Cts of *Northesk* in *Scotland*,—of a son.

10. *Ladv Vtfs Windsor*,—of a daughter.

Lady of Charles Gore, Esq; member for *Hertfordshire*,—of a son.

12. *Countess of Brooke*,—of a son.

14. *Lady of Sir Tho. Egerton*, Bt,—of a son.

15. *Lady of Hon. Wm Monckton*, Esq; son of *Lord Galway*,—of a son.

16. *Lady of Coulson*, Esq; in *Grosvenor-street*,—of a son and heir.

18. *Lady of Sir Mills Stapylton*, Bt, member for *Yorkshire*,—of a daughter.

27. *Lady of Sir Wm Yonge*,—of a daughter.

28. *Vtfs Hillsborough*,—of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

April. Thomas Rivett, Esq; member for Derby, marry'd to the celebrated Miss Sibley.

MAY 8. Dr Buckley of Aybridge, —to Miss Anne Brome of Aldermanbury.

2. Geo. Gibson, Esq; —to Miss Fanny Shadwell of Putney.

John Blake, Esq; of Crutched Friars, Spanish merchant, —to Miss Archer of Woodford, Essex.

3. Dr Knowle, rector of Bodington, Northamptonshire, —to Miss Dalton, niece to late Sir Charles Dalton.

4. Capt. Jefferys of the Horse Grenadiers, —to Miss Prevreau, with 15,000 l.

Rich. Barry, Esq; member for Wigan, —to the only daughter of Arthur Hyde, Esq; member for Cork, Ireland, 20,000 l.

5. Mr Wm Hurford, coal merchant of Moorfields, —to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr Mitchener of Wotton near Coventry, 3000 l. —The Rev. father was on the 28th ult. committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, for firing two pistols at the said Hurford.

9. Herbert Croft, Esq; of the Chancery office, —to the sole heiress of late Rich. Young of Midhurst, Sussex, Esq;

Tho. Withers of Lancashire, Esq; —to Miss Watson of Newton, Lanc. 8000 l.

The Duke of Athol, —to Miss Drummond.

14. Henry Gore, Capt. in Fleming's Reg. —to widow Nesbit, sister to Lady Cairnes, with 20,000 l.

Wm Newland of Castle Yard, Holbourn, —to Mrs Hall.

16. Hugh Slater of Fenchurch street, Esq; —to the only daughter of late Sir Jacob Jelf of Kent, 12,000 l.

19. Rev. Mr Sleaford, archdeacon of Cornwall, —to the only daughter of John Cholwick, Esq; deputy recorder of Exon, 5000 l.

25. Mr Garrick, the comedian, —to Mademoiselle Violetti, the famous dancer. p. 232.

24. Abraham Atkins of Clapham, Esq; —to Miss Crawley.

25. Wm Yalden of the Middle Temple, Esq; —to Miss Moseley.

27. Sam. Whitcomb of Lillington, Dorsetshire, Esq; sheriff of Dorset, —to Miss Allin, daugh. of Jacob Allin of Jamaica, Esq; 40,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

April 28. SIR Maltis Ryal, Kt, aged 76.

30. John White, Esq; mercht, J. of P. for Middlesex; he had been high sheriff of Bedfordsh and sometime an innkeeper.

Edw. Pryse of Gunley, Montgomeryshire, Esq; J. of P. for Montgomery and Salop.

MAY 2. Justice Duckenfield in Well-Close-square, of an apoplexy.

Sir E. Lawrence, Bt, of St Ives, Huntingtongsh.

3. Wm Troll p, Esq; in Friday street, President of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

4. Lady of Edw. Hooper of Horn Court, Hants, Esq; daughter of Anthony Ashley Cooper, 2d Earl of Shaftsbury.

5. Miss Conway, sister to Ld Conway, ag. 27.

Rob. Cater, Esq; son of Sir Rob. Cater, Knt, and Alderman of Cheap Ward, aged 19.

8. Richard Grabam, Esq; F. R. S. controller of Westminster bridge, suddenly.

Lady Jane Compton, sister to E. of Northamp.

9. Major Ratty of the yellow train'd bands, of a fever contracted when on duty, the night of the fireworks.

Nicholas Grice of Iwer, Bucks, Esq;

11. Mrs Catharine Cockburn of Horsby in Northumberland, relict of the late Vicar of that parish, aged 72. —Her exalted virtue and understanding will be more generally known, when her writings, now in the press, shall be published.

13. Rt Hon. James Butler, Ld Visc. Montgarret, in Ireland.

14. Henry Cook, Esq; of the small-pox.

15. Sam. Longton, Esq; near Little Moorgate.

16. Chesson Huntley of Warwickshire, Esq;

17. The Countess of Sunderland, of a fever on her recovery from the small-pox, which held her above 3 weeks. Her large jointure, devolves to the D. of Marlborough.

Eliakim Palmer, Esq; mercht in Aust. Friars.

19. Counsellor Yale of Serjeants-Inn.

Admiral Stapleton in France.

23. Ja. Kelly of Ireland, Esq; in Bond str.

Farvis Clerke, Esq; formerly governor of Surat in the E Indies.

27. James Brace, Esq; above 40 years secretary to the Irish society.

29. John Potter, Esq; one of the under secretaries to the D of Bedford.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to

Apr. 29. I appoint the Rt Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; George Lyttelton, John Campbell, and Geo. Grenville, Esqrs, together with Hen. Vane, Esq; [in room of Hen. Legge, Esq;] to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer.

— to grant unto Hen. Legge, Esq; the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy. [Dodderington resigned.]

Whitehall, May 9. The king h. b. pleased to appoint Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Kt, of the Bath, to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the K. of Prussia.

— the Hon. Edw. Cornwallis, Esq; to be Capt. Gen. and Governor in chief in and over the province of Nova Scotia, or Acadie.

— Geo. Bridges Rodney, Esq; to be Governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Newfoundland.

— Michael Hatton, Esq; to be his majesty's consul in the several ports of Ostend, Newport and Bruges, together with all their members and dependencies in the province of Flanders, in room of John Deane, Esq;

— Alex. Dury, Esq; to be Lieut. Col. in the first Reg. of foot-guards; Samuel Gumley, Esq; 1st Major; Edw. Carr, Esq; 2d Major; Edw. Wynn, Esq; John Colleton, Esq; and George Lord Visc. How, Captains; John Seabright, Esq; Capt. Lieut. Wm Draper and G. Damer, Esqrs, Lieuts; Lord Frederick Caven-

lish, Geo. Evans, Geo. Parker, and Henry Constantine Jennings, *Ensigns*, in the said Reg.

— John Waldegrave, Esq; to be 1st Major; Rt Hon. Wm Earl of Home 2d Major to the 3d Reg. of foot-guards, commanded by the Rt Hon. John Earl of Dunmore; Tho. Burges and Geo. Haldane, Esqrs, *Cpts.* Fra. Wheeler, Esq; *Lieut.* and Collin Ferguson, *Ensign.*

— John Lafaulle, Esq; to be *Lieut. Col.* in his majesty's own Reg. of foot, commanded by *Lieut. Gen.* Wolfe; and Arthur Loftus, Major in the said Reg.

— Henry Stubbs, to be *Lieutenant*; and Tho. Keyte, *Cornet*, in the Royal Reg. of Horse-guards, commanded by his Grace the D. of Somerset.

Whitehall May 30. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Savage Mof-tyn, Joseph Allin, Daniel Devert, William Corbett, Robert Osborn, George Crowle, Edward Falkingham, Richard Hughes, Philip Vanburgh, and Charles Brown, Esq; to be Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

— Rich. Myddelton of Chirk-Castle, Esq; to be Recorder of Denbigh, in room of Sir Rob. Salusbury Cotton, Bt, dec.

John Ruffel, Esq; — consul general in the kingdom of Portugal, in room of

Abraham Castres, Esq; — envoy extraordinary to the K. of Portugal.

Col. Holmes, late of marines, and member for Newport, — Col. of the Reg. late Lord Beaucherk's, who resign'd.

Tho. Brudenell, Esq; to be Major in the D. of Montagu's dragoon guards.

Fred. Frankland, Esq; Capt. in ditto.

From other Papers.

Wallace, Esq; a commissioner of the victualling-office, — deputy to Henry Legge, Esq; treasurer of the navy.

Mess. Cook and James, — agent victuallers to the colony of Nova Scotia, and to reside at Boston.

Mr Charles Courtenay, — secretary to Gov. Cornwallis for the affairs of Nova Scotia.

Mr Rob. Thompson, — surveyor of the works,

Mr Francis Rodney, — negotiating clerk,

Mr Joseph Callamet, — keeper of the military stores of that colony.

Lieut. Gregory, — Capt. in Herbert's Reg. in room of Capt. Robinson, preferr'd.

Mr Sampson, — ensign, in room of

Ensign Wilson, — Capt. in Ld Beaucherk's Reg. of foot, in room of Capt. Philips, pref.

Mr Marcus Norman, — Capt. in Hamilton's dragoons. (Clarke resign'd.)

Francis Douglas, — Lieut. in room of

James Cartey, — Capt. in Lee's Reg.

Mr Whiting, — Capt. in Lascelles's Reg.

Mr Edw. Crossby, — Capt. and

Mr Charles Grey, — Lieut. in Hopson foot.

Mr Jasper Gray, — Capt. in Dejean's Reg.

Capt. Fra. Daniel, — commander of the Assurance, in room of

Capt. Tho. Pratton, — of the Blandford Ward, Esq; — of the Alderney.

James Smithson, — collector of customs for Jersey.

Henry Brougham, Esq; — clerk of the treasury of the court of Common Pleas. (Thomas Maidstone, Esq; dec.)

Anthony Cope, — comptroller of customs in the port of Cardiffe.

Mr John Lowes, — land surveyor, in room of Langdale Sunderland, Esq; — collector of customs, for the port of Newcastle. (Alfred Lawson, Esq; ref.)

Mr Wyld, — comptroller of Westminster-Bridge. (Graham, dec.)

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

MR Ashton, presented to the living of Stourminster, Dorsetshire.

Rich. Wynne, — Denbury, L. Devon.

Mr Bellamy, — St Stephens, V. Hertfordsh.

Mr Worsop, — Penrith, V. Cumberland.

Ed. Bennet, — Kirby and Walton, V. Kent.

Cecil Willis, — prebendary of Lincoln.

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

St John Eliot, } St Mary Truro, R. } Cornwall
M. A. } Ladock, R. } wall

Brook Bridges, } Orlingbury, R. } Northamp-
M. A. } Wadna, R. } ton.

Wm Stevens, } Illoves, V. } Radnor-
Cl. } Clyroze, V. } shire.

Peter Bedford, } West Warlington, R. } Devon.
Cl. } Launcels, V. } Cornwall.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Places.	Elected.	In room of
Durham, C.	Henry Vane,	a place, rechose
Orford,	Henry Legge,	a place, rechose
Eye,	Col. Clayton,	Edw. Cornwallis.

B—N K R—P T S April & May 1749.

Maurice Delamore of Sutton, St Mary Lin. mercer.

Mildred Kidwell of Westminster, apothecary.

Major Swanwick of Glemsford, Suffolk, soap-boiler.

James Earnshaw of Mosley, Lancash. clothier.

John Rice of St Martins in the Fields, fruiterer.

Tho. Rawlins of St Bride's, money-scrivener.

Ralph Loftus of Spittlefields, distiller.

Tho. Cope of the Strand, victualler.

Martin Hines of Rotherhithe, distiller.

Rich. Payne of Bond Stables, Fetter Lane, stable-keeper.

William Cheetham of Southampton, brewer.

Rich. Hoskyns of Lewes, Sussex, peruke-maker.

Tho. Wheate of East Retford, Nottinghamsh. mercer.

Edward Owen of London, merchant.

John Fish and Tho. Fish of Newcastle upon Tyne, lin-

nen-drappers and partners.

Martha Lee of Ramsey, Essex, Widow and chapwoman.

Joseph Fisher of Queenstreet Cheapside, baker.

Michael Elliot of Newcastle, cooper.

Thomas Deane of Queenhith, ironmonger.

David Coupar of Wellington, Somerset, dyer.

Jacob Cadday and Sam. Hall of the north Brewhouse,

Sulcoates, Yorkshire, brewers and partners.

James Fish of Blackburn, Lancash. chapman.

Peter Comerlan of Burr street, by the Tower, merch.

Joseph Stockwell of Painsbury, Wiltshire, brewer.

Newell Harris of Bristol, ironmonger.

Wm Wychingham of Lombardstreet, hosier.

Anne Fowke of St Martin's Lane, engine-maker.

Frances Smith of St Paul's Churchyard, victualler.

Thomas Bafnett of St James's, Westm. coachmaker.

Francis Newland of Deptford, Kent, ropemaker.

John Jones of Bristol, apothecary.

Ambrose Pensford of Dartmouth, Devon, merchant.

Robert Birch of Salford, Lancash. woollen-draper.

Mich. Longridge of Wallbottle, Northum. brewer

Rich. Uffindale of Lincoln, innholder.

Samuel Peter Lichigary and James Lyz, of Exon, mer-

chants and partners.

From RUSSIA, that proposals have been laid before the ministry by some merchants of *Archangel*, for opening a beneficial trade from thence to *Japan*, by a N. E. passage, very practicable, tho' one has been so often attempted in vain by the *English* and *Dutch*.—The report about altering the government in *Sweden* (see p. 190) being declar'd by that court absolutely without foundation, there is not the least danger of new troubles in the North.

From ITALY. *Naples*, April 29. A dangerous tumult happen'd here on account of the farms; and it was scarcely appeased, but another of the same kind, tho' more dangerous succeeded it at *Palermo*, the capital of *Sicily*, which for two days was exposed to the most frightful evils of popular fury, in which the superintendant of the customs was massacred, and the Viceroy narrowly escaped. At last the garrison, tho' much inferior in number, exerted themselves so as to oblige the mutineers to return to their duty.——Thro' a strange malignity in the air, numbers of people have their eye-sight exceedingly impaired, and at *Barni* 200 persons are actually become blind.

The *Barbary* corsairs still infesting these seas and coasts, his holiness has order'd out all his gallies, under M. *Busby*, to prevent their insults; but they are determin'd to wait for and fight him.—The *Genoese* not having force enough to oppose these barbarians at sea, have order'd guards along their coasts to prevent their landing, as they have done in some places.

P. S. At the instance of the Pope, a force is collecting against these corsairs of *Barbary*, who are so numerous as entirely to interrupt commerce. His Holiness sends 4 gallies; the Grand Master of *Malta* 2 ships of war; the *Genoese* 3 gallies, 2 xebecs, and 4 large settees.

From France. The king having in the edict for suppressing the tax of the tenth penny, enjoined one for the 20th penny, for an indeterminate number of years, the chambers of the parliament assembled on Sunday morning, and the first president and two deputies were sent to remonstrate against it, to the king; but as his majesty would give no ear to them, they were obliged to register it on Monday, and it was published next day.

The Pretender's eldest son, it seems, left *Avignon* in a short time after he arrived there; came incog. to *Paris*, had some private conferences (as is supposed)

with his best friends; thence he went to *Lorrain* for a fortnight, thence to *Strasbourg*, and so by *Leipsic* and *Berlin*, still incog. for *Poland*, where he is to marry a rich heiress.

In *Holland*, they can think of no better method for raising a revenue in room of the abolished farms, than a lottery, in which all must take tickets according to what they paid of former taxes, and are to comfort themselves with the hope of prizes, which being paid 11,000,000 of florins will remain for the use of the state.

Aix la Chapelle, May 28. On the 26th about two in the afternoon, we had here a dreadful storm of thunder, lightening, rain, and hail, which, in a very few minutes, rais'd the rivers *Gulp* and *Guele* to such a surprising height, that the village of *Gulpen*, seated at their confluence, and half way between this city and *Maastricht*, was entirely destroyed, and much more damage was done by it.

After the treaty of peace was signed here, Toasts passed among the plenipotentiaries on the joyful occasion. The *French* minister drank the Sun, his master, who illuminates the world; the *Spanish* minister drank the Moon; upon which Ld *Sandwich* said, "Gentlemen, you have taken all the brilliant toasts; let us, however, drink *Joshua*, my master, who caused the sun and moon to stand still."

Dunkirk. Our fortifications towards the sea are to be demolished immediately, an *English* engineer being arriv'd to see it executed.

I R E L A N D.

May 31. The grand juries of the city and county of *Dublin* have presented several people for scraping the roads, to the rendering them almost impassable, and very dangerous in winter; and the court of *King's Bench* has order'd them to be prosecuted.

The manager of the *Smock Alley* theatre in order to support decayed players, has resolved to apply the whole receipts of one night every year towards raising a fund for this purpose, which is to be increased by the players' allowing a small portion of their salaries to be deducted weekly. A scheme worthy the imitation of the managers and players of our theatres, especially if it be considered by how trivial an accident an actor may be suddenly and for ever rendered unfit for the stage, in which case he is the most helpless and destitute of all mortals.

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in MAY, 1749.

Day	BANK.	E.-India.	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	4per Cent.	4per Cent.	Lottery	3per Cent.	India Bon.	B. Cir. pre	Wind at	Baro-	Days
28	Stock.	177	107 1/2	103 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	1747.	95 1/2	50s a 53	4 0 0	N.E.	30,2	28
29	128 1/2			103 3/4	104 1/2	103	101 1/2	102 1/2	95 1/2	50s a 54	4 0 0	N.N.E.	30,2	29
30	129			103 3/4	104 1/2	103	101 1/2	102 1/2	95 1/2	50s a 54	4 0 0	N.N.E.	30,2	30
1	Sunday			103 3/4	104 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2		95 1/2	50s a 57	4 5 0	N.N.E.	30	1
2	127 1/2	177 1/2	107 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	95 1/2	50s a 59	4 10 0	N.W.	29,9	2
3	130	177 1/2	108	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2		95 1/2	60s a 62	4 10 0	North	29,8	3
4	130 1/2	178 1/2	109 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2		97 1/2	65s	4 10 0	S.W.	29,65	4
5	130 1/2	178 1/2	109	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2		97 1/2	62s a 64	4 12 6	S. S. W.	29,65	5
6	130 1/2	179 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2		97 1/2	66s a 75	4 12 6	South	29,55	6
7	131	178 1/2		105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2		97 1/2	76s a 78	4 12 6	S. S. W.	29,8	7
8	Sunday	178 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	103 1/2		97 1/2	77s a 72	4 12 6	S. W. by S.	29,8	8
9	131 1/2	178 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	98	70s a 72	4 12 6	South	29,95	9
10	131 1/2	178 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	98	72s a 73	4 12 6	E. N. E.	30,05	10
11	132 1/2	179 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105	98 1/2	73s a 74	4 12 6	N. N. E.	30,15	11
12	132 1/2	179 1/2	111 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2	76s a 82	4 15 0	N. E.	30,25	12
13	134 1/2	182		106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2	82s a	4 15 0	N. E.	30,1	13
14	Sunday	183	114	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	81s a 82	4 15 0	N. by E.	30,1	14
15	136 1/2	184 1/2	116 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	82s a 81	4 15 0	N. E.	30,1	15
16	137 1/2	185 1/2	119 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	80s a 75	4 15 0	N. E. by N.	30,15	16
17	137 1/2	184 1/2	117 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	73s a 75	4 15 0	N. E.	30,15	17
18	137 1/2	187	116 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	75s	4 15 0	N. E.	30,15	18
19	137 1/2	186 1/2	116	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	74s a 75	4 15 0	N. E.	30,15	19
20	Sunday	186 1/2	114	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	74s a 75	4 15 0	N. E. by N.	30,15	20
21	136 1/2	185 1/2	113	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	74s a 75	4 15 0	N. E.	29,95	21
22	136 1/2	185 1/2	113	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	74s a 74	4 17 6	S. E.	29,5	22
23	135 1/2	184 1/2	113 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	75s	4 17 6	N. N. W.	29,4	23
24	135 1/2	184 1/2	113 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	75s	4 17 6	N. by E.	29,6	24
25	135 1/2	184 1/2	113 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	75s	4 17 6	N. E.	29,8	25
26	135 1/2	184 1/2	113 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	75s	4 17 6	S. W.	29,8	26
27	134 1/2	184 1/2	114	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	100	75s	4 17 6		29,8	27
28	Sunday													28

Apr. 25. to May: 23.

Chriftened.
Males 569 }
Females 571 }
Buried

Males 1072 }
Females 1087 }
Under 2 Years old 596
Between 2 and 5 — 188
5 and 10 — 69
10 and 20 — 72
20 and 30 — 219
30 and 40 — 239
40 and 50 — 260
50 and 60 — 194
60 and 70 — 131
70 and 80 — 144
80 and 90 — 40
90 and 100 — 5
100 and 101 — 2

2159

Within the walls 161
Without the walls 502
In Mid. and Surry 961
City & Sub. West. 535

2159

Weekly May 2. 606
9. 540
16. 468
23. 545

2159

Wheat PeckLoaf 1s. 9d
Hops best 3l. 10s.
Hay per load 36s.

2159

Northampton
24s to 26qu
13s to 14
13s to 15
18s to 21

2159

Gloucester.
4s 2d. bush.
2s 2d
2s to 2s 4d
2s 4d to 2s

2159

Warminster.
28s to 35qu
17s to 19
13s to 17
26s to 29

2159

Guilford.
71 15s load
19s to 20qr
17s to 19
20s to 24

2159

Price of

Wheat 25s to 28s qu
Barley 14s to 17
Oats 13s to 16s 6d
Beans 17s to 19s od

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57. A ſermon on the peace. By Robert-Pool Finch. Hart.

58. — on ditto. By John Thomas, L.L.D.

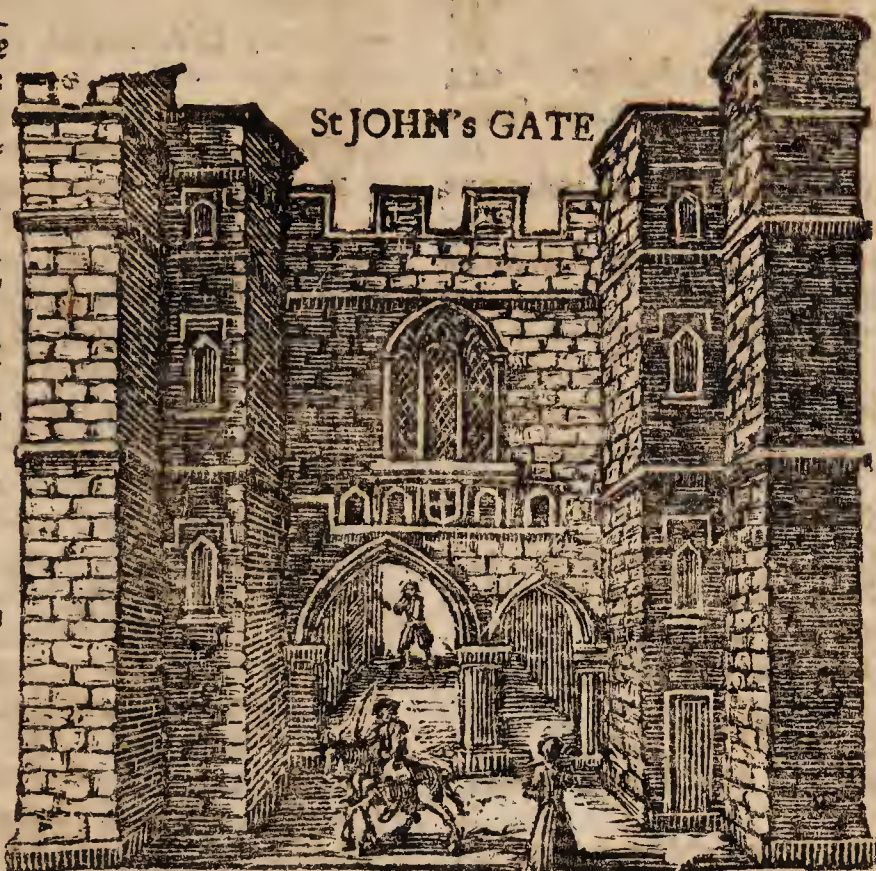
59. — before the houſe of lords. By the Bp of St Aſaph. Knapton.

60. — before the houſe of commons. By J. Conybeare, D. D. Rivington.

61. — before the Lord Mayor, &c. By Arnold King. Brotherton.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Read's Four:
Craftsman:
Daily Advertiser.
St James's Evening Post.
London Evening Post:
Evening Post:
London Gazette:
Gen. Advertiser
Westminster Journal.
Old England
London Courant
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Dublin 3:
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Derby ditto
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For J U N E 1749.

C O N T A I N I N G,

[More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.]

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>I. Description of <i>Quito</i> continued.
II. <i>Clarissa</i> and <i>Marianne</i> compared.
III. Grants for the year 1749.
IV. Form of a diving-ship.
V. Horizontal windmill for raising water.
VI. Cannon serv'd without gunpowder.
VII. <i>London</i> fortifications in 1643.
VIII. Queries concerning the game-act.
IX. <i>Chinese</i> receipt to dye a yellow.
X. <i>Prussian</i> blue prepar'd for dyers; from the <i>Paris</i> academy.
XI. <i>Gen.</i> vi. 3—8 render'd & explain'd.
XII. To mend roads at small expence.
XIII. Sketch of <i>Bp Pearce's</i> sermon on <i>January 30</i>.
XIV. Account of <i>Siberia</i> continued.
XV. <i>Russian</i> discoveries to the North East.
XVI. <i>Mr Dobbs's</i> remarks on the same.
XVII. To raise plants without earth.
XVIII. Description of beetles, hiltorical, physical, and critical.</p> | <p>XIX. The best method of education.
XX. Collections by briefs defended.
XXI. Land carriage rated by justices.
XXII. Art of rope-making, <i>continued</i>.
XXIII. Of <i>Dr R—th's</i> Nat. Philosoph.
XXIV. From the papers; Of flating <i>Westminster-hall</i>; great damages by storms; the coalition; stooping to <i>Sweden</i> and <i>Algiers</i>; <i>French</i> marine increasing, &c.
XXV. POETRY. Lover's complaint, set to music; the prospect from <i>Primrose-hill</i>; Sequel to the Triumph of Vice; in memory of the late Rev. <i>Mr Wilson</i>; from the <i>Greek of Bion</i>; <i>Oxford</i> verses; Trammels of the church; a night-piece; Epigrams, &c.
XXVI. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—King's speech; acts passed, &c.
XXVII. Births, marriages, deaths, &c.
XXVIII. Table of stocks, monthly bill.
XXIX. Foreign accounts; Books, &c.</p> |
|---|--|

Illustrated with neat engravings of a diving-ship; an horizontal windmill; a cannon to be discharged without powder; 24 noblemen's arms; the north coast of *Russia*, from the latest discoveries; and a plan of *London*, marking the fortifications raised in the civil wars, also the desolation by fire in 1666.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at *St John's Gate*, and sold by the booksellers in town and country; of whom may be had any other month, also compleat sets in 18 Vols on royal or common paper, beginning with 1731.

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For J U N E 1749.



A Description of the Province of Quito, and other Parts of Peru.

(Continued from p. 217.)



THAT part of the mountain, on which the snow lies unmelted, begins at the height of 2400 toises above the level of the sea; all the mountains that attain this height, have more or less of their upper part covered with frost and snow. *Chimboraco*, which is the highest of all those that M. *Bouguer* had seen, was 3217 toises above the sea, and 800 toises from its summit was covered with snow.

As some of these mountains have been, and some still are volcanos, the substance of which they are formed, to a very great depth, consists of clinkers, pumice-stones, and fragments of calcined rock, and is, in some places, covered with a bed, or stratum, of the common earth or mould, producing plants and trees of various kinds. Mess. *Bouguer* and *Condamine* had the curiosity to inspect the volcano of *Pinchincha* near *Quito*, from which, during a long time, there has been no eruption. The mouth of this volcano is on the extremity of a very high cliff; and while they were examining it, another volcano, call'd *Cotopaxi*, flamed out, and immediately melting a great quantity of snow, the first impetuosity of the torrent entirely carry'd away that part of the mountain, which had served as a station for the sixth and seventh triangles. The water rose, in some places, to 120 feet (See p. 274H) destroyed a great number of cattle, drowned near 900 persons, and swept

away upwards of 500 houses. This torrent had 17 or 18 leagues to run, or rather to desolate, in the *Cordeliere* southwards, before it quitted the mountain; and this dreadful course was performed in less than 3 hours.

To these singular circumstances, in the natural history of this country, may be added a short account of the manners, customs, and genius of the people. They are already known to consist partly of *Spaniards*, who made a conquest of the country, and partly of *Indians*, who are the antient inhabitants. As the torrid and frozen zones may be said to unite in *Peru*, the most opposite climates are pass'd in a journey of a few leagues; and in entering and coming out of the *Cordeliere*, the extremities of the opposite seasons are felt more sensibly, than in travelling thro' all *Europe*; a circumstance, which cannot fail to influence the manners, and even dispositions of the people.

The *Indians* live retired in their forests below, formed into little republics, under the direction of their priest, who is a *Spaniard*, and of their governor, assisted by some other *Indians*, who serve as officers. They live in great union and harmony, are provident, undesigning, and without suspicion. As they do not imagine there is so much as a thought formed to injure them in their persons or property, the doors of their houses are left always open, tho' they keep in them furniture, cotton, calabashes, a kind of aloes of which thread is made, and many other commodities, with which they often traffic, besides money. They go almost naked, by reason of the great heat, and generally paint themselves red, with *rocou*, and, frequently, contrive it so as to be a kind of ornament; instead of

of painting themselves all over, they do it in circles, not sparing even the face. Every one is master of all the necessary handicraft trades, so that they are their own carpenters and architects, building their own houses and pirogues, and even weaving such cloth as they use. Greater undertakings are carry'd on in common; and, in some places, three or four families live under one roof, each one in the space of a few feet; the fruits of the earth never fail them, and hunting, and fishing, afford continual plenty.

These people, perhaps, only differ from us, as they live in a different climate; it is, at least, certain that their colour, which is a kind of olive, is but a trifling difference. Those who live just at the foot, or on the West side, of the *Cordeliere*, not being exposed to the continual violence of the weather, which tanns the inhabitants of the other parts, are almost as fair as we are; for the mountain shelters 'em from the E. wind, which passes, near a league, over their heads. But at a greater distance from the *Cordeliere*, towards the coast, the wind reaches the ground, and the *Indians* again become copper-coloured. These people, indeed, differ from us in other instances; they have no beards, nor any hair on their breasts, or other parts of their body, except the head, on which the hair is very strong and black, which they wear platted, and suffer to grow to a great length; but, even these differences may be caused by the temperature of the climate.

There is scarce any resemblance between these *Indians*, and those who live above on the *Cordeliere*, who have as many ill qualities as these have good; they are very stupid, and so lazy, that they will pass whole days sitting on their heels, without changing place, or speaking a word. They have great contempt of riches, and seem indifferent, even to the conveniences of life; so that, when it is necessary to excite them to any service, it is difficult to know what motive to propose. If money is offered to them, as a reward, they answer they are not hungry. Their habit consists of a kind of shirt, without sleeves, made of cloth manufactured in the country, which reaches to the knee, and over which they sometimes wear a kind of surtout, which has nearly the form of a *Dalmatica*. They have no furniture in their huts, but lie on hides spread on the ground, and sometimes pass whole years without eating any meat.

From the mixture of these *Indian* with the *Spaniards*, a third species have arisen, called the *Metices*, which, at present, are the greater part of the inhabitants, and generally speak two languages, the *Spanish*, and the *Inca*, or language of the country. These *Metices*, who are generally illegitimate, are reputed white men, and enjoy all the privileges of *Spaniards*; they are not deficient in natural abilities, and have greater influence over the *Indians* than the *Spaniards* themselves. But the prudence of the *Spanish* governor has taken all the precautions necessary to prevent any ill consequence which might arise from the abuse of this influence; a person is appointed to execute the office of protector to the *Indians*, in every town; they are exempted from the jurisdiction of the inquisition, and are subject to the correction only of their bishops and clergy.

When these *Indians* are compared with the amiable representations which have been made of their ancestors, the testimony of the senses themselves is suspected. All that is reported of their genius, their various establishments, their laws, and their polity, appears but as a dream, and would be rejected as fabulous, if it was possible to doubt the testimony of so many writers of credit, and if there were not yet remaining many monuments of wisdom and magnificence, which incontestably prove that the ancient state of these people is not to be judged of from the present.

At *Cusco* is to be seen the remains of the wall of their temple of the sun; these walls are constructed of stones, which are 15 or 16 feet diameter, and which, altho' rough and of an irregular figure, are yet so exactly adjusted one to the other, that there are no vacancies between them. M. *Bouguer* saw the ruins of those edifices which they call *Tambos*, and which served as a kind of exchange, or magazine, and lodged their *Incas* when they travelled. The doors are lofty, because the sovereign never went out, but in a kind of litter, carry'd on the shoulders of the principal lords of his court. The walls are constructed of a kind of granite, and the stones, which are brought to a regular figure, appear to have been rubbed against each other till they fitted. These edifices were stationed along that magnificent way, leading from *Cusco* to *Quito* in the *Cordeliere*, near 400 leagues in length, which was travelled by the *French* academicians.

These

These gentlemen found in a place, called *Chochosqui*, sepulchres of a very singular form, and of an astonishing magnitude; they appeared to be banks of earth, some of them 70 toises long, 40 toises wide, and 40 feet high, with flights of stairs leading to the top, by an almost insensible ascent. Of these, there are 7 or 8, and near a 100 of another form. Historians mention a palace of the *Incas* in this place, but of this, there is not the least vestige; on the contrary, the tombs, which never have been named, are all still remaining; and it must be confessed, that such monuments as these cannot be contemplated, without exciting an advantageous idea of those who had courage to undertake, and perseverance to compleat so stupendous a work.

AS every Englishman appropriates to himself some degree of the honour paid to his countrymen abroad, it is with the greater pleasure that we insert the following character of CLARISSA, from a book lately published at Amsterdam; and we hope our readers will share this pleasure with us.

CLARISSA: ou l'Histoire d'une Demoiselle de Qualité, &c.

CLARISSA; or, the History of a Young Lady.

THE Editor of this celebrated performance is Mr S. Robinson†, a bookseller, the suppos'd author of *PAMELA*; and with equal reason said to be the author as well as editor of the present work; and it must be confessed that, in this, the public voice has paid an high compliment to his taste and abilities.

Clarissa may be said to be the younger sister and imitator of *Pamela*. The author, however, appears to have drawn great advantages from the criticisms [*profite des critiques*] which have been made on the prior work; in particular, he has avoided the tiresome gravity which prevails in the last Vol. of his *Pamela*, and the stile and sentiments rise in proportion as the catastrophe approaches. As there are many more persons introduced in *Clarissa*, the author has drawn and maintained a great number of characters, and enriched this work with a variety that is wanting in *Pamela*. The heroes of his performance being almost all persons of distinction, whose minds may be supposed to have

† S. Richardson, printer. The foreign writers frequently mistake *English* names.

received much greater improvements from education than that of a country girl, he has had an opportunity to intersperse, in the course of the work, a great number of reflexions arising from an extensive knowledge of life, and a polite and cultivated taste, which renders it more elegant, and at the same time greatly more useful. Instead of a statue of a lover, who never speaks but by the organs of another, the admirer of *Clarissa* writes himself the greater parts of those letters, which are animated with a warmth of expression, and a kind of humorous gaiety, not to be admitted in the correspondence of a lady without indecency.

The interesting descriptions are much more frequent than in *Pamela*; here they succeed each other in an almost uninterrupted series. The reader is allowed no interval of rest; but urged on from one event to another, his curiosity is perpetually both excited and gratified. Very large impressions of this work have been impatiently bought up in England, and all the readers whom we know concur in giving it the first rank among romances.

This expression probably may be represented by the *French*, who have written so many, and imagine they have succeeded so well; but perhaps they will acquiesce in our opinion, if the following observations be considered. The most applauded of the *French* romances are generally no more than representations of the illustrious actions of illustrious persons. All the incidents of their private life are suppressed: the hero only is exhibited, a being, who has neither wants, or manners, or virtues, or vices, in common with the rest of mankind: the qualities with which these heroes are endow'd may be all included either in courage, generosity, or, which is more common, in constancy, and a devotion of their whole lives and fortunes to the service of certain ladies, who, in return, treat them with indifference and contempt. Who can but smile to see *Cyrus* fill *Asia* with his conquests only in the search of his mistress? Indeed, love is so universally predominant in the *French* writings, that they appear to be ignorant of all the virtues except that of loving with ardour and constancy.

It must, however, be confessed that *Marivaux* endeavour'd to bring back his countrymen to nature. His *Marianne* and his *Paisan parvenu* are paintings after life; in these the author speaks less, and his characters more: but this genius

genius could not wholly cure himself of the fashion, nor did he dare to entertain his country with private and domestic occurrences. His *Marianne* speaks like a girl of wit, who loves a kind of general virtue, which consists in preferring her honour to the gratification of her tenderest wishes. But the particulars which constitute a virtuous life are not exhibited; there is no representation of the minutiae of *Virtue*, no example of her conduct to those by whom she is surrounded as equals, superiors, or inferiors. *Marianne* is a kind of chronicle, in which some memorable adventures are well described. *Clarissa* is an history, where the events of her life follow each other in an uninterrupted succession. *Marianne* is a young lady of quality, who knows neither the duty of managing or educating children, nor the employments which fill the life of a person of merit; whenever she appears she is loaded with ornament, either to please her benefactress, or her lover.—*Clarissa* is a very different person: she is a lady of quality, who at once knows and fulfils her duty: she mentions, in the most minute and particular manner, her duties towards God (never found in *French* romances) her parents, her relations, her friends, her servants, and herself; the duties peculiar to every hour of a life of perfect virtue are there delineated. The reflexions and remarks which are interspersed in her letters are the result of great knowledge of mankind; yet the whole is within the reach of every capacity, and is calculated to make every reader both the wiser and the better. *Marianne* amuses, *Clarissa* not only amuses, but instructs; and the more effectually, as the writer paints nature, and nature alone.

[This French original coming at a late day, we must defer the judicious remarks on the characters, which follow in an epitome of this history.]

INSTRUCTIONS to Mr Archdeacon Ch—p—m—n, Dr B—m—n, and Dr St—b—g, how to draw up an Answer to Dr Middleton's Free Enquiry, &c.

Reverend Sirs,

SINCE Dr Middleton was so free and candid as to send abroad his *Introductory Discourse*, some time before the publication of his *Free Inquiry*, 'That you might (as he says) have some sketch or general plan of what he was projecting, and might have notice and

leisure to enquire into the grounds of it, and qualify yourselves to form a proper judgment of the evidence, which he might afterwards produce in its defence;—it was expected, that you would before this have published your Answer to his *Free Inquiry*; to prevent a great number of serious Christians from being infected by it, which it is to be feared is now the case, the demand for the Doctor's book having been so great as to require a third edition of it.

In order, therefore, to quicken your own labours, and the labours of your good friends and allies the Papists, to prevent the farther spreading of that infection, which the Doctor's book must have occasioned, viz. of laughing at all miracles, whether of the primitive church, or of the church of Rome; and of being confirmed in that first principle and foundation of protestantism, viz. That the books of scripture are too all protestants, not only the rule, but the whole and the only rule of truth in matters of religion; and, that the writings of the fathers are the only foundation of popery:—I judged it very proper and necessary to send you the following instructions, in what manner, it is expected, you ought to reply to the Doctor's book, by shewing,

1. That the scriptures are not a complete rule both of faith and manners, and, as such, are not clear and intelligible, in all fundamental points, to every private christian.

2. That Popery stands as much upon the foundation of the New-Testament, as upon the doctrine of the primitive church; notwithstanding the church of Rome constantly appeals to the writings of the fathers, and refuses those of her communion the use of the scriptures.

3. That the fathers attesting the most ridiculous and incredible stories, does not at all invalidate their testimony, that those miraculous powers, of raising the dead, of healing the sick, and of casting out devils, were continued to the church after the days of the apostles.

4. That it is not utterly incredible, what the fathers testify, that those who were commissioned to preach the gospel, after the days of the apostles, were not the persons who wrought those miracles; but that they were wrought by others, and those the lowest of the people.

5. That it is not utterly incredible, that if such miracles were really wrought, after the days of the Apostles,—as raising the dead, healing the sick, and

and casting out devils,—the Fathers should be ignorant of those circumstances, which are constantly related in the New Testament, *viz.* upon what occasions these miracles were wrought, the names of the persons who wrought 'em, and of the persons on whom they were wrought; or that if the Fathers had known these circumstances, they would not have related them; and consequently, that their not having related any one of those circumstances, is not a demonstrative proof, that no such miracles were wrought after the days of the Apostles.

Mr URBAN,

I thank both you and your correspondent for the specimen (p. 220) of *new physick*, and kind caution against *youth's bane*, contained in the *London physician's two Letters*, published for *universal benefit*; I own myself benefited by that specimen, and with the same view, I send you a specimen of as strong reasoning, and as singular a style. It is one of 167 pages in a two shilling pamphlet, entitled *Reflections on Catholicons, or universal Medicines*; by THO. KNIGHT, M. D.

'Tar-water inflames the blood, which is the oil of our little world, and the animal spirit, which is the ætherial. The fever which it kindles, is the conflagration of the house of the soul, which is the more difficult to be quench'd, because it is full of grease and oil; besides, being itself a heap of brimstone and pitch, its moistures are like the lake of Sodom, which is called *Asphaltites*, because of the bitumen with which it abounds. Its solid parts are like the walls of *Babylon*, whose mortar it's said is made of bitumen; and therefore they burnt like candles formerly set on the funeral pile to consume the dead bodies into ashes. Ought we not therefore to be very careful not to be free with the fiery *Catholicon* tar-water? Before the fire is extinguished, the ætherial oil of the vital spirit is dissipated into a flame, like spirit of wine refin'd, or the queen of *Hungary's* water, or the spirit of turpentine; nay, it is yet more subtil than these spirits, and flies into the air as soon as it kindles.'

Now, Sir, hoping I may be entitled to beg a favour, I request that you will, for the future, by some proper indices in your monthly register, distinguish the particular excellence of each book and pamphlet, adding the number of pages which it contains. This method I am persuaded would rather increase than diminish the bookseller's business, and encourage authors of real merit.

Yours A Z.

[A. Z. should tell us, 1st how we can know and mark the different excellences; 2. If we could, and durst make the distinctions whether it would not hurt the printing business].

Extract of a Letter from a clergyman at Milbourn-Port, in Somersetshire.

Here was seen a very extraordinary phenomenon in the heavens, on the 4th instant, about ten o'clock in the morning, at *Colern*, a village upon the hill about three miles from *Bath Easton*. Two pretty large luminous circles appeared Eastward, round the sun, of equal bigness, cutting one another in two points; so that as much as one circle projected over the other on one side, it fell short of it on the other side, the sun being in the center, and shining obscurely through a cloud. A small distance from these circles appeared another very luminous circle, of such immense circumference that it took in a great part of the hemisphere, and at the Southern point of it a very large and bright star shined, as big or bigger than a star of the first magnitude. This phenomenon continued for a considerable time, and then disappeared by degrees. (See p. 202)

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, June 13.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Come now to put an end to this session of parliament, which is become the more necessary, by reason of the advanced season of the year.

The definitive treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, having been, by my order, laid before you, several months ago, you have all been fully informed of the terms and conditions on which it was made; and have already had the satisfaction to see them carried into execution, by the several contracting parties, with great punctuality and good faith, so far as the time and distance of place would admit. Nothing now remains, but to preserve and improve the peace so happily re-established. All the powers concerned have declared themselves, in so clear and friendly a manner, on this subject, as leaves no room to doubt of their sincere disposition to render the peace lasting in all parts. My earnest desire to promote the welfare of my own subjects, and the general tranquillity of *Europe*, will make me exert my endeavours for the same good end, by steadily adhering to the engagements I have entered into, and cultivating the most perfect union and harmony with my allies, upon whose ready concurrence, in all proper measures for that purpose, I have the greatest reason to depend.

It is with great satisfaction, I have seen part of this session employed in considerations for advancing the trade and navigation of my kingdoms. I hope, at your next meeting, you will be able to perfect what has now been begun, particularly by taking the proper methods to render our naval force the most useful and serviceable, which is so essential to the protection of our commerce, and to our security in all times.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my thanks for the supplies you have granted me, and for the attention you have shewn to maintain the public credit, which I rejoiced to see in so flourishing a condition

at

at the end of an expensive, tho' necessary war. The readiness with which you have enabled me to satisfy the demands of my allies, is very agreeable to me, and cannot fail to produce the best effects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Let me recommend it to you to improve the advantages of our present situation for the quiet and stability of my government, and the true interest and happiness of my people; and, in your several countries, to promote such principles and dispositions, as may be most conducive to those desirable ends. *Gaz.*

ERRATA. p. 235. FRIDAY, May 26.

The commission to give the royal assent was, to his R. H. the Pr. of *Wales*, his R. H. the Duke of *Cumberland*, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. and the message to the commons was thus—"The Lords" "authorised by virtue of his majesty's commission, for declaring his royal assent to" "several acts, agreed upon by both houses," "do desire the immediate attendance of" "this honourable house, in the house of" "peers, to hear the commission read."

S U M S granted in the last Session for the Year 1749.

FOR defraying the charge of 18,857 eff. men for 1749 (S. p. 41)	612,230	4	7
For forces in the Plantations, <i>Gibraltar</i> , &c. for 1749	218,864	8	5
To make good engagements with the Elector of <i>Bavaria</i>	44,744	6	3
with the Duke of <i>Wolfenbuttle</i>	30,548	0	
to the Landgrave of <i>Hesse Cassel</i>	30,078	2	6
with the Elector of <i>Mentz</i>	8,620	0	0
For the ordering of the navy for 1749, including half-pay to sea off.	285,878	0	0
For maintaining decrepid seamen in <i>Greenwich</i> hospital	10,000	0	0
For the office of ordnance, land service	134,366	17	8
For extraordinary expence of ditto, unprovided for	42,780	18	2
For forces at <i>Cape Breton</i> , and 12 independ. comp. at the <i>E. Indies</i>	111,612	3	4
To replace so much in the sinking fund, borrow'd on salt duties	35,000	0	0
For paid by sinking fund for deficiency of additional stamp duties at <i>Christmas</i> 1747	7,180	5	8
For paid by sinking fund for deficiency of duty for retailing spirituous liquors, at <i>Lady Day</i> 1748	9,308	7	4
To replace paid out of ditto, for deficiency of additional wine duties, at <i>Midsummer</i> 1748	15,297	11	6
— paid out of the sinking fund for deficiency of duty on sweets, or made wines, at <i>Michaelmas</i> 1748	13,827	12	6
— paid out of the sinking fund, for deficiency of duty on glass and spirituous liquors, at <i>Midsummer</i> 1748	33,804	13	1
— paid out of the sinking fund, for deficiency of new duties on windows, at <i>Michaelmas</i> 1748	28,268	15	6
To make good the deficiency on additional wine duties, imported <i>Christmas</i> 1748	1,462	6	10
To make good deficiencies on glass and spirituous liquors, at <i>Ch.</i> 48	41,822	10	5
Towards the expence of printing the Journals of this house	5,000	0	0
For deficiency of grants in 1748	470,186	9	6
For extra expence of the land forces, &c. for 1748, not provided for	418,128	18	10
For discharging navy and victualling bills	3,000,000	0	0
To pay off ordnance debt	230,382	5	1
Claimed by the empress-queen of <i>Hungary</i>	100,000	0	0
For transporting persons to <i>Nova Scotia</i>	40,000	0	0
For out pensioners of <i>Chelsea</i> hospital 1749	63,274	6	3
Towards discharging seamen's wages	1,000,000	0	0
For deficiency in the new duties on windows, at <i>Lady Day</i> 49	31,060	16	1
For pay of general and staff-officers for 1749	16,000	0	0
For reduced officers, land forces, and marines, for 1749	67,226	18	4
For officers, and private gentlemen, of horse, lately reduced	5,281	16	8
For widows of officers killed, or dy'd in the service, and for off reckonings of the said reduced troops	6,039	10	8
For pensions to reduc'd half-pay officers widows	3,867	15	7
To finish <i>Westminster Bridge</i> , &c.	12,000	0	0
Towards supporting the trade to <i>Africa</i>	10,000	0	0
For improving the colony of <i>Georgia</i>	5,304	3	4
To the city of <i>Glasgow</i>	10,000	0	0
	7209443	4	3

Tree in the Bloom of May when odours Breath
around them nuptial a

iron rounds, which are about 8 inches long.

This lantern turns two iron crown, or cogg wheels; one of these wheels is about 28 inches diameter, the other 8 inches less, in diameter; they are fixed to a square iron box, which slides to and fro on the large iron axletree, so as to have either the lesser or the greater crown wheel apply'd to the lantern, according as the wind is stronger or weaker, one crown wheel being on one side the upright axle, the other on the opposite side.

At the other end of the iron axletree are two cranks, or crooks, each 4 inches deep; which by the revolution of the axletree, by means of levers, raise and depress two pistons 8 inches at a stroke, in barrels of 4 inches diameter; they do not force or impel, but draw up the water like common pumps.

This engine is always at work when the wind blows, and raises the water about 20 feet high, but only in a small quantity, unless with a strong wind. And when the wind is very strong, they are obliged to shut one or two of the outer doors, or shutters, to check its force; so that the engine requires some attendance.

If the diameter of the circulating flyer, or sail-wheel, were larger, they conclude it would raise more water, but then its revolutions would be slower.

The reason why this engine does not, with equal winds, act with so much force as common windmills do, seems to be this; that the common windmill yields only obliquely to the progressive motion of the wind; but the flyers, or sails, of this horizontal mill, make way more directly in the course of the wind; and, consequently, the impelling force of the wind on the flyers, is abated in the proportion which the circular velocity of the flyers bears to the velocity of the wind. After all, perhaps, one of those windmills, with a long vane to it, to make it turn of itself to the wind, would be better; such are common in Holland to drain land, and there is one of these, near the turnpike going to Chelsea.

FIG. III. and IV. explained.

A Small cannon, portable by a single person, which shall throw a ball, or grenado, to a great distance, without the help of gunpowder; invented by Father de Lami, Jesuit.*

* Published in his book entitled *Magisterium Naturæ & Artis*, printed at Bresford.

Let there be made, of the best steel, a screw-spring, or steel rod, E B C, turn'd in manner of a cylindric spiral; to its upper end let there be fasten'd a hollow hemisphere, A D, for receiving a ball, or grenado, of a fit size, and in whose center E, at its convexity, is fixed an iron ring, to which fasten a rope E F. Let the spring before mention'd be inclosed in the cylindrical tube, or barrel, H I L, and let its lower end C be solder'd to the side of the lower part of the barrel, as at I, and let the rope M F come down through the hole F at the bottom of the barrel. The ball then, or grenado, G, being placed in the hemisphere M, if the rope be strongly drawn thro' the hole F, the spring will descend with the ball into the barrel, as far as its lower part I L, and because it is there held in a state of most violent tension, if let loose, it will fly out with extreme violence, and throw the ball to a very great distance. But as the spiral spring ought to be of a good thickness, and well qualify'd to resist the violence of the tension, that it might expel the ball with the greater force, while it flies back into its former posture, some piece of machinery may be used, such as an *Axis in peritrochio*, or the like, to assist in drawing the rope, and strongly depressing the spring. In this case it will be easy to let go the rope, as is done in cross-bows, that the spring by its resulting force may explode the ball; and this is the more readily executed, if a ring F be drawn together with the rope, by means of a hook, till the hook comes out of the ring. The barrel that holds the spring should be made of thick iron or copper plate, and must be very well polish'd on the inside. R S is a kind of breech, but not explain'd in our author.

[With a like screw, or worm, and iron cases, are made the lantern or case springs for coaches, which are put to the four braces, and receiving the weight, yield, by their elasticity, to the jolting by the unevenness of the road; but there is a shoulder for stopping the outer case, that the worms by a great weight, or overloading, may not be broke, or lose their elasticity.—Our ingenious readers may, perhaps, from hence contrive a new kind of cross-bow, by making a narrow slit on each side of the tube, in which two flaps, coming forth a little way, are to slide, whereby to draw down the spring.—The

The

A Plan of
LONDON
and
WESTMINSTER
*Shewing the Forts erected
 Order of the Parliament
 & the Decadation by the French*



Genl. Mag. June 1749. p. 251.

[These arms may be restrained by a double-hook'd trigger, which being struck by a cock, or lever, will let go the spring, and discharge the ball.]

An Explanation of the References to the Forts, ordered by Parliament 1642, and Places in and about London and Westminster. (See the Plan in this Mag.)

1. **A** Bulwark and half on the hill at the North end of Gravel Lane.
2. A hornwork near the windmill in White-Chapple road.
3. A redoubt with two flanks near Brick-Lane.
4. A redoubt with 4 flanks, in Hackney road, Shoreditch.
5. A redoubt with 4 flanks, in Kingsland road, Shoreditch.
6. A battery and breastwork, at Mountmill.
7. A battery and breastwork at St John's-street end.
8. A small redoubt, at Islington pound.
9. A large fort, with 4 half bulwarks, at the new river upper pond.
10. A battery and breastwork on the hill, East of Blackmary's-Hole.
11. Two batteries and a breastwork at Southampton, now Bedford, house.
12. A redoubt, with 2 flanks, near St Giles's pound.
13. A small fort at the East end of Tyburn road.
14. A large fort, with four half bulwarks, across the road at Wardour-str.
15. A small bulwark, at the place now called Oliver's mount.
16. A large fort, with four bulwarks, at Hyde Park Corner.
17. A small redoubt and battery on Constitution Hill.
18. A court of guard at Chelsea turnpike.
19. A battery and breastwork in Tottenham Fields.
20. A quadrant fort, with 4 half bulwarks, at Vaux-Hall.
21. A fort, with 4 half bulwarks, at the Dog and Duck in St George's Fields.
22. A large fort, with four bulwarks, near the end of Blackman-street.
23. A redoubt, with 4 flanks, near the Lock hospital in Kent-street.

References to principal Places.

- a* Ludgate. *b* Newgate. *c* Aldersgate. *d* Cripplegate. *e* Moorgate. *f* Bishop's-gate. *g* Aldgate. *h* Great Tower hill. *i* Little Tower hill. *k* The Tower. *l* Stocks-market, now the city Mansion house.

m St Paul's cathedral. *n* Moorfields. *o* Smithfield. *p* Fleet ditch. *q* London-bridge. *r* Charing Cross. *s* Westminster bridge. *t* St Peter's cathedral, Westminster. *u* Lambeth palace. *w* Temple bar.

MR URBAN,

IN your Magazine for Feb. p. 62, I find two letters relating to the game. One subscribed *A Country Gentleman and Wellwisher to his Country*; the other *A Freeholder*. I beg leave to offer a query or two, as a *Tradesman*, to the *Country Gentleman*; and would ask him how any man can be a well wisher to his country, that for the small fault of killing a hare, &c. would transport his neighbour into slavery, perhaps, bring a family of small children on the parish?

C In my humble opinion, five pounds for killing a hare, partridge, or moorhen, is a sufficient pecuniary mulct, without making it felony. I would ask him again, whether he would for such a fault send his neighbour to the house of correction? there to be confin'd, and whipp'd; which, I suppose, would be the case, if an act was made to make it felony to kill game, not being qualify'd.

E I would ask again, why should an honest tradesman be debarred from killing game in a leisure hour, when, perhaps, he has many thousands in trade, though not an 100 *l. per Ann.* and is a more useful member of society than a meer landed man? I would advise gentlemen to be of a more benevolent temper to their neighbours. The penalties on those who kill game, are too rigorous already; and, I may venture to affirm, that if there were fewer prosecutions, there would be more game.

G Another hardship this *Country Gentleman* would have lay'd upon *Tradesmen, Good Farmers, &c.* is this, that they must not keep a dog, for the defence of their houses, goods, or chatells, as tho' there was no other way of destroying game than by dogs. But I will give him an instance to the contrary, which I know is fact: An honest fellow was employed in teaching dogs to set for gentlemen; which he perform'd very well, till a neighbouring lord of the soil took a dislike to him, and told him, with threats that he should not teach any more dogs. The man, rather than be prosecuted, sent the dogs home, and being a loser by the severity, was determined to destroy as much game, or more, without dogs, than he had ever done in teaching them. He living near

the moor side, kept a few sheep, and as he frequently went to look after them, and knowing the usual breeding ground for grouse, &c. at that season, when the game cocks are proud of their hens, which is when laying their eggs, he found their nests, destroyed their eggs, and sometimes their young chickens, so that there were no game where that gentleman (who had treated him so ill) used to find, and take a great many. When the gentleman dy'd, then he left off taking eggs, and in a season or two afterwards, there were plenty of game again. This one instance may convince any impartial minds, that lenity would be preferable to rigour, and would be a preservation of game.

PHILANTHROPOS.

[Philanthropos might have seen another letter in Vol. xvii. p. 79, signed Agricola, which states the rational privilege of sporting and killing game.—Another correspondent lays the want, or scarcity, of game, in a great measure, to an indiscreet method, which some gentlemen take to pay a servant's wages. They allow the gamekeeper 6d. for every woodcock and partridge, and 1s. for every hare, &c. that he brings for their table. This sets him constantly at work, but does not hinder him from secretly disposing of any surplus game for a better reward.]

MR URBAN,

THE Chinese colours being remarkably beautiful, and a good yellow, as I have heard, much wanted among English artists, I take the liberty to send you a Chinese receipt, for making one from the flowers of the Acacia, which have been introduced into our gardens. Yours, &c.

A fine yellow Colour for staining Paper, dying Silk, &c.

TAKE half a pound of these flowers, gathered before they are full blown, and ready to shed their leaves; roast them over a gentle and clear fire, in a copper pan, very clean, turning, or shaking, them continually with a swift motion. When they begin to turn yellow, pour on a little water, and let 'em boil in it, till it becomes thick, and the colour deepens; then strain the whole thro' a piece of coarse silk. To the liquor thus expressed, add half an ounce of alum, and an ounce of calcined oyster shells, finely powder'd; and when the whole is well incorporated, it will be a fine yellow colour fit for use.

The acacia flowers also, according to

a Chinese author, are a very efficacious medicine in many diseases, and so powerful a restorative of youth, that they cured him of the piles, restored his sight, which had decayed with age, and turned those hairs black which had become grey.

[By a letter from Paris we are informed, that the secret of giving to silk stuffs the same perfection, and beauty of colours, as those from Persia and India (which was thought utterly impracticable in Europe) is discovered by the Sieur Gervaise, a gentleman belonging to the Duke d'Aumont. He says, "that it is not the water of those countries (as was vainly imagined by manufacturers) that contributes to the perfection, but the skill of the superintendent of the manufacture; and that he is ready to sell the secret of this art, after giving convincing proofs of the certainty of his method of mixing and making his colours, which, together with their shades, endure washing with soap or lye. They are, among others, a deep red, with tints of different gradations, the rose, violet, strawcolour, purple, green, and yellow, all as bright and durable as the Indian.—Perhaps, an attention to Chinese authors, may have enabled him to get their art.—We wish the above yellow may be, in like manner, found practicable here.]

It may be very agreeable to some gentlemen to be informed of another article of advice communicated from Paris. The Sieur Hurtau, master of arts, in that university, has the secret of a liquor, which restores old faded writings, without damaging the paper or parchment. He has try'd his liquor upon writing 1300 years old, which was so pale as not to be discerned, and made it immediatly as plain as if just before written; and seems also to be durable.]

MR URBAN,

THERE are many good Christians very hard put to it to reconcile what is said in our translation, Gen. vi. 3—8, with the prescience of God, and with what is related concerning the divine being in other places of holy writ: I propose the following literal version, as an explanation of this passage.—, Then the Lord said, My spirit shall not always strive with man, in that he also is flesh; yet his time shall be an hundred and twenty years. There were giants on the earth in those days, and likewise after that; for the sons of

„ God went in to the daughters of men,
 „ and they bore to them these mighty
 „ ones, who were of old time men of
 „ renown: And the Lord saw how
 „ the wickedness of man was great up-
 „ on the earth, and the whole contri-
 „ vance of the thoughts of his heart
 „ was only evil continually. Yet it
 „ repented the Lord [he was loth to
 „ execute his vengeance] „ because he
 „ had made man upon earth, yea, it
 „ grieved him to his heart: There-
 „ fore the Lord said, *Shall I destroy*
 „ man whom I have created from the
 „ earth, both man, beast, reptile, and
 „ fowl of heaven; for I repent [I am
 „ loth to do it] „ because I made them?
 „ So Noah found grace in the eyes of
 „ the Lord.”——What an exalted
 „ and endearing idea does this give us of
 „ the divine compassion! *The Lord is gra-*
 „ *cious and merciful, slow to anger, and of*
 „ *great kindness, and REPENTS him of the*
 „ *Evil.* Yours, &c.

RICHARD YATE.

MR URBAN,

AS you have inserted the method,
 which I sent you, of keeping roads
 good, as also some objections to it; I
 beg leave to reply.——A gentleman
 says, that he has been told, it will cost
 1000 l. a mile, to mend a road in *this*
 * manner, which, I believe, is a very
 great mistake; for if one man can dig
 and throw up 10 yards of the trench, I
 mentioned, in a day (as, I believe he
 can) then two men will dig and throw
 up a mile in 30 weeks, the other 22
 weeks, they must be employ'd, in
 throwing the water out of the ruts, and
 filling them up with earth and gravel, as
 before directed; so that the charge of a
 mile thus mended, will very near be as
 follows,

For two men for 52 weeks, at 9 s. a week	46	16
For 90 load of gravel, at 4 s. a load	18	0
For 70 posts for the foot ways, at 3 s. each	10	10
For incident charges	5	0
For a person to attend, direct and be clerk	5	0
	85	6

* In [this manner] was not the meaning of
 the objection,——but in the manner of the
 Leicestershire road,——where large flat stones
 were set edgewise, (which greatly raises the ex-
 pence) and afterwards small gravel and earth
 were put over them.

This, upon examination, I believe,
 will be found to be the utmost charge of
 a mile the first year; but every year af-
 ter it will not be above half or two
 thirds so much. The gentleman also
 A says, that waving of a road will do as
 well; but, I am almost sure, it will not;
 because most part of the water has be-
 tween 10 and 20 yards to run; before it
 can get off the road, therefore will most
 of it sink into it before it can get off,
 and, consequently, spoil it; but, in my
 method, it will have but from 9 foot to
 one foot, before it gets out of the coach
 B &c. road, which, with the assistance of
 the men with their scoops, will soon get
 it off before it sinks; which is the on-
 ly thing can preserve the road good. As
 to the danger of the trenches, I believe,
 it is very small, as there is to be a foot
 way of five foot wide on each side; ma-
 ny of the banks (or what they call dykes)
 in Holland, which are their roads, have
 but one foot on each side of two coach-
 es, &c. when they pass by one another,
 and the trenches on the outsidcs, are
 three or four times as deep as these will
 be, neither have they any posts; yet
 they find no danger in them.

Your constant Reader from the be-
 ginning, and a binder up of your
 useful Volumes. D.

A Sketch of the Bishop of Bangor's Ser-
 mon, on Jan. 30, 1749, before the
 House of Lords.

E Acts xxiii. 5. Then said Paul, I will
 not, brethren, that he was the High-
 Priest; for it is written, Thou shalt
 not speak evil of the Ruler of thy
 People.

ST Paul being brought before the
 high priest and council, and begin-
 F ing to apologise for himself saying, I
 have lived in all good conscience, &c. the
 High-Priest commanded him to be
 smote on the mouth. This violence oc-
 casioning the apostle to return, God shall
 smite thee, thou whited wall, &c. v. 3.
 those who stood by reprimanded him
 for reviling God's High Priest; and he
 G answered in the words of the text.

The Bishop's observations are, [1st,]
 How natural it is for the best of men,
 when treated injuriously by their magis-
 trates, to resent and express a quick sense
 of the injury.——Paul did not cease
 to be a man, by becoming an apostle.—

H In truth, our passions were given to
 us, that they might encourage and lead
 us to the duty of self-preservation: and,
 when injustice is done, it is as little re-
 lish'd

lish'd from the hand of a governor as of an equal. Nay, in the former case it is apt to be in some views of it more fretting and painful, because it comes without any immediate prospect of a remedy: and with this aggravation to embitter it, that it comes from that hand, which should not only itself forbear, but should restrain all others from the like violence."

And as St Paul was not exempt from the frailty of returning an injury; with words——much less can it be expected that the passions of people should not be raised, when they are *smitten contrary to the law*, by those whose office it is to *fit and judge them after the law*.——This, in justice to truth, we must own to be the case in the beginning of those unhappy times of rebellion, and led the way to the most wicked and detestable murder of the king, who was, thro' neglect of the parliament to provide for the wants of the state, in some degree, necessitated to raise monies, as had before been done, without this authority. However, the opposition was commendable, had it not gone to the extremity, but stopped short as St Paul did, who did not lose sight of his duty; and that this is the practice of good men is the Bishop's 2d observation.

"If those, says he, for whose shocking crimes we are this day humbling ourselves before God, had copy'd St Paul's behaviour, and reflected $\frac{1}{2}$ the laws of their country are the measure of their duty, they would never have gone such fatal lengths, and made the ordinances of parliament more oppressing than the acts of the king had ever been.—He had redress'd every grievance long before these impious arms were taken up, so that both houses of parliament, under a sense of gratitude, tho' a short-lived one, declared they had sufficiently provided for the security of the commonwealth. Besides, he had consented to depart from his undoubted rights, and the people were trusted with more power than they knew to make good use of; so that designing men finding their crimes too great to be forgotten, if forgiven, desperately determined the ruin of their sovereign, who had some publick virtues, and so many private (without a vice to sully them) that a crown was a superfluous addition to his character.

But let us learn to be more wise and innocent than our forefathers were. Let such as are invested with supreme power be ever mindful that no height, or greatness, is sufficiently secured, unless

it be established upon the general love and good will of the people. Let such as serve the crown in great offices learn that all publick measures should be made appear both *just* and *necessary*.——Let them promote popular laws, and give the people such blessings as they can feel, to soften those things which they may fancy to be hardships.——Let these learn thankfully to acknowledge the justice and gentleness of his present majesty's administration; that justice of which all men may gather the fruits; and that gentleness, of which the offenders against his justice do so often feel the benefits——and let none of all his subjects contend, that the observation of *this day* (See Vol. xviii. p. 541.) ought to be abolished, because in a full 100 years the guilt of it may be supposed to be remitted.—While we feel the sad effects still subsisting of those dreadful causes, my tongue can never pronounce that this nation has paid the full debt to divine justice, so as that our annual prayers on this occasion are to be thought unnecessary and superfluous.

"There is still abroad one family of profess'd claimants to his majesty's crown, a family bred in the belief of that religion, the suspicion of but favouring which, brought such irreparable mischiefs to the cause of the royal martyr, whose sons being forced abroad by that rebellion, has been the occasion of several others, and so often interrupted our happiness, that "with me it is clear we have still reason for the remembrance of this day, for the devout prayers which it appoints, and the useful instructions which it directs against disobedience and wilful rebellion."

Of remarkable Lakes and Springs in Siberia; continued from p. 198.

Baiical is the finest of all fresh-water lakes, very deep, extremely clear every where navigable, vastly plentiful of all kinds of fish, and resembling sea in the violence and fluctuation of its waters; on which account it receives that name from its adjacent inhabitants. It extends from S. W. to N. E. 500 leagues, in which extent it takes up degrees of longitude; the breadth in some places is above 80 leagues, in some parts only 25. It has but few islands and none of any note but Olkon, and the Hare-Isles. It forms several bays, one which receives the river Barguski and another at no great distance, towards the north, called Tschirwiskuiske.

It receives many brooks and rivulets on all sides, but few remarkable rivers, and discharges none but the *Angara*.

All the country between the upper parts of the rivers *Jaic* and *Uffac*, as far as the springs of the *Tschustowa*, and the *Tura* and *Toboli*, is overspread with lakes and marshes. The lakes are very considerable, and many of them united by canals form'd by nature; the most remarkable is the *Tschebar*, which, like most of the rest, abounds with fish of an excellent flavor, and its waters are very clear and wholesome. There are also many salt-water lakes, and some among them, on account of a bitter kind of salt, very much resembling *Salmirabilis*, have the names of the bitter lakes; but many of them afford a good culinary salt. The principal are said to be those of *Kulata*, *Schimaël*, and *Jabelschisca*, 30 or 40 leagues distant from the fortrefs of *Itcul*, where the salt, by the heat of the sun, often crystallises. But the most famous of these salt lakes extend themselves a good way towards the south, near the upper course of the river *Toboli*, in which, every summer, the salt hardens into great lumps. It is remarkable that some lakes, which in the memory of man contained only fresh water, are now found to be salt. They say that the waters called *Knaves Lake*, and the *Treustan*, both situated east of the fortrefs of *Mias*, abounded 40 years ago with fish. They are now grown salt, and tho' the first be not yet so salt as to be quite destitute of all river fish, yet all the roaches with which it was formerly well stock'd, are dead; but for the *Treustan*, which is become both salt and bitter, and has besides a smell of sulphur, no fish will live in it. The natives all affirm that some lakes of fresh water, which in former times were famous for extent and copiousness, were by degrees dry'd up, and, on the contrary, that other are sprung up in places that before were absolutely dry. As a proof of the former, they instance in the lake of *Itcild*, which was considerably large, and about 10 years ago, was of a good depth, and full of fish, but is now over-run with reeds, for want of water to nourish any thing else. To render the other part of their assertion probable, they tell us of a country 10 or 12 leagues in extent from N. to S. and 6 or 7 leagues from E. to W. distant about 30 leagues from the fortrefs of *Itcul*, and 6 from the river *Tschumlac*, now full of lakes, not large indeed, but

abounding with fish, which very trade of land but 13 years ago had good roads over those lakes and fenny places. They assure us also that some new-sprung lakes were at first destitute of fish for some years, but at present are well stock'd with them; for the explication of which phenomenon they have no recourse to subterraneous passages, thro' which the fish may convey themselves from one lake to another, but affirm that the eggs of the fish are * brought thither by ducks and other water-fowl, and produce a plentiful propagation. This fenny country is for the most part of a rich soil, and very fertile.

* [Perhaps the spawn is exhaled with the moisture of rivers and lakes, and descends again in rain; and this may be the cause of showers of little frogs, if such have really fallen, as reported, in some places; the wind and rain may occasion also the rise of plants in uncultivated places, with as much probability as the birds eating and voiding the seeds, which last is the opinion of some; and, probably the maceration of the seed may fit it the better for vegetation; for we have seen single plants arise in places where none had ever been, much greater, and more vigorous than where they are cultivated. — A plant of the wold kind grew one summer at *Dunstable*, on a chalky bank, by the side of the *Crown* bowling green, three times the magnitude of those sown and cultivated in *Kent*, for the use of the dyers; and yet none had been seen in or about *Dunstable*, so that even its name was unknown; many similar instances might be given.]

E *Extract of a Letter from M. EULER, Prof. Math. and Member of the Imperial Society at Petersburg, to Mr WETSTEIN, Chaplain to his R. H. the Prince of Wales, concerning the Discoveries of the Russians on the N. E. coast of Asia. [From the French.]*

F AS you desire to know more particulars concerning the *Russian* expeditions to the N. and N. E. of *Asia*, I send you all that have come to my knowledge. Tho' I should be very glad that these observations might give any light concerning the passage now sought thro' *Hudson's Bay*, yet, at the same time, I should be sorry, if Capt. *Bebring's* opinion, (who thought that the new land he had discovered was joined to *California*,) should lead us to doubt of the success of this glorious undertaking. I wish some happy discovery may soon inform us of the truth. However it be, you will not be displeased to have the reasons on which *Bebring's* suspicions were founded, notwithstanding the objections

jections you have made to me on that subject.

First, The new land which he fell in with at the distance of 50 German miles from *Kamschatka* towards the East, was coasted by him for a great way, tho' I cannot say how far: From hence alone it will appear, that an abatement must be made of 30 degrees, or thereabouts, which you suppose to be between the most western-head land of *California*, and the most eastern extremity of this new discovered land.

Secondly, *Behring* observing an eclipse of the moon at *Kamschatka*, concluded from thence, that this place lay much more to the East, than is expressed in any map; and that, to represent it truly, it ought to be transferred into the other hemisphere, as its longitude is more than 180 degrees East from *Ferro*. For this reason, *Behring's* new land must considerably approach to the most West part of *California*, and seems not to be many degrees from it.

All that we have, therefore, still to hope is only that in this unknown tract there may be found some streight, by which the *Pacific Sea* communicates with *Hudson's Bay*; but if no such passage can be found, we must conclude, that whatever further progress may be made thro' *Hudson's Bay*, the opening sought for must at last only be made into the *Frozen Sea*; from whence it would follow, that there could be no passing into the *Pacific Ocean*, but by the neighbourhood of *Kamschatka*; a course long, and dangerous, and, perhaps, not to be made in one summer.

I much doubt whether the * *Russians* will ever publish the particulars of the discoveries, which they have made either from *Kamschatka* towards *America*, or upon the Northern coasts of *Asia*. And it is but in an imperfect and general manner that I know the success of this last expedition. What I write was communicated to me by order of the court, from the college of Admiralty, for me to make use of it in the geography of *Russia*, a map of which I was order'd to make. (See a new sketch of this coast on the *Miscellany Plate*, according to the said order.)

* [Tho' they do not publish their discoveries; their merchants are preparing to extend their trade by some short passage. See p. 238 A.]

They passed along in very small vessels, coasting between *Nova Zemla* and the continent, at different times, in the middle of summer, when that sea was

open. The first expedition was from the river *Oby*; and at the approach of winter the vessels shelter'd themselves by going up the *Jeniseia*; next summer they returned a second time to sea and advanced further Eastward to the mouth of the *Lena*, into which they again retired for the winter season.

The third expedition was from this river, to the N. E. Cape of *Asia*. Here they lost several of their boats, and a great part of their men, and were disabled from proceeding, and making the tour to *Kamschatka*.

But it was thought, that a further attempt was then unnecessary, because *Behring* had already rounded that Cape, coming North from *Kamschatka*.

As to the passage opened thro' the straits of *Weigatz*, tho' the *Russians* have not made it, round *Nova Zemla*; yet they have passed between that land and the coast of *Asia*, and as the *Dutch* formerly discovered the Northern coasts of *Nova Zemla*, we may now be well assured, that that country is really an island.

D Extract of a Letter from ARTHUR DOBBS, Esq; to the Rev. Mr WETSTEIN, with Remarks on the preceding. (See Vol. XIV. p. 713. XVI. p. 162. XVII. p. 494 H.)

THE accounts of *Behring's* last voyage, and of his discovery of the lands N. E. of *Japan*, professor *Euler* could only have inaccurately, not having seen any journal to fix the Lat. and Long. of the countries then discovered. But since he seems to believe, being sway'd by the opinion of Capt. *Behring*, that the last land he discovered joins to *California*, which is now known to be part of the continent of *America*, and not an island, I differ in opinion from him; for, if they do join, I own there could be no passage from the N. W. of *Hudson's Bay* to the Western ocean of *America*, without sailing near 70° of longitude; the distance of the N. E. Cape of *Asia* from the N. W. of *Hudson's Bay*, in a parallel almost as far North as the polar circle, before the passage can be made to the *Pacific Ocean*; which might, therefore, be very reasonably call'd an impracticable passage, as it could not possibly be made in one summer, if at all. Capt. *Behring's* reasons for his opinion are principally founded on the small distance he supposed it was, from the coast he discovered, to the western *American* coast at *California*, or rather a continuity of those

those lands; but I hope to make it more probable, that there still may be a large opening betwixt these new discovered countries and *California*, and we may yet obtain a passage by *Hudson's Bay* to the western *American* ocean, without being obstructed with ice after passing *Hudson's Straights*.

M. Euler imagines I might have been led astray, by not considering, that the N. E. Cape of *Asia* is much more easterly than has been laid down in any former charts; which is now known accurately, by the eclipse of the moon observed by Cap. *Behring* at *Kamschatka*.

I have an abstract of his journal by me, upon his first discovery in 1728, and 1729, when he observed that eclipse, and the calculation of the longitude from it; and agree to the longitude he has fix'd; and allow that his N. E. Cape is in the other hemisphere; reckoning Eastward, either from *Fero*, as the first meridian, or from *London*; which last I shall follow.

Behring fixes his N. E. Cape $126^{\circ} 7'$ E. Long. from *Tobolski*; and *Tobolski* is 86° E. from *Fero*; so the Cape is $212^{\circ} 7'$ E. of *Fero*, or about 194° East from *London*.—By Capt. *Middleton's* observation of *Jupiter's* Satellite at *Churchill* river in *Hudson's Bay*, that river is 95° West from *London*; which, added to 194° , makes 289° ; consequently, the N. E. Cape of *Asia* is 71° distant from *Churchill*, to complete 360° ; which, in the Lat. of 65° , computing 8 leagues to a Deg. of Long. of which 20 make a Deg. of Lat. the distance betwixt that Cape and *Hudson's Bay* would be 568 such leagues.

From the known Long. of the North Cape of *Japon* in 40° Lat. which is pretty exactly known, from the observations made by the *Jesuits* at *Peking*, and is about 150° E. from *London*, and from the best computed Long. of *California* in 40° N. Lat. it lies in 130° Long. W. from *London*, making together 280° , leaves 80° for the distance of *California* from *Japon*; allowing 17 leagues to a Deg. of Long. in 40° Deg. N. Lat. the distance would be about 1360 leagues: By the same calculation *California* must be at least 7 or 800 such leagues from the N. E. Cape of *Asia*; so that, in so great a space there may be very great countries or islands*, which may well allow of an open channel, or sea, from 50 to 100 leagues wide, between the discover'd coast and *California*.

* The *Japoneses*, in their maps of the world printed in *Japon*, have laid down in this very

(Gent. Mag. JUNE 1749.)

tract two islands as large as *Ireland*, with the names to them, as appears in that map bought by Dr *Kempfer* in *Japon* in 1689; now in Sir *Hans Sloane's* museum.

As *Behring* sailed Southwardly to the isles of *Japon*, and from thence Eastwardly 50 German miles, about 250 English miles; which makes about 80 leagues, of 20 to a degree; at that distance from *Japon* he discover'd land, which he coasted N. W. still approaching towards the N. E. Cape, without going ashore, until he came to the entrance of a great river; where sending his boats and men ashore, they never returned, being either lost, killed, or detained by the natives, which made his discovery incomplete; his ship being stranded, and he afterwards died in an uninhabited island.

And as no latitudes nor longitudes are fixed by his account, I must believe he sailed from *Kamschatka* S. E. perhaps more Southerly than to 50° Lat. and there found land N. E. from *Japon*; otherwise, by coasting it N. West, he could never approach the N. East Cape, which is, at least, 40° Long. E. of *Japon*; and if he made land 80 leagues E. of *Japon*, he must have sailed N. E. to make the N. E. Cape. I have therefore reason to believe this coast was part of that he saw in his first voyage, where he lost his anchor; and is the coast *Gamma* discover'd, and the *Dutch* afterwards called the *Company's Land*, East of the Straights of *Uzicez*, which is, at least, 7 or 800 leagues West of any known land of *America*, and above 1000 near the Lat. of *Japon*: So that, if I allow 700 leagues for countries or islands East of his new-discover'd coast, there might still be a passage of 100 leagues for the Southern or *Pacific Ocean* to communicate with *Hudson's Bay*, and to cause such great tides and currents, as are found on the N. W. of *Hudson's Bay*; as also a free passage for the whales, which are seen in all the openings N. W. of that bay, and are caught there in numbers by the *Eskimaux* savages: For, as these don't go in by *Hudson's Straight* from our *Atlantic Ocean*, it cannot be presumed that they should go up by *Japon* towards the N. E. Cape, and from thence go 70° , or above 560 leagues, to *Hudson's Bay*, and be there in the month of *June*, and, after staying until *September*, return again the same way to the Southern Ocean, to pass the winter.——Now, as *Behring* only coasted at a distance, he could not possibly know whether it was a continent,

or great island ; the last of which seems the most probable : However, a few months now, if our ships return safe, will give us a certainty on one side or the other ; altho' I am sanguine enough to believe they have by this time failed thro', and discover'd this so much wish'd for passage. (See Vol. xvii. p. 494.)

A. DOBBS.

[Tho' this gentleman's high expectations were much disappointed, by the return of the ships, without having succeeded ; there are still hopes left of the discovery being made. However, if the N. E. passage only be discovered, which can only be effected by the Russians, they can make no considerable advantage from it, without the intercourse of some maritime people ; and as they have always seen cause to be on good terms with Great Britain, this nation may promise itself the greatest share in every advantage of their new commerce.]

OF BRIEFS.

*Est modus in rebus ; sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.*

HOR. Lib. I. Sat. i

OF all different schemes, that have been thought on, for the better collecting of charitable contributions in the room of *briefs*, not one has been offered to the publick so eligible as the present method in practice.

Letters of request have been thought on for this purpose, and some such thing, once in an age, might, indeed, go down with us. But if we had half a dozen licensed beggars at the door, once a month, every body, I am afraid, would shut up his compassion from them.

Advertisements, likewise, have sometimes supplied the place of *briefs* ; but this method, like the other, has been only found successful in some extraordinary and uncommon cases of distress.

So also riding about the country to make collections has been practised ; but this method is known by experience to be too expensive. When the dreadful fire happened at *W--ll--ng--b--r--gh*, an att--rn--y at l--w, if I am rightly informed, made an excursion of this kind, and collected a good round sum ; but as it was not sufficient to defray the expences of his journey, he was forced at his return to make a long bill upon the sufferers.

These methods have the disadvantage of being recommended to us at home, where, perhaps, some of the common incidents of life have discomposed us,

and where our worldly interest lies uppermost. But that, now in practice, is always recommended to us in some sacred place of worship, where all our passions are composed, where we have a better world than this in view, where we are called upon to be merciful after our power, and where the persuasive eloquence of our ministers and teachers, cannot but excite us to a liberal contribution of our charity.

And, indeed, a little reflection may serve to convince any reasonable man, that these methods of collecting are attended with difficulties, even beyond measure, and without number. But the method in use, the more it is consider'd, in the more advantageous light it appears.

Upon a fair enquiry, this method is found to be the freest of all others from fraud and collusion. His majesty's printer, who prints the copies at the usual rates for printing, delivers them to the undertaker, or his agent, who gives the printer a receipt for the same, specifying the number. These copies, and this receipt, are deliver'd to the register of the court of Chancery, whose business it is to mark them with a stamp for that purpose, and to see that no greater number be stamped, and no less returned after collection, than specified in the filed receipt. The collections are always made openly, and by three different persons, who are a check to each other. On every such collection, the sum collected, the place where, and the time when, are fairly written, in words at length, on the backside of every brief, and signed by them respectively : And, in every parish, or chapelry, and separate congregation, a register is kept by the minister, or teacher, there, of all monies collected by virtue of such briefs, the occasion of the brief, and the time when the same was collected, to which all persons, at all times, may resort without fee. The undertaker likewise makes a fair entry in a book kept by him for that purpose of all monies collected, to which all persons concerned may at all times resort. Unless, therefore, they are all united in the same fraudulent designs, which is a supposition too monstrous to be admitted, no fraud can well pass undiscover'd, and, consequently, as the law upon such a discovery prescribes a proper remedy, in a detected cheat the petitioners will find their advantage.

And this method of collecting is preferable to every other, by reason it is the

the cheapest. In other collections every person concerned is pay'd for his trouble ; but in this there are three in every parish, and the same number in every separate congregation, that, upon the delivery of a brief, are obliged *ex officio* to receive, publish, collect upon, and return the brief so delivered, and the monies respectively by them received thereon ; and if, as the case now stands, there are upwards of 30,000 persons necessarily employ'd, that have nothing for their pains, How can a cheaper way of collecting charity money be invented ?

The undertaker's charge is now reduced so low, that if he had not five or six briefs to collect at a time, it would not be worth his while to trouble himself with the undertaking. But this number would sometimes come too short, if different petitioners, in different parts of the kingdom, did not join together in their applications for a brief. And why should they not do so ? For sure they are as much entitled to the benefit of a brief, and as much the objects of our compassion and charity, as they whose tenements are contiguous and adjacent to one another.

Out of the undertaker's small premium, I have been told the collectors have three pence a brief for each parish, and am surprized $\frac{1}{2}$ any one should think, that the collections would be done cheaper, by a certain set of men, who never dispersed an order of council, or a form of prayer, under a shilling. Besides, if the gentlemen of the spiritual court were employ'd to lay the briefs, the quakers out of conscience, would not receive them, and thereby we should inevitably lose the charitable contributions of that whimsical, but benevolent, part of the nation. In short, 'tis easier to start objections against a good scheme, than to invent a better, and till such a scheme is invented, we ought, in good manners to the undertaker, who is a gentleman of honour and repute, not to molest or disturb him ; but let him sit comfortably by his fire side, where he ought to sit, and be always ready to satisfy the just demand of every poor sufferer.

E.B.

[Tho' we have inserted arguments for lessening the undertaker's annual profit, which, to some worthy and intelligent men seems too great, and to others but reasonable ; (the writers of the two last letters being both clergymen) yet we never thought it a good excuse for not giving to briefs be-

cause there is a certain expence on each ; it ought rather to be a motive to raise the contribution, so that there may be, in every parish, a surplus for the petitioners.

A It has been observed, that when three or four strange gentlemen, or ladies, appear in a country church, there has been constantly produced a brief. This is certainly no bad scheme for augmenting the charity, and a stranger, who may be supposed to have given at his own parish church, may refuse to contribute again : But to inveigh against briefs, on this account, is very weak, and may be a very great injury to the sufferers, if it deprives them of but 6d. in a parish. Neither of the letter-writers mean to lessen their relief.]

MEMOIRS of the publick Session held by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, April 16, 1749.

C Of raising Plants without Earth.

M. Du Hamel du Monceau (see p. 219.) opened this session with reading a memorial concerning such plants as may be raised in waters only. It was not his intention to treat of those which grow floating spontaneously on the water, without any communication with the ground, such as the water lentil, and the lentibularia ; but to consider, whether those plants, which naturally strike their roots in the earth, and are fed by it, may be brought to live, and thrive, in the clearest and purest water.

D This (said he) is no new experiment. It is well known that *Van Helmont's* view in raising a willow plant, in a fine sand, which he frequently water'd, was to ascertain whether the water alone could vegetate this kind of tree. The Memoirs of the *Berlin* academy relate that several plants have been raised without earth, by sowing them only in moss duly water'd. M. *Bonnet*, a correspondent of the Academy, upon repeating the *Berlin* experiments, proves that, in some respects and circumstances, moss helps vegetation no less than earth. The hyacinth, the narcissus, &c. flourish without the help of earth, living upon water only.

E This may be observed by every body, but there is another kind of observation reserved for naturalists. What a delightful amazement results from seeing transparent water alter its fluidity in the organs of a plant, and become a solid body ! As solid bodies have been usually thought to be the only possible constituents of bodies of the like property, water

H

water has been looked upon as no more than a dissolvent which, after lodging its solid particles in the plants, evaporates by perspiration. A multitude of observations make for this opinion.

According to these experiments, *Van A* *Helmont's* sand must be supposed not quite destitute of a vegetative substance, and the moss to impart its substance to the plants which are raised in it. As for the surprising vegetation of bulbous plants on bottles, filled with water; the bulb is supposed to contain a substance, which being dissolved by the water, which its roots imbibe, is transmitted *B* into a plant, and becomes the origin of its admired productions.

M. du H. alleges several observations, in defence of this notion, of which we shall only mention the third. House-leek, tho' detach'd from its tuft, if put in a cool place, shoots out afresh, but as new leaves appear, old ones wither; by which it seems as if the substance of the old served to the production of the new, like a beast, whose fat for a while supplies the want of food.

These remarks shew, that the experiments, which had been made before *M. du Hamel's*, did not overthrow the common opinion, that water alone is not sufficient for the vegetation of plants; which set him upon a more accurate scrutiny. He raised plants in moss, and in pieces of wet sponge, and he had capillary plants of an exceeding beauty; he brought garden beans to shoot in moistened sponges, and when their roots were almost two inches long, he placed them on bottles, so that the root only lay in the water. These beans grew to be near three foot high, with large leaves, and lively blossoms, and some of them bore little pods. He made almonds, *Indian* chesnuts, and acorns, bud in the same nidus, and then placed them on vessels full of water. The chesnut trees, after thriving very well for two years, were put into the ground, where they took well. One of the almond trees after living four years died, but only for want of water. *M. du Hamel* has at present an oak, which has *G* been eight years in water, and yields fine leaves every spring. This tree, which has four or five branches, the largest of which, at the bottom, measures 19 or 20 lines round, and above 18 inches long, thrived more in the two first years than it would in the best earth; *H* since when, its vigour, indeed, has been decaying, which, however, is ra-

ther to be attributed to a defect in the roots than to any want of proper aliment.

Here are evidently wood, bark, and leaves, which must have been produced from water, the most pure and clear, for he used only the *Seine* water, which had been filtrated through a vessel of sand, and had stood four months in an earthen pitcher. Now this experiment proves *†* the purest water can make seeds shoot, and plants grow, and cannot be excluded by the suppositions of assistance from the sand and moss, or of a prolific substance in the bulb. The growth of the little trees, raised in the water, are accounted for by the common principles of distillation by the retort.

Here, the experimenter says, I am aware of an objection "that the water which I used, how well soever filtrated, *C* was not an unmix'd flegm, or elementary water; and that the pure water, in my experiments, perspired away, leaving in the plant the oily, saline, and terrene particles, of which it was only the vehicle." But as I know of no chymical process which extracts oil and salt from filtrated water, my experiments *D* will, at least, shew, that an analysis is made herein by nature, beyond all the power of art. Besides, if *Dr Hales* has proved air to be such a part of the human calculus, and of other substances, that it contributes to their hardness and weight, where then is the improbability that the water, which our plants *E* suck up, and the air in which they grow, may so settle in their texture as to become a real part of their substance? In short, it was not my view to demonstrate that plants are fed by an elementary flegm; for where could I find this fluid? I only aimed to be certified *F* whether the purest and simplest water could afford them a sufficient aliment.

Our author, from his experiments on many bulbs, makes one curious observation, about the shooting of their roots, leaves and stem.

One would naturally think, says he, that these different parts, growing out of the same bulb, the order of their growth would be alike, but experiments demonstrate it to be quite otherwise. He cut off some of the largest hyacinth roots, almost two fingers breadth from their end; then placing the bulb on his bottle, in such a position, that the end of the cut root touched the inside of the bottle, he made a mark on the outside, exactly at the end of the root; he like-

wife made marks answering to the ends of some whole roots: These continued growing, so as soon to outshoot the mark of their length at the beginning of the experiment, but the ends of the cut roots remain'd still even with their mark. This experiment is a demonstration that roots only grow at their end; yet M. du Hamel gives a caution that the roots must be cut at a certain length to stop their growth, whereas if only about a line be cut off, they will continue growing.

He makes the following parallel betwixt the opening of buds and roots.

I have said, in some former remarks, that the buds of trees spread forth in every part of their length, whilst they are soft and herbaceous, but cease when the ligneous body is once harden'd; all the roots in my experiments were very tender, yet they lengthened only at the end, which was also the case with the roots of those trees I raised in the water; where the transparency both of the glass and water, enabled me to perceive a difference in the opening of buds and young roots. Many experiments prove, that these leaves, contrarywise to the roots, do not grow at all at the end, but that the growth is almost wholly at the part next to the bulb; and this is the more remarkable in that the leaves of trees grow otherwise, extending on every side.

Experiments also shew that the stems of hyacinths grow every way, and that the three parts, which the bulb produces, shoot out each in its peculiar way, the roots only at the end, the leaves mostly towards the root, and the stalks every way.

Upon an observation, that a great many young trees died soon after their being taken out of the ground, he endeavoured to find out the principal cause; and perceiving a kind of gangrene on them, just even with the ground, which he judged to proceed from bruises occasioned by the pressure of the hardened earth against the tender sapling, especially in windy weather, he was induced to sow pine, fir, mulberry and other seeds on the surface of the earth. After covering them with a very thin bed of sifted mould, he laid over it a two inch thick bed of moss, which he supported with little sticks and bearers thrust into the ground. The good success of this expedient furnishes a method for raising trees from seed with greater certainty.

An Account of a MEMOIR upon a new blue Dye, made without either Wood, or Indigo; read at the same Sitting by M. Macker.

Translated from a French Extract.

A THE beauty of the *Prussian* blue, an extremely bright colour, lately found out by chymistry, being so great a decoration in painting, induced M. Macker to try to render it serviceable to dyers, which he hoped to accomplish, as some of the dyers processes are much the same with the operations in making the said blue. But, in order to understand the experiments made by M. Macker, a brief account of the preparation of the *Prussian* blue for painting will not be amiss.

B First, a salt, by chymists called fix'd alkali, which is of the same nature with that of potash, is mix'd up with some oily inflammatory matter; and desiccated blood answers the end as well as most; then this mixture is calcined in a crucible, till there appears nothing but a small blue flame on its surface. All the saline part of this calcined matter, is dissolved in hot water, and afterwards strained. This lye, for such it is, must be mixed with alum and green copperas, which have been first separately dissolved in water. The mixture of these saline liquors causes a fermentation, they grow muddy and of a mountain green. Afterwards, the whole is filtered through brown paper, in glass funnels; the liquor passes clear, leaving a green scæces on the brown paper; and upon pouring an acid liquor, such as *aqua fortis*, on these scæces, they turn to a fine blue. This colour, so prepared, goes by the name of the *Prussian* blue, being the invention of a *Prussian* chymist.

C On considering that alum is a corrosive, very much used in dying, and that it is a matter which adapts the pores and fibres of stuffs to imbibe the dye, M. Macker began by boiling samples of stuff designed to be dyed, in a solution of alum and copperas; afterwards they were soaked in the lye, prepared as above. As these stuffs had been impregnated with alum and copperas, upon their being steeped in the lye, a fermentation ensued, and both liquor and stuffs turned green. Lastly, the scæces, which subside on mixing together the saline liquors, requiring to be diluted with an acid, to change it to a blue, M. Macker steeped these samples, which had received

ed a green dye from the faces settled on them, in an acid sufficiently weakened with water. Immediately, this acid imparted such a fine blue to the samples, as vastly surpasses all the compositions of woad and indigo. He, afterwards, briefly relates his chief experiments to complete this new dye. It was requisite that the dye should be alike smooth in all parts of the stuff, that different shades, clear and deep, might be given at pleasure; that the saline particles used in this blue, might be prevented from damaging the stuffs; and that the expence be lessened as much as possible.

None, but persons long versed in experiments, can conceive the prodigious difficulty of answering so many ends in one object, and the innumerable tryals before they are all answered, and the work completed.

Whilst M. Macker was engaged in these experiments, Abbé Menou, a correspondent of the academy, and late secretary to that at Angers, communicated to the academy a memorial upon the Prussian blue, with his intent to modify it for dying, and a detail of his process for that purpose. But as this discovery may be countenanced and improved, so as to be made of great use, M. Macker thought it behoved him to declare openly, that the priority is manifestly on his side, having so long ago as in October 1748, shewn to the comptroller general, some woollen and silk samples, with a memorial setting forth all the properties of this new dye; and, since then many naturalists, and, particularly, the Abbé Menou, have had a sight of these samples.

Though these allegations prove that M. Macker had made the discovery six months before the Abbé had read his memorial, which was so lately as in last March; and tho' the affair be of weight, M. Macker is not wanting in a handsome acknowledgement, that the Abbe is intitled to the merit of having employed his labours about the blue, before the first inventor had published his experiments.

He concludes his Memoir with an enumeration of the qualities of this new dye.

First, This new dye is in beauty and gloss as far beyond the common dye of woad and indigo, as scarlet is beyond madder. If a cloth of this dye be viewed together with one of the very finest indigo dye, the latter appears so contemptible as hardly to be thought a blue.

Secondly, The common blue only dyes the outside of milled cloths, without penetrating thro' them, whence it is that blue cloaths wear whitish; whereas this new dye is free from this defect, and its cloth may be worn threadbare without such a discreditable look.

Thirdly, The new dye, indeed, will not stand the boiling in soap, and, consequently, cannot be used to thread or cotton; but boiling in alum, such as directed for wool, does not stir it; and in this it resembles scarlet. The power of air and sun on dyes being their surest test, M. Macker exposed his samples to the sun-beams in open air, during all September and October 1748, without their fading, except only at the corners, or some sag ends, which began to fly and tarnish a little; but such tryal, by the very statutes, is not required for above 12 days, as the best dyes would afterwards contract such a tarnish as would quite disfigure them.

Fourthly, This dye in no wise damages the stuffs, provided the precautions, given by M. Macker, be attended to. To have the greatest certainty of this, he hung weight after weight to a thread of his dye, till the thread broke, which was not till it had bore such a weight, as had broke the like thread before its being dyed.

As to saving of expence, which M. Macker had in view, the new dye will not be very costly. The ingredients are of a very low price, and the greatest expence is in the workmanship.

It may reasonably be hoped that this discovery being now made publick, it will soon be carry'd to its utmost perfection, as the dyers, of whom many are very ingenious, may easily accomplish it by repeating the experiments.

[To be continued.]

Mr URBAN,

June 18.

THE devastations mentioned in your last, p. 209 C, to be made by insects in Ireland, as related in the Transactions of that Society, I suppose must allude to the following curious account. It shews that the present cold and rainy weather may be of great benefit, by destroying, not only the locusts, which began to appear during the late hot weather in Yorkshire, Scotland, near Bristol, at Richmond in Surry, and other places, but also prodigious numbers of caterpillars and other insects, of which multitudes might be discover'd in embryo.

Yours, &c.

C. P.

An

AN ACCOUNT of a devouring Swarm of
BEETLES in Ireland. By Dr THO-
MAS MOLYNEUX.

IN the summer 1668 appeared on the coast in the C. of *Galway*, brought by the S. W. wind, a prodigious swarm of beetles, which penetrated as far as *Hedford*, 12 miles N. of the town of *Galway*. In the heat of the day they hung in clusters, on the trees and hedges, like bees; but towards evening they would fly about, with a strange humming noise, much like the beating of drums at a distance, and in such incredible numbers, that they darkened the air for 2 or 3 miles square: Such as were abroad, found it very uneasy to make their way through them; they would beat against their faces with such a force, as to make it smart, and leave a slight mark: In a little time after their coming, they had so entirely eaten up all the leaves of the trees for some miles, that the whole country was as bare as if it had been the depth of winter; and their gnawing of the leaves made a sound much resembling the sawing of timber: They also came into the gardens, and destroyed the buds, blossoms, and leaves of all the fruit trees, many of which lost their sap, as well as leaves, and dy'd: They spread so exceedingly, that they infested houses, and proved very offensive: Their numerous creeping spawn, which they had lodged under ground, next the upper sod of the earth, (*see p. 208*) did still more harm, in that close retirement, than all the flying swarms of their parents had done abroad; devouring the roots of corn and grass, and thus destroyed both the support of man and beast. This spawn, when first it gave signs of life, appeared like a large maggot, and by taking food, encreased every day, till it grew as big as a large white caterpillar; from which, according to the usual transformation, in these smaller animals, there sprang the flying insect. — This plague was happily checked several ways; high winds, wet and misting weather destroyed many millions of them in a day; whence we may conclude, that tho' we have them in these northern moist climates, yet they are more natural and peculiar to warm and dry countries: Whenever this bad constitution of the air prevailed, their bodies were so enfeebled, that they would drop from the branches on which they stuck. The fall quite disabled, and sometimes entirely kill'd, them. During this wet season, the swine and poul-

try would * watch under the trees for their falling, and feed and fatten upon them; and even the poorer sort of the native *Irish*, the country then labouring under a scarcity of provisions, had a method of dressing them, and lived upon them as food. Smoke was very offensive to these flies; and by burning heath, fern, and such like weeds, they secured their gardens, and prevented their incursions, or if they had entered, the smoke drove them out again.

* [*A cat has been known to go forth in an evening, jump up, and catch these insects for food.*]

Towards the latter end of summer, they constantly retired of themselves, and wholly disappeared in such a manner, that, in a few days, you could not see one of them left; some thought, that they took their flight, like swallows and other birds of passage, to a more distant country and warmer climate; but they disappearing immediately after they were observed to couple, by fastening to each other by their tails, shews that they only retired under ground, in order to lay their spawn for a succeeding generation, and likewise to compose themselves to sleep for the rest of the ensuing year, as several other animals are known to do; as snails among insects, the hedge-hog amongst beasts, and the *Ortygometra*, or rail, among birds. What confirms this opinion is, that in the spring-time, on digging or ploughing up the ground, whole bushels were found together on one heap, but in such a quiet condition, that they seemed to have but little life and motion; these large caverns, to which they retired, were often met with under a firm, solid surface of earth, and no manifest passage could be discovered, by which they could get in. In summer 1695 or 96, all along the S. W. shore of the county of *Galway*, were found dead such infinite numbers of beetles, and in such vast heaps, that by a moderate computation there could be no less than 40 or 50 horse-loads; these were a new colony, from the same place whence the first came in 1688, which he takes to be *Normandy* or *Britany* in *France*, but meeting with a contrary wind, before they could reach land, they were all driven into the sea, which cast their floating bodies in heaps upon the shore. It is observed, that they seldom keep above a year together in one place, and their usual stages, or marches, are computed to be about six miles a year; hitherto their progress has been westerly,

following the course of that wind, which blows most commonly, and is the trade wind of Ireland.

These insects have been erroneously denominated locusts ; but the true locust, much resembling in shape a common grasshopper, tho' larger, is quite a different species of insect from this, which belongs to that tribe, called by naturalists *Κολοπτερος*, *Vaginipennis*, the *Scarabæus*, or beetle kind, that has strong thick cases to defend and sheath their thin wings, that lie out of sight, and next the body ; and this species is undoubtedly that particular beetle, called by Aristotle, in his history of animals, *Μηλοφαγος*, from its devouring the blossoms of apple-trees, and is the *Scarabæus arboreus* of Mousset and Charleton, called in Engl. dors, (see p. 208) or hedge-chafers ; they are much of the bigness of the common black beetle, but of a brownish colour, something like that of cinnamon ; they are thick set with a fine, short, downy hair, that shews as if they were powdered all over with a fine sort of dust ; the cases of their wings do not entirely cover all the back, for their long picked tails, where lie the organs of generation, reach a good way beyond them ; and the indentures or joints, on each side their belly, appear much whiter than the rest : they are exactly figured by Dr Lister, *Scarab. Tab. Mut.*

This insect is the same, which the Septuagint, and vulgar Latin translation, retaining the Greek word, call *Βρυχος*, or *Bruchus*, derived from *βρυχω*, *fren-deo*, or *strideo*, intimating the remarkable noise it makes, both in its eating and flying. It is often mentioned in holy scripture, *Levit. xi. 22. Joel i. 4, and ii. 25. Nabum iii. 16, 17* ; but our English version almost constantly translates this word, *βρυχος*, though improperly, canker-worm ; since this only denotes a reptile, whereas that term does certainly denote a flying insect ; for the *βρυχος* in *Nabum* is expressly said to flee, and have wings ; and it is truly described in these words ; *it spoileth, and flyeth away, they camp in hedges in the day, and when the sun ariseth they flee away, and their place is not known where they are* ; that is, they then retire again to the hedges and trees, where they lie quiet, and concealed till the sun sets again. *βρυχος* is better translated locust, or beetle, *Lev. xi. 22.* where Moses permits the Israelites to eat the locust after his kind, and the bald-lo-cust after his kind, and the beetle after his kind, and the grasshopper after his kind.

It seems unaccountable that beetles, and those other nasty, dry, and unpromising vermin, should be thought clean and proper food for man ; but as it is certain, that *Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, and the other neighbouring countries were all extremely infested with these pernicious vermin, and therefore Moses foreseeing the great dearth and scarcity that they might one day bring upon his people, gives them here a permissive precept, or a hint what they should do, when the corn, grass, olive-trees, fruit-trees, vines, and other provisions were destroyed by the locusts, and βρυχοι, or beetles, swarming in the land ; that then, for want of other provisions, and rather than starve, they might eat, and live upon the filthy destroyers themselves, and yet be clean : And thus we see the native Irish were practical commentators on this part of the Levitical law, and by matter of fact explained the true sense and meaning of this, otherwise dark and abstruse, text : It is also more than probable, that this same destructive beetle, was that very kind of *Scarabæus*, the idolatrous Egyptians of old had in such high veneration, as to pay divine worship to it, and frequently engrave its image on their *Aguglios* and *Obelisks* ; for nothing can be supposed more natural, than to imagine that a nation addicted to polytheism, as the Egyptians were, in a country frequently infested with swarms of devouring insects, should from a strong fear of future evil, the common principle of superstition and idolatry, give divine honours to the visible authors of their sufferings, in hopes to render them more propitious for the future ; thus the same people adored, as gods, the ravenous crocodiles of the Nile ; and the Romans, tho' more polite and civilized in their idolatry, worshipped the fever, *Febrem ad minus nocendam venerabantur, eamque variis templis exstructis colebant*, says *Valerius Maximus*, L. ii. c. 5.*

On EDUCATION.

MR URBAN,

THE controversy, in behalf of, and against a publick and private education, has been managed with great warmth in most ages. After all that has been said, with much plausibility, on both sides ; and what you have lately given us in the first Volume of your *Miscellaneous Correspondence* (p. 280, 321) in favour of a publick education ; the medium suggested by Mr Barclay (in his

Treatise on Education, p. 12) seems to be of too much moment not to be proposed to the consideration of the public, whom it greatly concerns: And your Magazine, I have reason to think, will give the widest spread to the useful hint; which is as follows:

"The best method of education seems, after all, to lie betwixt both extremes; and is that, which is neither too public, nor too private: where there is a sufficient number of boys to encourage emulation; and no such numbers as are apt to occasion disorder; where they could all dwell in the same house, eat at the same table, be a check one upon another, and be ever under the master's eye. — In this way, boys (at the same time) improve in the principles of knowledge and humanity; attend the pleasures of conversation; and insensibly fall into that settled course of complaisance, which increases the pleasure of society, and procures us real love and esteem. — Here, too, the master beholds (at leisure) the difference of tempers; applies to every circumstance proper rewards and punishments; observes that every word and action be suitable to the general end of education; and encourages virtue in a manner both inconceivable and impracticable in too public a method of education, Yours, &c.

Cambr. June 1749.

S. L.

Mr URBAN,

THo' I constantly see all the morning and evening news papers published in London, yet I like to see again the articles of news in the Ipswich journal, where being excellently well methodized, by the judicious compiler, they afford fresh entertainment. I also have the pleasure of being acquainted with divers affairs of that and the neighbouring counties (where I have some concerns) the inhabitants of which understand business so well, and the advantages of a well circulated news paper, that there are generally 50 advertisements weekly, and some of general import. One in particular, which occasions my giving you this trouble, I think you ought to make still more publick.

It is a long advertisement in the Ipswich journal of June 3, being an order of the court of general quarter sessions of peace, held at St Edmund's Bury in the county of Suffolk, on the 10th of April; which order is inserted to publish the prices of all land carriage of goods what-

(Gent. Mag. JUNE 1749.)

soever, by any common waggoner or carrier, not only from London but to and from several other places. It is founded on the 24th and 25th Sections of Chap. XII. of the 3d and 4th of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

WHEREAS divers waggoners and other carriers, by combination amongst themselves, have raised the prices of carriage of goods, in many places, to excessive rates, to the great injury of trade, Be it therefore enacted, That the justices of the peace of every county, and other place, within the realm of England, or dominion of Wales, shall have power and authority, and are hereby enjoined and required at their next respective quarter or general sessions after Easter-Day yearly, to assess and rate the prices of all land-carriage of goods whatsoever, to be brought into any place or places within their respective limits and jurisdictions, by any common waggoner or carrier, and the rates and assessments so made, to certify to the several mayors and other chief officers of each respective market-town, within the limits and jurisdictions of such justices of the peace, to be hung up in some publick place in every such market town, to which all persons may resort for their information; and that no such common waggoner, or carrier, shall take for the carriage of such goods and merchandizes above the rates and prizes so set, upon pain to forfeit for every such offence the sum of five pounds, to be levied by distress and sale of his and their goods, by warrant of any two justices of the peace where such waggoner, or carrier, shall reside, in manner aforesaid, to the use of the party grieved.

And be it further enacted, That if any action, or suit, shall be commenced against any person by this act authorized to put the same in execution, every person so sued may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or forbear further prosecution, or suffer discontinuance, or if a verdict pass against him or her, the said defendant and defendants shall recover his and their double costs, for which he and they shall have the like remedy, as in cases where costs by law are given to defendants.

Now, Sir, as to the method of rating and settling the prices of carriage, (set by these justices) which if rational, K k may

may be an example for other counties ; I do not find it directed by any act, and I cannot desire you to reprint their long advertisement. I will only give you the principal articles, and add the miles, from which a rate of proportion may be drawn for other places.

From LONDON

per C.

—to Bury 72 meas. 60 comp. miles 3 0

—to Newmarket 60 m. 54 comp. 2 8

Pictures, tables, &c. to be 3 6

All parcels from 4 to 14 lb. 0 4

All under 4 lb. 0 3

Haberdashers boxes under 28 lb. 0 8

From IPSWICH.

—to Bury 18 comp. 26 m. per C. 1 1

All parcels from 14 to 7 lb. 0 4

— 7 lb. or under 0 2

From BURY.

—to Thetford 10 comp. 12 m. 0 8

Parcels 14 to 7 lb. 0 4

— 7 lb. or under 0 3

—to Norwich 30 comp. 40 m. 2 2

Parcels 14 to 7 lb. 0 6

— 7 lb. or under 0 3

Attested copies of these rates are appointed by an act 21 Geo. II. to be sent to the Id mayor of London and to the clerks of the peace of Westminster and Middlesex; which 'tis supposed are sent up accordingly; and the justices in all counties are by the said act again enjoined and required to assess and rate the price of carriage; but tho' I have made some enquiry, I cannot find that the justices, in any other county, have comply'd with the act, and, therefore, I shall give you the names of these worthy magistrates of Suffolk, who are the Rev. Dr Arthur Young, Tho. Discipline, Hamon L'Estrange, John Reynolds, and John Gurdon, Esq; Yours, C. J. F

Further Extract from L'Art de la Corderie perfectionné, or the Art of Rope-making perfected. (See p. 219.)

That two hempen Threads are fittest for twisting one upon another as soon as spun.

WE find that the longer a piece of wood continues bent, the more it loses of its spring for recovering its former straightness; just so, a thread of hemp, or rope-yarn, has so much the less tendency to restore itself, the longer it continues on the wheel before it is laid or made into a rope. These threads require a certain elastic force for twisting together, whence it is necessary for the workman to twist old rope-yarn more than new, that he may re-

store its elasticity: Now, the more you twist a thread, the more you weaken it, (See p. 220 B.) which proves the advantage of making double twist, or bitor, as soon as it comes from the hands of the spinner.

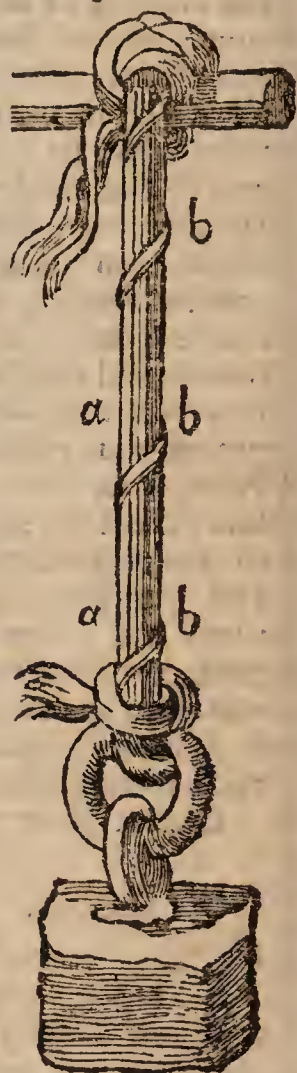
To make good Ropes, the Threads, or Strands of Threads, which are to be joined for that purpose, must be of the same Bigness, the same Stiffness, the same Tension, and alike twisted.

To give a reason for this, let us consider what would be the consequence if two threads were unequally stretched; certainly the thread with a less degree of tension would roll, or lie loose upon the other, thro' out its whole length; which would make a very faulty rope, for when it comes to be try'd, the thread *a a* will sustain all the weight, the thread *b b* having little or no stress laid upon it.

When one of the two threads is finer than the other, the finer will roll; if one be of soft hemp, and the other of hard and stiff, the softer will wrap about the other; if one should be more twisted than the other, the less twisted will be the wrapper; and, in general, the defect will be more or less considerable in proportion to the difference between the two threads; which proves that the artist cannot be too careful in making his two threads or strands as equal, in all respects, as possible.

Of making fine Ropes of three Strands, such as the Logline, Houseline, Merlin, Drumline, Ratlines, &c.

We have sometimes occasion for cordage a little larger than the ordinary double-twist, [bitor] which might, indeed, be made with bigger strands, but then it would not be so good; for it is demonstrated that the strength of ropes is augmented by diminishing the bigness of the strands; and, therefore, if



we want ropes' only a third bigger than the double-twist, we can make them of three strands. *The author here shews the manner of making the Merlin, or cordage, of three strands, as he had before of what he calls the bitord, or double-twist, compos'd of two strands. He then proceeds to demonstrate the advantage of using three small strands, instead of two bigger, in making cordage of equal quantities of hemp.*

As the fineness of the strands adds to the strength of cordage, so a cord, composed of three ordinary strands, lies smoother and more even than one made of two bigger strands, which is an advantage still more sensible in large ropes.

Let 2 strands of different colours, as *a b*, be laid together for making the bitord; and 3, as *c d e*, for the merlin; and let there be the same quantity of matter in both; for instance, let each be compos'd of six equal threads, with this difference, that each strand of the bitord consists of 3 threads, and each strand of the merlin of no more than 2. It appears to sense that the revolutions of each of these strands, of the white, for instance, are more frequent in the bitord *a a a*, &c. than in the merlin *c c c*, &c. And it may be demonstrated, that the fewer revolutions a strand makes the stronger it is, considering only the direction of the resistant fibres; but, besides that, since, in the compositions of the two lines, the strands of the bitord make 3 revolutions, and those of the merlin but 2 in the same length, it fol-

lows that the 2 strands of the bitord are twisted as 3, while the 3 strands of the merlin are twisted but as 2; for strands must be twisted in proportion to the number of revolutions they make in the same space for acquiring an elasticity sufficient for their resting in the same state in which they are laid.

Supposing the tension of the threads proportional to the twisting of the strands, the 3 threads of each strand in the bitord will have each 3 degrees of elasticity, or tension; whence the elasticity, or tension, of the three threads of each strand of the bitord will be 9, which makes 18 for the total elasticity of the two strands, or the sum of all the threads of the bitord.

In the merlin, each of the strands being twisted as 2, each thread will have 2 degrees of elasticity, or tension; each strand then being composed of 2 threads will have 4 degrees, whence the elasticity, or tension, of all the three strands of the merlin will be 12. The elasticity, or tension, therefore, of the sum of the threads of the bitord will be to the elasticity, or tension, of the threads of the merlin as 18 to 12, or 3 to 2.

Upon this account alone then, independent of other considerations, we may conclude, that supposing an equal quantity of hemp, the merlin must be stronger than the bitord, tho' we pretend not that it is always exactly in the same proportion as we have just now made it. We might shew other advantages of the merlin, or cordage of 3 strands, above that of 2, by comparing the different direction of the strands, which is more commodious for a uniform resistance in the merlin than in the bitord.

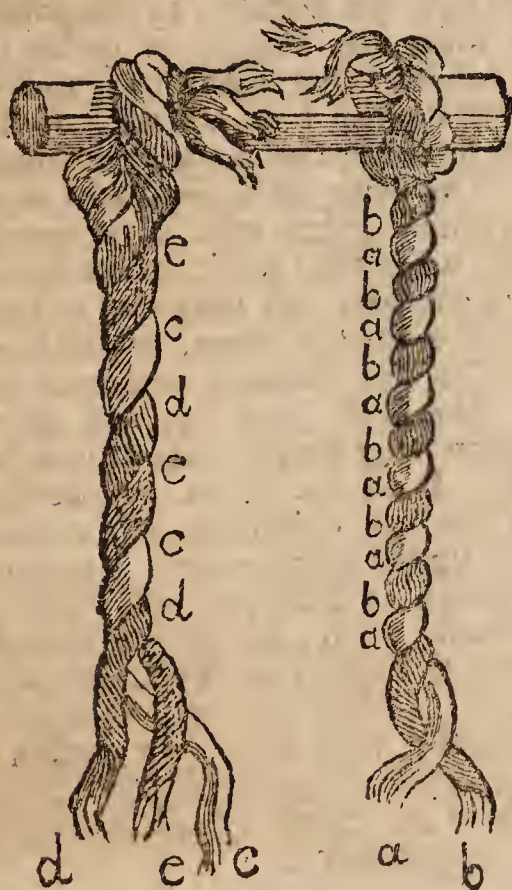
N. B. Our rope-makers call a cord of two strands, a merlin, (or sealine) and that of three strands houseline.

Mr URBAN,

I Have spent some pains in examining what has been published upon the distemper, that makes such lamentable destruction among the cattle; tho' alas, as yet, to little purpose.

As by compleat histories of diseases, and accurate observations made upon dead bodies, many distempers, and their causes, are so well known, that they are easily cured, which before were always fatal, unless nature, unassisted, happened to prevail; so, it is not irrational to conclude, that something may be done of service in the distemper now among the cattle.

—The case demands diligence, I wish the learned would apply, and not leave it to people unequal to the task, and it is much to be desired that matter of fact might only be published not empty conjectures.



It is requested that the gentleman, who writes from *Settle* in your Mag. for *April* last, p. 150, would acquaint the publick, whether he found the bloody-tinged water, he there speaks of, between the dura and pia mater, or between the pia mater and the brain. His words mean the latter, but it is not easy to conceive what is meant by vacuities between the pia mater and the brain, seeing they closely adhere, nor how they could be separated but by suppuration, and if so, the bloody-tinged water, so called, must be corruption tinged.

It is also requested that he would explain what is meant by the polypus, said to be found in the trachea (it being a thing 'till now unheard of) *viz.* whether it be of the nature of that in the nose, or that in the heart: If it be of that in the heart, I suppose, it's only blood coagulated by stagnation, and which was extravasated before the beast died, while the blood was fluid; but if so, there would have been blood thrown out at the beast's mouth before death, a symptom I have not heard to attend this distemper; therefore, I must beg that the gentleman will recollect and consult some anatomist, in order to be certain whether the jugular vein, or carotid artery, were not mistaken for the trachea.

I hope, the gentleman will excuse this freedom, as it tends to the public good, by endeavouring to find the primary and principal seat of the distemper, which being once ascertained, I hope, we shall be better able to apply medicines with the desired effect.

To the Rev. Dr R——TH.

Rev. Sir,

I Have seen your two Vols. entitled, *A system of natural philosophy, being a course of lectures read in St John's College, Cambridge.* This is a great work, for which your countrymen are much obliged to you; you have put it in the power of every *English* reader, who can command a guinea, to become your pupil; and who will not be glad to hear so great a master? Amongst so many capacities, there must necessarily be great variety of sizes; I own mine deserves to be numbred with the smallest: I hope you will therefore excuse my desiring a farther explication of a few passages, some of which seem very obscure, and others to contain doctrines evidently false. You define Matter thus: *By the word Matter is meant an extended, solid, and moveable substance, that has a force of inactivity. Extension, you say, is a simple idea, and therefore cannot be defined; all that we can do is to express the same thing in different words.* This all that we can do seems to me to be doing nothing at all: If I pronounce the word *blue* to a man blind from his birth, I excite in his mind a

sensation which is called sound; but the thing, or idea, usually signified by that sound is not convey'd to his mind. If after this I pronounce the word *cyaneus*, I do no more than what was done before; I again make a sound, by which nothing is signified to the hearer. How then is this thing or idea expressed in different words, or how is it expressed at all? But though you cannot convey the idea which is called extension to our minds by a definition, you say you enable us to find it, by telling us it is the *length, breadth, and thickness of matter*: Indeed, Sir, I humbly think you ought to have told us where Matter is to be found, and then perhaps we could not have missed extension. I declare I know not where to find Matter in your sense of the word, to wit: an *extended, solid, and moveable substance, that has a force of inactivity*. You proceed, and tell us that extension, solidity, mobility, and the force of inactivity, make the *essence* of matter; and that these are simple ideas. I have always thought it certain that ideas have no existence but in a mind perceiving them; their *esse* is *percipi*: if so, where does the *substance* which you call *matter* exist? Surely if it exists at all, it exists in the mind also; unless we can conceive it possible for a thing to be without its *essence*: nor is it less difficult to conceive how one *substance* can exist in another.

In p. 4. you transcribe a passage from Mr LOCKE. *The names of simple ideas,* says this great writer, *are incapable of being defined.* I really think that you and Mr Locke are mistaken in this point; simple ideas are, I own, incapable of being defined; but why their names cannot be defined I do not see. I will venture to define the name of a simple idea. The name of a *simple idea* is a certain sound which men have agreed to make, when they would excite in the mind of another, the image or resemblance of a certain thing, which they suppose he has formerly perceived by sense. Mr Locke goes on, and gives the reason why simple ideas cannot be defined: I do not think his reason good; but my objections will at present take up too much room. I am not vain enough to think you will ever desire to know them; but if you should, I promise to comply with your request; as you, Sir, I doubt not, will most readily comply with mine, by giving a full satisfaction to these *difficulties*: if a thing may be called *difficult* because I cannot apprehend it.

In p: 8, 9, 10. we learn that *attraction* will not account for the dissolution of hard bodies in fluids. If to account for a thing, be to assign its efficient cause, I agree with you that *attraction* does not account for this phenomenon; but neither can it account for any other. *Attraction* is itself a phenomenon, and consequently wants to be accounted for*. Mind is the only real efficient; as for physical causes, they are but instruments, or rather signs of effects. Motion is the physical cause of all natural phenomena: of motion there are various kinds; one of which is called *attraction*. When one body moves toward another, we say it is attracted by that other: so that by the word *attraction* no more is meant than the motion of bodies towards each other, which motion is in truth an effect, whose cause is not of mechanical consideration. *Attraction*, in this sense of the word, accounts for many phenomena; and, in my opinion, for the dissolution of hard bodies in fluids. Whilst iron is dissolving in aqua-fortis, the particles of iron move towards the particles of aqua-fortis, i. e. the particles of iron are attracted by the particles of aqua-fortis.

In p: 10. you give this definition of a hard body: *A body, you say, is called an hard one, if its parts make so forcible a resistance to every impression that can be made upon them, as not at all to yield to it.* This definition is very inaccurate; for an impression supposes a yielding. I will attempt to correct it: A body is called hard, when its parts are able so strongly to resist any force that can be apply'd to them, as not at all to yield to it. But it happens unluckily for this definition, that no body can, according to it, be called hard; for I think there is not any body whose parts are able to resist every force that can be apply'd to them. I beg leave to ask how this definition of a hard body agrees with what you say of a hard body, p. 1. *Hard and soft are names that we give to things only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies: that being called hard by us, which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure by the pressure of any part of our bodies.*

These Remarks, Sir, are confined to your first Chap. beyond which my reading has not extended, and I believe never will; for if, from this, may be allowed to judge of the rest, what remain have much obscurity, if not many errors. Yours, &c. T. I.

* see the Bp of Cloyne's Principles of human knowledge, Sect. 103, 104, 105.

Loving Friend Sylvanus Urban,

Looking the other day over some of thy valuable collections, I observed in Vol. xvii. page 170. a private letter sent from one Quaker to another, sign'd R. G. As I do not believe it is thy design to make a scoff at any religious society of people, I am willing to inform thee, and the world, that that letter is not the form or manner of one of the people called Quakers writing to another, neither on that or any other subject. But if it came from one call'd a Quaker, the person was such a one who having * turn'd the grace of our God into lasciviousness, writ it to ridicule the plain and christian-like manner and deportment of those people.

Thy information was also wrong in thy xviii. Vol. page 571, where thou says, "a man and woman Quakers walked through the streets at Bristol, Gloucester, Oxford, at separate times, cloathed in hair sackcloth, repeating something as they passed along, doing penance for a bastard child." For they are not in unity with the people call'd Quakers, nor were owned as such where they came.—In publishing this thou wilt oblige,

Thy constant Reader and Friend, A. D.
Shropshire, 20th 4 mo. called June, 1749.

* Jude 4th.

From the London Gazetteer, June 23.

To the FOOL.

Magnum vectigal Parsimonia.

Cousin Simpleton,

—YOU must know, that, for many reasons best known to myself, I chuse to treat the subject of this letter in such a manner, that I may appear to contradict myself; for by no means do I attempt to be as consistent as folks who are wise.—My subject, Sir, is Lead, the kind preservative of lofty roofs, old Gothick cielings made with well-wrought oak, the feet of justice, and her covering too; for all her upper courts of equity and law, under the auspicious copes of heaven itself, have long been coped with lead, and which, with little mending, might be made complete to keep the rain from wetting of the coif. But oh! distracting thought! an alchymist is come and has taken full possession of the b—d of w—ks — Rip is the word—the agent—lye—and transmutation is the deed, from ancient well-known lead to pocket gold the fruit. Oh dire effect of publick jobbs, the bane of honesty and truth, who long much wounded have the island left, disconsolate and weak. The crucible is hot—the change agreed—justice herself, with both her iron hands, can scarce withhold the violence designed, tho' messengers were sent from her best minister

nister, her darling chief of chiefs, to stop—At length the ravishers desist, nor dare pursue the rape, till eight full days in comitatu midd' be finished and complete—Oh! Mr *Fool*, shall this indignity be done to *Britain*? Say, shall the attribute divine, justice herself, be stripped? her grandest room the object of a jobb? Say, shall her covering all be torn away? Corruption tie her hands, and yield her nothing but the paltry flates to drizzle every shower on her head, and perish all her works? But I forbear; for if this act against fair justice be completed, she means not long to stay; she to less savage lands must quickly scale her way. O Sir! if aught I have said shall need excuse, think on the length, the breadth, the height, of that most awful room, the lofty and the carved roof of the courts of justice, equity, and law, receptacle of crowns, on coronation days, and high festivity, the hoard of trophies, and of tribute too. And now, dread kinsman, let me down from weighty subject to submissive talk; plain, clear, and smooth, as is the well-paved floor, and level even to our meanest kin. The roof of *Westminster-Hall*, the finest of its kind in the whole world, 100 feet wide, and 300 feet long, which for many hundred years has been covered with lead, is already partly ript for the inspection of the b—d of w—, and the whole roof is to be covered with flates: The pretence for this extraordinary jobb is, that the roof will not bear the weight of the lead, because the roof is become weaker than ever, by being lately pinn'd up, and secured with bars and plates of iron, and the lead is much heavier than when first laid on. Some of the lead is to be accounted for; the expence of flating will amount to a very few thousand pounds, and a great number of poor men will be employed not only every vacation, but every year all the year round; for to replace a single slate, there must be such ladders as will pull down hundreds.

All this, and something more which I shall not reveal to your foolship, I am by some few well meaning people desired to make known to the — himself at *Kensington*, which thing to do requires thought; and, as obstructions to compliance, these and the like questions to my mind occur.—What shall I get by that?

How can it concern me enough to interpose? besides, if I should, perhaps, it may disoblige some of my friends that are able to serve me; and some, perhaps,

that may do me an ill turn for troubling myself about what don't concern me; because if *Westminster-Hall* had been blown up by *Nixon* the nonjuror, or was now in the middle of the *Thames*, I don't see how I should lose any thing by it; and as to tryals by juries, the remains of *Old English* liberty, and such sort of stuff, I don't see but that the gentry may get their rents, and try their property and their liberty by a court martial altogether as well; so that tho' I can shake my head in company, and cry Oh! 'tis a sad pity a fine hall should be destroyed, I shall tell those who would have me speak of it, that the— will have it so, and that therefore 'tis wise to be quiet; and you are to know, that in order to get something by thus claiming kin to you, and to make me some amends for writing this letter, I intend to dine with you next *Sunday*; for I do assure you, that if my neighbour's house was on fire, not a servant of mine should help to put it out, unless I was to get or save something by it, being, with due respect,

Yours for what I can get,

Shylock Philautia, or Self-Love.

From the REMEMBRANCER, June 17.

Nobody is more convinced than myself of the necessity of a strict union in the R— F—: Nobody has a sincerer veneration for every branch of it, or would more cordially rejoice in every incident, which had a tendency to promote their honour and their happiness: And, problematical as it may seem, it is in conformity to this veneration and that conviction, I have used such language to the publick as I have lately done.

Those, who, to humour unprovoked resentments on one hand, or to serve unjustifiable purposes on the other, have inverted the order of nature, as well as the grounds of policy, are the persons who have disjointed the F—, have revived the hopes of its enemies, and have made it both a necessary and a laudable task, to throw the weight off the people, if possible, into the scale that has been made to weigh so lightly at c—; and thereby to secure both the f—cc—fi—n and the constitution.

The author then gives hints how faction gets possession of the c—b—t, instead of full and free council.—He concludes,

The c—b—t is now in the custody of a coalition, a coalition of apostate patriots, and backney'd m—rs; that have all of W— but his abilities, and patriots that

that have out-jobbed every job that they formerly made it their pride and glory to oppose ; so that more is to be apprehended from *such a coalition*, than even from *such a sole m——r as W——*; for it is obvious to every man's understanding, that he who had no rival in his way, had no body to outbid, and, consequently, would be under no necessity to flea the subject he professed only to shear : But when two factions are forced to purchase the ground they stand on, and find ALL too narrow for the subsistence of their greedy followers, it is but natural for them to make their court at each other's expence, or rather of the nation : For whoever is the sacrificer, that is sure to be the victim.

In a word, we are now come to the close of a session, and that the people may be the better able to sum what they have gained by it, I beg leave to recommend the following remark of Sir *Walter Raleigh's* on the reign of King *Edward III.* to their consideration. —

“ Never king had so many gifts as this king had from his subjects : and it hath never grieved the subjects of *England* to give to their king, but when they knew there was a devouring lady that had ever share in all things that passed, that the Duke of *Lancaster* was as scraping as she, and that the Chancellor did eat up the people as fast as them both.”

From the OLD ENGLAND, June 3.

The king observing, with judicious eyes,
The state of both his universities,
To Oxf—d regiments he sent ; for why?
That learned body wanted loyalty :
To C—mb—ge books, as very well discerning
How much that loyal body wanted learning.
Written in 1715.

IF the state of the learned seminary, first mentioned, is justly represented, I doubt it has been but very little edified by the loyal documents of the troops. Two or three late instances, recorded in *Westminster Hall*, from that quarter, seem to justify my apprehensions, and to call aloud for more successful troops ; which I suppose may be easily spared out of the st—d—g a——y, that the wisdom of p—— has lately complimented the m——y with, as necessary to support the p—ce of A—x.

But whatever the case of the other seat of the muses might be, at that time, it is plain the river *Cam* glides now with a clearer stream, &c. As to poetical improvements, we have the *Gratulatio A-*

cademiæ Cantab. &c. with all its train of *Greek, Arabic, Latin and English* poetisms for an instance.

It can't be expected, that I mean to enter on any presumptuous criticisms on the sublime performances which compose this wond'rous work of genius. No ! far be it from my thoughts. As when a man or woman, struck with the manifold beauties of some well-disposed parterre, which boasts the gardener's skill, with eager eyes surveys the lustrous blazings of the various flowers in the bloom of *May*, or blossom of *June* ; so I, far at distance, astonished with uplifted hands and eyes, admire and revere this variegated scene of poetical flowers ! but like *Xerxes* weep their fate.

I cannot pass over the first most ingenious performance without particular attention, as it strikes me sensibly with new beauties of indescriptive excellence. The words which terminate the two first lines, *embrace* and *peace*, shew the author has a delicate pair of ears for rhyme ; nor is *bestow'd* less responsive to *strew'd*.

But the sweet flow and poetical range of words in our author's lines, are surpassing ! as for instance :

Nor, dazzl'd by war's pomp, forget its
guilt. —

Which but of justice prostitutes the name.
So tho' of *Æolus* the blust'ring train.

But the V—— Ch———r was so far from being the author of this notable address to his m——y, that the indisputable characteristics of the most noble Ch——r himself appear evidently thro' the whole, who, it seems, is as great a poet as he is a statesman.

From the OLD ENGLAND Journal, June 24.

MR Centoculi considers the affair of the British resident at Stockholm (See Vol. XVIII. p 238) and observes that the Swedish court might have good and just reasons on its side, and be thought to have acted with great moderation, in only reclaiming a publick criminal, if it be compared with our formerly imprisoning a Swedish minister, Count *Gyllemburg*. — “ If so, why so much noise of violation echo'd from court to court, to swell up expectation as to the consequence ?

If the *Sweedes* had actually affronted our court in the person of our resident, so as to render it incompatible with the honour of the nation to let it pass without a signal revenge, what retarded the national fleet that was threatened to

cover

cover the *Baltic*, to avenge the wrong, and compel the satisfaction so frequently demanded in vain? After so much ado, in noise and blustering, it became incumbent upon us to enter upon action:—But, alas! time and reflection cooled our ferment: Our passion subsided, and the *Fraterculi* are become so supple, as to truckle to the terms prescribed by the state, which they so vehemently charged with affronting ours; as we are to expect no M——r from thence, 'till we make the first advance towards a reconciliation, by sending one previously there. And to what? not to deprecate, I hope! Not to share in the shame that usually attends a bully in private life, who first quarrels, blusters, and then, by catching a tartar, scandalously stoops to ask pardon.

But peace and quietness is with some people preferable to a state of war and discord. Thus a certain powerful nation, resolved, in the wisdom of her M——y, to purchase tranquillity around at all events, sends presents to a little piratical state, where it formerly sent fire and balls on less provoking occasions, where we have formerly seen their merchants not only redressed but avenged by the arm of publick power. We may now (alas! how changed!) behold a direct insult upon the government itself, in the caption of a publick ship, his M——y's own packet! prudently overlooked, and a public loss of near 100000*l.* connived at; nay, as it were, rewarded by deprecating presents. This is the present state of a mighty nation in the *Atlantic* ocean. I think they call it the land of *Go'am*, from the wisdom of its great officers of state.

But as to ourselves, I think we are very happy in the choice that is said to be made of an *Extraordinary Ambassador* for the *North*; who, being upon a *Par* with his *Northern* majesty in age, must give him very great satisfaction, in an opportunity of conferring about old things, and displaying his long-concealed abilities.

From the WESTMINSTER JOUR. June 3.

When they have took a few ships more from us, then will we make friends with all of them, and renew our treaties with them, and let them keep what they have got, and send them presents for taking them.

Mr Friendly to honest Touchitt,

MY letter printed in your Journal of Dec. 31, concluded with the

above prophecy, and last week we had advice of a signal injustice and affront, put upon Great Britain, by the little *Algiers*, in taking, without any ceremony or respect, 90,000*l.* out of one of her ships, and applying it to her own use. After this observation, Friendly, in answer to some questions, introduces a defence of consul, or resident abroad, as spoken in his own person, tho' without his privity or content.——Thus,

I long ago knew the temper and trim of the state of *Algiers*. I long ago sent proper notice, and gave proper information to the proper persons concerning it. I long ago declared my opinion, how every inconvenience and ill might be prevented: I declar'd it by advising, that we should do only as other states had done, that is, renew peace, and send presents. I long ago instructed and ordered my correspondent and agent to solicit this affair with great zeal and assiduity. I long ago minutely explained the consequence and danger attending a refusal, or any long delay in complying with the advice offered, and recommended to my said agent to enforce and repeat it. But this channel of conveyance to the great ear of power, whose business it was to consult and determine of this matter, was so rotten, so contaminated with corruption, that it obstructed, tainted, and even totally putrefied, every stream of truth that entered it.

When I inform'd, and he represented, that the *Algerines* were in ill humour, and that this ill humour would, if not timely eradicated, certainly break out to the detriment of *Britain*; this was represented by the channel as an invention of mine, without any real ground; as only arising from an avaricious and base desire in me, to make advantage by the present.

When the channel had thus basely blotted and stained my fame, hitherto irreproachable; and, when it found that it could no longer conceal the fitness and policy of sending a present to the *Algerines*; the next thing that it effected was, to delay the sending of the present, to stop the money for purchasing it from arriving at my agent, and, under colour of waiting a proper opportunity, whereby to transmit, this individual channel hath retained, within its own chops, the promis'd present to this very day.

During all this time I have remained at *Algiers*, unconscious of what was acting against me at a certain office.

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I have done every thing to mollify the enrag'd *Algerines*, to keep up their patience, and to preserve their good opinion of my country and its G——nt: Yet am I daily stung to the heart, to see the C——ls of other nations, by means of their having renewed peace and made presents, respected and indulg'd preferably to the C——l of *Britain*.

At last the spirit of the *Algerines* would be no longer smooth'd. They at once departed both from the sense and letter of the treaty; yet acted so, that, altho' it manifestly appeared they were in earnest, it nevertheless likewise appeared, that they left room for us honourably to extricate ourselves, to their good liking: And, for this purpose, they issued out an edict, at first, only prohibitig all *English* ships to trade with them, excepting such as should have licence for that purpose, from their admiral in chief.

Notice of this was directly sent to *Britain*: But this, like all other notices, was treated as a jest and a false alarm. No means were used, no remedy provided to prevent a greater breach. This the *Algerines* perceived, resented, and began to detain *British* ships, to pilfer from them, and at last to seize, to their own use, whole cargoes.

Am I then to blame for all that has happened? Or have I acted wrong, or neglected my duty as his M——y's A——t and C——l? I appeal to the public; I appeal to the fountain of power, and to the deputy of power.

From the WESTMINSTER JOUR. June 17.

WE are told of *French* undertakers for building ships of war in *Canada*—if the *French* pursue this method, and provide for the expence of it by lessening that of their land army, what can prevent that powerful nation from being as formidable by sea, as we, and our allies, have lately found it by land?

Hence appears the great mistake we were guilty of, during the late war, in not depriving her, as in all human probability we might, of those means, without which she cannot avail herself of these natural advantages. Instead of restoring *Cape Breton*, as we did by the peace; it was our obvious interest, it should have been our indispensable duty, not to have made any peace at all till the conquest of *Canada* had been added to the former. Every thing was ready for the attempt, except in *Old*

(*Gent. Mag.* JUNE 1749.)

England, two years before the cessation of hostilities: And the people of *New England*, who should know best, looked upon the success of it, if made, as almost infallible. (See Vol. XVIII. p. 59)

A If the worn out objection be revived, that *France* would never have made a peace without the restitution of such conquests; I will only affirm, that she could not have helped it, if we had been resolute; unless she had resolved to carry on a perpetual naval war, to which she grew every month more and more unequal.

DAMAGES, &c. done by STORMS of Hail, Rain, Lightning, &c.

ON the 15th ult. at *Breedon* in *Worcestershire*, a storm of thunder and lightning, attended with hail and rain, damaged the corn in that parish 2 or 300 l.—A poor woman in the storm, either thro' surprize, or the violence of the hail, dy'd as soon as she got home.—

At *Brabram*, a village six miles from *Cambridge*, the 16th ult. the rain did great damage to the farmers, and the road in less than an hour after the storm began, were up to a horse's belly.—

On the 14th ult. at *Frewin*, *Lincolnshire*, near 20 sheep were struck dead with the lightning, and a barn fired, but the fire extinguished by the rain.

On April 27 ult. a storm of thunder and lightening much damaged *Cheltenham* church, and at *Erve Elm*, *Oxfordshire*, in a violent shower of rain, the earth on the plow'd lands was carry'd away by the current; quite to the gravel, and the corn thereon entirely destroyed, and in many houses the furniture was swept away.

Edinburgh, June 6: They write from the North that the week before last was a most violent storm of snow, in the counties of *Cromar*, *Badenoch*, and *Strathspey*, in which between 8 and 900 black cattle perished.

Rome, June 14. Last Wednesday, about two hours after midnight, we had a tempest here, which threatened the return of all the elements into their first chaos. Besides lightnings and thunder-claps, which continued without ceasing from the different points of the heavens, besides a deluge of rain, which overflowed the whole city, filling the cellars, and even many houses, and besides a terrible hail, which broke the windows and the tiles which cover'd the houses, a hurricane or tourbillon of fire and wind, beginning near the Co-

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leso, whe it made the first ravages, extended itself along the great street which leads to *Santa Maria Majora*, and afterwards broke on the gardens of the house of *Negroni*, and on the other gardens, vineyards and buildings on each side the *Porto Pia*, carrying off the roofs of houses, throwing down entire walls, breaking the doors, the frames and glass of windows, rooting up the largest trees, and carrying them to a great distance; in one word, leaving in every part of this city marks of its fury, which we shall long feel, and ever remember.

Oporto, May 3. O. S.

Sunday last, after dinner, it began to thunder and lighten very much, and a black cloud from the South threatened a heavy shower; a squall of wind soon came on, and it began to hail very large stones, and in less than a minute they came down as big as hens eggs, and with such impetuosity that the house-top seem'd to be beating in. The noise they made, confounded with the thunder, was as if the heavens were fighting against the earth; after the shower, which happily lasted but a few minutes, we measured hailstones of 4 and 5 inches, and some 6 inches in circumference; some spheroidical, others oval, and all tending to round. No great damage was done about the city to the Northward, except breaking of tiles and windows; but a league or two to the Southward, the hailstones were as big as large oranges, and one weigh'd 3 pound; they tore up the ground, cut the corn in pieces, destroy'd the fruit-trees, and killed several persons.

The Effects of a violent Shower of Rain in Yorkshire; by Ralph Thoresby, Esq; Phil. Trans. No 372.

THE dashing (as they call it) of two large watery clouds upon the hills, occasioned May 18; 1722, an inundation at *Riponden* near *Halifax*; whatever was the more immediate cause, the effects were dismal and so sudden, that tho' it happen'd in the day-time, between the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the people could not save their lives. By the modestest computation the *Beck* was rais'd at least two yards in perpendicular height above [See *Mag. for August last* p. 366, a rise of water above 20 feet, which the *Daily Adv.* Aug. 31, call'd, by mistake, 20 yards] what was ever known before, which may be easily conceived by the situation of the place, implied in the termination *den*, which signifies a deep valley. Let

tween pretty steep hills on each side. *Fontes in conwallibus*, *Pj.* 103. 2. is in the Saxon version render'd *pillar on denum*; and *valley of tears*, *Pj.* 83. 6. *dene teowa*. Several houses, four mills, (according to some six) 9 stone, and 10 or 11 wooden bridges were carried down by the flood, and the wheels, dams and sluices (or *goits* as they call them in *Yorkshire*, from the verbal noun *geotan*, *fundere*) of most of the mills, that were left standing, broken and damaged, and a great deal of cloth gone: Fifteen persons were drowned; 7 out of 8 in one house were either kill'd by the fall of it or drowned.

The rapidity of the torrent was so violent, that it took down the North side of *Riponden* chapel, and carry'd off most of the seats. The rector of *Castleford* inform'd Mr *Thoresby*, that several goods were carried down so far, tho' upwards of 20 miles off. It tore up the dead out of their graves: It swept away all the corn-land, as deep as the plough had gone: Some persons sav'd themselves by forcing a way out at the roofs of their houses, and sitting upon the ridges, till the flood abated.

Jan. 11, 1711. fell a storm of hail near *Rotherham*, *Yorkshire*, which (as Mr *Thoresby* says) was about half a mile in breadth, and for the most part as big as cherries, and some were from 3 to 5 inches in circumference; it cut off the corn in the fields, as if it had been reap'd, killed pigeons, and broke windows, and boughs from trees.

July 17, 1666, near *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*, fell hail as big as turkey's eggs.

In *Philos Trans.* No. 209, is an account of a storm of hail near *Hitchin* in *Hertfordshire*, on May 4, 1697. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a sudden black cloud arose S. W. the wind being East and blowing hard; there fell a sharp shower of hail-stones, a young man was killed, one of his eyes stuck out of his head, and his body was all over black with the bruises; another escaped with his life, but was much bruited. The hail fell in such vast quantities, and so large, that it tore up the ground, split great oaks and other trees; it cut down great fields of rye, as if it had been done with a scythe, and destroyed several hundred acres of wheat, barley, &c. there fell some hundred thousand cart-loads; they measured from 1 to 13 and 14 inches about; their figures were various, some oval, others round, others tapering; some flat.

SONG

SONG, Set to Musick by S. STUBLEY, Organist of St John's, Clerkenwell.

Andte While pen - five on the lone - ly plain, far from the
fight of her I love, To the clear stream I tell my
pain, And sigh my passion to the grove: Echo! sweet
goddess of the wood, From all thy cells re - sound my
care; And, Thames, a - long thy sil - ver flood, Con - vey my
murmurs to the fair. [See the other verse, p. 132.]

The PROSPECT from
PRIMROSE-HILL.

STELLA, my Muse! whose beauty prompts
the song,
To whom the poet and the lays belong,
O! deign those smiles that harmonise the mind,
And taste the god-like pleasure to be kind.

See where gay *Flora*, on her fragrant throne,
Smiles, but with smiles inferior to thy own;
Where clad in verdant robes, the flow'rets crown'd,
She sheds her influence on the vales around.
To *Primrose-bill* lead on the flow'ry way,
And thence the matchless scenes around survey.
Mean while the Muse shall sing, with fond sur-
prise,

The various prospects, as by turns they rise:
Beyond those fields of variegated dye
Proud *London* lifts her glitt'ring spires on high,
Yet, farther, streamers flutter in the breeze,
And a thick grove ascends of leafless trees;
Tho' leafless, yet not barren, richly fraught
With costly fruits, from either *India* brought.

Yon floating forest, from the distant shore,
Bears the bright gem, and gold's resurgent oar:
From *Afric*, spice; rich nectar from *Champaign*,
The furr from *Russia*, and the oil from *Spain*;
From *Belgia* linnen, and from *France* brocade,
And downy velvet, in proud *Genba* made.
And silks unwrought from *Turkey*, kinder freight,
For manufacture best supports the state.
Fain would my muse the nobler theme prolong;
But rural subjects now demand the song.

Come, *Pan*, and with thee bring thy horned
train,

Let Fawns and Satyrs skip around the plain:
Ye modest Wood-nymphs, who enshaded lie
Conceal'd from all but the poetic eye;
Who oft, by *Cynthia's* light, ascend this hill,
Or wanton rove along the flow'ry rill,
Attend me, while I tune the oaten reed,
And pay with gratitude my humble meed.

But where, entranc'd, shall I begin the lay?
Where *Phæbus*' dancing beams reflected play;
From *Highbate's* shining villas, tow'ring high,
That pierce the clouds, and seem to touch the sky;
Or where fair *Hampstead's* shaded beauties dawn,
Like *Stella's* bosom, thro' the op'ning lawn:
Where *Kent* and *Surrey's* pleasant hills arise,
Or spire-crown'd *Harrow* strikes my roving eyes;
Which way so'er I shift the pleasing view,
The charms, tho' equal, vary'd still, are new.

Here rural *Hornsey* waves her rising grove,
And there, by hawthorn hedges, shepherds rove:
Here springing cowslips deck the dewy vale,
And *Philomela* chaunts her lovelorn tale;
There lads and lasses ted the new-cut hay,
And wanton lovers on the brown cocks play:
Here the sleek oxen in rich pastures graze,
And there the frisky lambkin sportive strays;
Here mingling pea-vines creep along the ground,
And the sweet blossom'd beans shed odours round,
While all the busy bees in numbers pour
To suck the honey from each fragrant flow'r.

Fall by the foot of yon o'ershowing wood
Belfize, a sumptuous structure! lately stood:
Tho' now destructive Time has wreck'd her
charms,

And sunk her beauties in Oblivion's arms,

Yet from her ruins springs a grateful seat,
And, tho' not pompous, elegantly neat.

Hark! from among those venerable trees,
What blended music floats upon the breeze;
There the full choir of feather'd songsters meet,
The genial spring with filial joy to greet.

There the gay-gilded finch, and linnet grey,
With the shrill black-bird join the tuneful lay;
The robin, thrush and wood-lark stretch their
throat,

And rooks and daws inmix a hoarser note;
The soaring sky-larks, warbling music bear,
And join the concert from their vocal sphere;
Unequal'd sweetness in their song is found,
Unequal'd sweetness echoes wide around.

Now eye the level lawns with sweeping glance
Where fabled sylfians sport, and fairies dance;
See here and there a shaded village rise,
And here and there the want a cot supplies.
The rev'rend spire of ancient *Pancras* view,
To ancient *Pancras* pay the rev'rence due;
Christ's sacred altar there first *Britain* saw,
And gaz'd, and worshipp'd, with an holy awe,
Whilst pitying heav'n diffus'd a saving ray,
And heathen darkness chang'd to christian day.
But now the western sun withdraws his light,
And yields his empire to the queen of night:
Let us, my *Stella*, as we homeward move,
Indulge some sweet reflections, due to Love.

When (charming maid!) these lovely scenes
view,

And count their beauties, I reflect on you;
On you, whose charms the blooming spring express
Whose pow'r my eyes, my tongue, my heart con-
fess
Whose soul, thy beauty's yet superior guest, [fess
As ev'ning calm, with conscious virtue blest:
As *Cynthia* chaste, and ah! as *Cynthia* coy,
Forbids my love, and damps my rising joy,
Ah! think these springing flow'rets when you see
How soon they fade, and learn to smile on me.
Already are the hawthorn's charms defac'd,
And blooming hedges are with roses grac'd;
These flow'rs, if wisely gather'd while they
Forever fragrant, yield a late perfume; [bloom
But if, unpluck'd, the wither'd leaves are shed,
The scentless reliques in the dust we tread.
Thus, in full bloom, surrender'd to my arms,
From Time's cold hand I'll save my *Stella's*
charms;

Love from her lips shall snatch the living rose,
And gather ev'ry beauty as it blows.
So pleas'd remembrance shall those charms restore
When beauty blossoms in her form no more,
This the long fragrance that thro' life exhales,
Sweet to the soul, when faded colour fails:
But if those charms, deny'd to Love's request,
Old age shall wither, not by youth possess'd;
Despis'd, neglected, while alive forgot,
Death shall too soon be deem'd the happier lot.

Say not, my fair, that men are never true,
That *Jove* himself delighted to undo;
See constant *Phæbus* ev'ry night retires,
From *Tbetis's* eyes, to re-illumine his fires;
So when the bus'ness of each day is done,
Wouldst thou my *Tbetis* be, I'd be thy sun.

A.

* * The author is desired to excuse the abbrevia-
ating this poem, by omitting the description
London, to bring it within one page.

A NIGHT-PIECE. By a Physician.

— *Impôtunæque volucres*
Signa dabant VIRG.

HARK!—the prophetic raven brings
 My summons on his boding wings:
 The birds of night my fate foretell, [knell.
 The prescient death-watch sounds my
 A solemn darkness spreads the tomb,
 And terrors haunt the midnight gloom;
 Methinks a browner horror falls,
 And silent spectres sweep the walls!
 Tell me, my soul, oh! tell me why,
 The fault'ring tongue, the broken sigh,
 My pallid cheeks bedew'd with tears!
 Tell me, my soul, from whence these
 fears?

When conscious guilt arrests the mind,
 Avenging Furies stalk behind;
 And sickly Fancy intervenes
 To dress the visionary scenes.

Jesus, to thee I'll fly for aid;
 Propitious sun! dispel the shade:
 All the pale family of Fear
 Would vanish, were my Saviour here.

No more imagin'd Spectres walk,
 No more the doubtful Echoes talk;
 Soft zephyrs fan the neighb'ring trees,
 And MEDITATION mounts the breeze.

How sweet these sacred hours of rest!
 Fair portraits of the CHRISTIAN's breast;
 Where lawless Lust, and passions rude,
 And Folly never dare intrude.

Let others chuse the sparkling bowl;
 And MIRTH * the poison of the soul:
 Or midnight dance, and public show,
 Parents of sickness, pain, and woe!

A nobler joy my thoughts design,
 Instructive Solitude! be mine:
 Be mine that silent, calm repast,
 A cheerful conscience to the last!

That tree which bears immortal fruit,
 Without a canker at the root!
 That friend, which never fails the just
 When other friends desert their trust!

Come then, my soul, be THIS thy guest,
 And leave to knaves and fools the rest:
 With THIS thou ever shalt be gay,
 And night shall brighten into day.

With THIS companion in the shade,
 Thou could'st not, surely, be dismay'd;
 But if thy Saviour here were found,
 All Paradise would bloom around.

“ Had I a firm and lasting FAITH,
 “ To credit what th' Almighty saith,
 I could defy the midnight gloom,
 And the pale monarch of the tomb.

Tho' tempests drive me from the shore,
 And floods descend, and billows roar;

Tho' Death appears in ev'ry form,
 My little bark should brave the storm.

Then if my God requir'd the life
 Of brother, parent, child, or wife,
 Lord! I should bless the stern decree,
 And give my dearest friends to thee.

Amidst the various scene of ills,
 Each stroke some kind design fulfils:
 And shall I murmur at my God,
 When sov'rein love directs the rod?

Peace, rebel thought;—I'll not complain.
 My father's smiles suspend my pain:
 Similes! that a thousand joys impart,
 And pour the balm, that heals the smart.

Tho' heav'n afflicts, I'll not repine,
 Each heart-felt comfort still is mine;
 Comforts that shall o'er Death prevail,
 And journey with me thro' the vale.

Smooth, gracious Lord, that rugged way,
 And lead me to the realms of day;
 To milder skies, and brighter plains,
 Where everlasting sunshine reigns.

* The sallies of intemperate Mirth.

On Miss H—c—k.

— — — — — Adorn'd
 With all that earth or heaven could bestow
 To make her amiable. MILTON.

WHEN fair Minerva deign'd to guide
 Ulysses, favour'd son,
 (In antient tales if we confide)
 She Mentor's form put on.

For Wisdom, in those happy days,
 No borrow'd charms requir'd,
 Her native worth insur'd her praise,
 And all that knew admir'd.

But when again the maid divine,
 In after times, design'd
 On this degen'rate world to shine,
 And raise deprav'd mankind,

She saw that Wisdom's pow'r alone
 No modern breast could move,
 In Beauty's form to hide her own,
 She sought, that man might love.

Indulgent to Minerva's pray'r,
 Soft smil'd the Paphian queen,
 And gave her shape, her eyes, her hair,
 Her manner and her mien.

This done, glad Pallas left her seat,
 And down to earth she came,
 Fair N—g—n her first retreat,
 And H—c—k is her name.

There universal is her sway,
 Nor can our wonder rise,
 Such pow'r with joy we must obey,
 Obeying, must be wise. B. H.

Norwich, May 2, 1749.

To Miss ——— in Carmarthenshire.

FROM fam'd Landrindod-wells I write,
 (*Apollo*, aid me to indite!)
 His love thy *Damon* sends to thee,
Amanda, send the like to me;
 No other boon from heav'n I crave,
Amanda's love is all I'd have.
 Here once I liv'd a happy swain,
 When fair *Amanda* grac'd the plain;
 But, now the charmer is not here,
 No other nymph my soul can cheer.
 As ghosts of men deceas'd are said
 To quit the mansions of the dead,
 If vulgar tales may be believ'd, [liv'd:
 And haunt the place where once they
 So here my lifeless form remains,
 'Midst smiling nymphs, and jocund swains,
 With thee my parting spirit fled,
 And fondly hovers round thy head.
 When you were here, each scene was
 bright,
 But now you're absent, all is night:
 O come, *Amanda*, come away,
 And glad this gloomy place with day.
 For you I pine, for you I burn,
 And wish impatient your return;
 No hapless mariner, when toss'd
 By faithless seas on *Greenland* coast,
 And doom'd to endure a fix months night,
 So longs for the return of light.
 Then haste, *Amanda*, come away,
 And glad this gloomy place with day.
 Here others find a quick relief
 For ev'ry pain, for ev'ry grief:
 Alas! these streams can never cure
 The pangs of love that I endure;
 'Twas only you that threw the dart,
 'Tis only you can ease the smart:
 Come then, *Amanda*, smile again,
 And bless your ever-faithful swain.
Landrindod, June 16. DAMON.

To Mrs CHARLOTTE LENNOX,
 upon seeing her POEMS, and PROPOSALS
 for printing them.

WHAT gentle strain invades my list'ning
 ear!
 What soft emotions move the melting tear!
 How is my breast with gen'rous warmth inspir'd,
 My soul enraptur'd, and my fancy fir'd!
Ardelia sings!—she sings in melting lays,
 And admiration kindles into praise:
 Each hears delighted the enliv'ning sound,
 Love strikes the blow, & Beauty feels the wound.
 Not *Sappho* more the yielding soul could move,
 O'er ev'ry line I sigh, and melt in love.
 Smooth as the stream, thy flowing numbers glide,
 Inspir'd by nature, nature is thy guide;
 On thee profuse, the beams each shining grace,
 Wit in thy mind, and beauty in thy face:
 While fluent Fancy prompts the pleasing lay,
 Serenely wise, and innocently gay.
 Mild in thy train, the Virtues all attend,
 Refine the poet, and exalt the friend:
 But did no charms adorn that form of thine,
 And in thy eye no peerless lustre shine,

Thy wit, the tender passion would impart,
 Steal on the soul, and captivate the heart.
 Still love attends on those who thus excel,
 And yields the tribute due to writing well.
 O be thou bless'd with all that's dear to name,
 Secure in innocence, and bright in fame.
 O may no care thy rising Muse suppress,
 No sorrows sadden, and no want distress!
 But gaily chearful may thy tuneful art
 Enliven, soften, and enlarge the heart;
 While bless'd with ease and happiness refin'd,
 At once you ravish and instruct mankind.

Occasion'd by the building of a Chapel at Layton-
 stone in Essex.

W Here surely not a few, devout in vain!
 Bewail'd the distance of their sacred
 fane;
 Their vows unpaid, where age and weakness fate,
 And piety unpractis'd mourn'd her fate;
 Behold, at last, for that important end,
 Behold, for holy rites, a pile ascend!
 While all the good and pious round rejoice,
 And wait with beating hearts the preacher's voice.
 Here then let now assembled saints adore,
 And those who wanted, want their church no more:
 Here let the public off'rings duly rise, [more:
 The thankful's praises, and the suppliant's cries,
 One common worship wrest eternal grace,
 And pure devotion consecrate the place.
 This little dome emerges from the plain,
 The old to perfect, and the young to train;
 This to one fold, restoring many a stray,
 Shall teach the flock salvation's flow'ry way,
 Compell'd by such a monitor so near,
 The loose shall listen, and the faithless fear;
 The headlong pause, the prodigal return,
 And, viewing virtue, all for virtue burn;
 Who kept no sabbath shall revere the day,
 And old Profaneness give Religion way.
 Ye hosts of heav'n, the ministers of love,
 Say, is not this a work approv'd above?
 O take, for you the sacred province share,
 One temple more beneath your guardian care.
 Let no dissension check, no force efface
 The labour of a love for human race.
 Be still rever'd what pious hands prepar'd,
 Nor let this little gate to heav'n be barr'd;
 The place let hymning congregations cheer,
 Till time himself exists no more to hear;
 These still to those in due succession rise,
 To make at last one chorus in the skies.

To Miss S—P—H—A ALS—P; after having
 heard her play on the Harpsichord.

THO' *Orpheus*, ancient poets say,
 In music so improv'd,
 So sweetly on the harp could play,
 That stones and woods he mov'd:
 Yet could he hear, who's dead and gone,
 Thee, charming SIREN, play,
 He'd strait thy music sweeter own,
 And throw his harp away.
 Thy notes, fair maid, can brutes controul,
 And heav'nly joy inspire;
 Thy notes with raptures fill the soul,
 And set each heart on fire.

MANILIUS.

*The Origin of AMOROUS PASTORALS.
From the third Idyllium of Bion.
Translated from the Greek, by G. O. Esq;*

AS late in sleep I clos'd my weary sight,
This vision rose to dissipate the night:
Full in my view great *Venus* seem'd to stand,
Young *Cupid* holding in her lovely hand,
Who, all the while she spoke in childish guise,
Look'd modest on the ground with pensive eyes,
To thee, behold, my infant son I bring,
To thee, lov'd swain! inform him, thou, to sing.
She said, with softest voice and sweetest air,
And saying, left him with a mother's care.
Strait I begun my rustic voice to raise,
And sport, as wont, my old bucolic lays;
Such as I deem'd might most instructive prove:
Ah! simple thought! instruct the god of Love!
I sang, how *Pan* the reedy *Syrinx* found!
How *Phæbus* gave the lyre harmonious sound!
How *Pallas* form'd the undulating flute!
And last, how *Hermes* tun'd the vocal lute!
But Love, regardless of my rural strain,
To these, soft am'rous songs return'd again,
His mother's charms he rais'd, his mother's arts!
How absolute her sway o'er human hearts!
The gods themselves how potent to inflame!
With all the triumphs of the Cyprian dame!
Hence it arose, that, by his music caught,
I lost the old bucolic lays I taught:
But still remain observant of his will,
And Love's soft am'rous songs remember still.

From the Dublin Journal.

*To the Memory of the Rev. Mr JAMES
WILSON. By Mr BROOKE.*

THY fabled bed no pompous heralds raise,
Nor bid an endless range of tapers blaze,
Nor lift the *scutcheon*'d blazon high in air,
Nor the long train of practis'd grief prepare:
Such envy'd honours only suit the great,
The farce of wealth, and mummary of state,
Where sin and weakness are in triumph led,
Where the dead bury, and illude their dead.

Far other rites are to thy bier assign'd,
A length of mourning that enwraps the mind;
Silent, and press'd beneath a weight of woe,
Behold the fond procession, sad, and slow!
The drooping flock, the desolated kin,
The friend who wears his sables deep within,
The poor, the maim'd, the fatherless pursue,
And the lorn widow weeps her loss anew.

O, quick to seize, what all so fondly shun,
Soon was thy round of eager virtue run!
Thy speed we measure with reluctant eyes,
And grudge the goal, but envy not the prize;
Learn, learn ye silly, and reflect ye sage,
A life so finish'd is a Nestor's age.

*EPIGRAM to Lord B——KE, on his
Usage of Mr P——E.*

THO' *Pope*, among his choicest lays,
His panegyric skill to shew ye,
Has laid ye on so thick with praise, [ye;
Your nearest friends can hardly know
You prove to flatt'ry P——a slave,
For can the wretch to worth pretend,
The wretch who violates the grave,
That, dead, he may revile his friend?

*On an OBELISK erected by a Gentleman
in the West, as a Direction to Sailors.*

HOW much the man to humankind a friend
Who bade this pile a distant warning lend!
With caution teach the mariner to guide
His bark, in safety, o'er the dang'rous tide.
This strand was strew'd with fathers, husbands
dead,

The coast they saw, fore-doom'd no more to tread.
But mourning widows, and an orphan race,
Shall cease to brand with infamy the place;
Thy guidance lent, the deep shall safe restore
Returning *Britons* to their native shore,
Let pointed rocks the foaming billows brave,
Or (yet more fatal) lurk beneath the wave;
Let dreadful quicksands hide insidious here;
Let men, dire wretches (whom e'en sailors fear!)
Let men exult with savage joy to gain
By pillage, shameful trophies of the slain:
Quicksands, and rocks, and men in vain combine
To glat the tomb:—the means to save are thine.

*On a late Mention of the Trammels of
the Church.*

A Learn'd miraculous divine,
Not of the Theologic line,
Deems it a blot, a foul disgrace,
In trammels of the church to pace.
Shackles and principles cast off,
He makes his mother a meer scoff;
And, like a truant, graceless son,
Affronts his fathers, every one.
Did C——ny never wear, in searches
For truth, worse trammels than the
This but a copy of his face is, [church's?
For M——D——ON has all his paces.
But the church pace dispos'd to banter,
May he in vain attempt to carter. R.

*OXFORD VERSES, said to be presented to
the P. of W. [From the Lond. Ev. P.*

Deny'd our gracious sov'reign's sight,
Pursu'd by B——D——RD's ire,
Poor *Oxford* mourns in doleful plight,
Nor dares to string the lyre†.

While † *Cambridge*, happy in her choice
Of good *NEWCASTLE*'s Duke,
To *GEORGE* and *WILLIAM* tunes her
Nor fears the stern rebuke. [voice,

Yet thro' the various-metred book,
Whoe'er shall read the same,
Will find no easy task to look
For gentle *FREDERICK*'s name.

But when the day shall be at hand,
(Oh! late may be that day!)
When other subjects shall demand
The learned Muse's lay:

Then shall the well-lov'd *FREDERICK*'s
By *Oxford* bards be sung, [praise
And *Cambridge* then will have the grace,
No doubt, to hold her tongue.

† See p. 271. on the *Gratulation Cantab.*
[We are obliged to defer the *Winter's Craiz*,
and several other long poems.]

WHat ! title, and estate posselt,
 And yet our wealthy knight unblest !
 Then be this truth rever'd below,
 " Guilt can no happiness bestow.
 How chang'd of late !—but t'other day
 Was ever youth so madly gay ?
 Now what a thing of spleen ! and why ?
 Hear specious rumour thus reply,
 " By murd'rous hands his father dy'd
 " His brother hangs—the parricide !*
 " And whose unfeeling heart can blame
 " Sir *Robert* for his grief and shame ?"
 This judgment, form'd on partial view,
 Much err'd ; which well Sir *Robert* knew ;
 And felt avenged (his breast an hell,)
 The crimes for which his brother fell ;
 " Thou art the man" his conscience spoke,
 Dread, as from *Nathan's* tongue it broke.

If sound of murder reach'd his ear,
 Discovery was suspected near.
 " For if that eye that marks us all,
 " Can bear to see its fav'rites fall,
 " Its foes, no doubt, must soon or late,
 " Be destin'd to severer fate !"

A flying thief the mob pursue,
 As if himself the thief, he flew——
 Flew, as wing'd light'ning never sped,
 And thank'd his feet that sav'd his head.
 Home scarce a moment could he bear ;
 A parent's ghost was stalking there !
 It met him once—and in that bow'r,
 Where oft he past an evening hour——
 The same his dress—tread—gesture—look——
 That well-known tube—that fav'rite book !—
 Once, as in bed, but wide-awake
 (For seldom guilt repose can take)
 It drew his curtain—shew'd the wound—
 It spoke—with what an awful sound !
 Three times, *My son*, the phantom cry'd—
 The very words with which he dy'd !
 Guilt forms of nothing, and of night,
 The dreadful sound, and dreadful fight.
 Abandon home—'tis done,—how vain !
 Guilt haunts him still, and guilt is pain.
 Conscience, that worm, against his will,
 Conscience is his companion still !

Shall native country be resign'd ?
 Will travel cure a guilt-sick mind ?
 Bright thought ! next morn at break of day

Be all prepar'd to whirl away !
 The night with whores is revell'd thro'——
 The chariot waits—kind dears, adieu !
 He issu'd,—at the coachman swore——
 A message meets him at the door——
 'Spight of the star upon that breast,
 This back receives, what !—" an arrest"
 The writ be damn'd ! I'll not be stay'd
 " You must—Sir *William* will be pay'd.
 Stab me—Sir *William* ! is it you ?
 I'll stay and fight the scoundrel, " do."
 They meet—'tis long a doubtful strife,
 But see ! Sir *Robert* begs his life—
 'Tis giv'n—for what ? new scenes of woe
 More writs !—to jail the knight must go——
 Th' estate is sold—pay'd the last bill——
 The pris'ner is—Sir *Robert* still——
 Important title ! will it buy
 A whore ? a bottle ? wretch, go try !
 Try too the world—to fix a friend,
 Or (if thou dar'st) on heav'n depend !
 " Vain counsel ! earth, and heav'n's my foe
 " Receive me, then, ye shades below !—
 " Deep in my breast this blade be dy'd——
 " But I've no soul for suicide !——
 " Yet why ? since life I can't sustain,
 " Why court I death, and court in vain
 " 'Tis but that secret to betray,
 " Which must be known another day !
 " That this vile hand Sir *Robert* slew !
 " He, that knows all things, knows it true !
 The fact confest, he's try'd—is cast——
 This night poor criminal's thy last !
 Go !—thy few moments left improve !
 To fit thee for the realms above !
 " Ah ! no ! just heav'n I can't appease——
 " Not tho' I wept a thousand seas !——"
 Yet ask the mercy of the sky——
 " Upwards I dare not lift an eye !——
 " Heav'n smile upon a wretch like me !
 " It will not—must not—cannot be !——"
 Victim to justice and despair
 He swung—thy ghost Sir *Robert* ! where

M O R A L.

That man repents, but he repents in vain,
 Who bleeds for guilt, but as the source of pain !
 And him heav'n's boundless mercy cannot save,
 Who cannot hope it, and who dares not crave !

J. G.

* [Tho' this fact may appear to some as improbable as it is horrid, the author has not built his poem upon an absolute fiction. A parricide more extraordinary in its circumstances really happened, in the county of *Oxford*.—A violent passion for a genteel youth, induced a young maiden to form a scheme to increase her fortune, which he had intimated was too small, and had, for that reason, forbore his addresses. Her father was in years, her brother had been an extravagant and dissolute prodigal, was expelled & university and came home. The old gentleman being an early riser, she took the opportunity of a snowy morning, to slip into her brother's chamber, and to put on his shoes ; and having watch'd her father to the privy, which was at a distance, dispatch'd him with some deadly instrument, which she hid in her brother's chamber, and left the shoes by his bed side. These apparent strong circumstances, and the impossibility of conjecturing the latent truth, brought the brother to a publick death. In the mean time, the young gentleman being engaged to another lady, the sister was disappointed of the happiness, which she had promis'd herself in him, on the success of her scheme ; she lived a considerable number of years, unsuspected indeed, but in the utmost terrors of mind, depressed by a load of the most tormenting guilt, under which she could not be comforted, nor could she die without revealing it, in the agonies of death, which would have been a most desirable end, but for the dread of more exquisite misery in her approaching future state.

Historical Chronicle, June 1749.

THURSDAY, June 1.



He notice given for tryal of an information against Dr Purnell, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, at the court of king's bench, on Thursday next, was countermanded.

—Cornewall, Esq; Capt. of the *Sunderland*, paid the treasurer of the *Foundling Hospital* 45*l.* being the benefaction of himself, officers, and ship's company.

Major Kennedy, sometime since taken up for being in the *Manchester* regiment in the rebellion, with a French commission, was conducted by a messenger to Dover, where he embarked for France.

An order was signed for the provost of *Glasgow* to receive 10,000*l.* for the damages done there by the rebels.

SUNDAY 4.

Happen'd a dreadful fire at *Glasgow*, which burnt out above 200 families.

TUESDAY 6.

His majesty, in council, finally set aside the affair of the *Genoeje* losses in the late war. See p 235 D

WEDNESDAY 7.

Two of the greatest draughts of salmon were caught in the *Thames*, below *Richmond*, that have been known some years, one net having 35 large salmon in it, and the other 22, which lower'd the price of fresh salmon at *Billingsgate* from 1*s.* to 6*d.* per pound.

A number of cannon, 12 pounders, were ship'd from the Tower to *Nova Scotia*.

FRIDAY 9.

The court of king's bench decided the great corporation cause for *Carmarthen* in favour of *John Philipps jun.* merchant, the late mayor. See Vol. XVIII. p 379 C.

Was a tryal in the court of common pleas between the boatswain's mate of an *E. Indiaman*, plaintiff, and the chief mate defendant for beating and bruising the plaintiff; the action was laid for 100*l.* and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 20*l.* damages.

His R. H. the D. of *Cumberland* having order'd the cloaths of the 3 regiments of footguards to be some inches shorten'd, they appear more convenient, and less burdensome on marches; and all are obliged to wear the uniform regimentals provided for them.

SUNDAY 11.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's accession to the crown, when he began

(Gent. Mag. JUNE 7 1749.)

the 23d year of his reign, was observed, as usual.

TUESDAY 13.

A The king went to the house of peers, and being seated on the throne in his royal robes, with the P. of *Wales* on his right hand, and the D of *Cumberland* on his left, gave the royal assent to the following bills, at the presenting of which the speaker made an excellent true *British* speech.

B To the bill for granting to his majesty one million out of the sinking fund for 1749, and for enabling his majesty to raise a further sum for uses therein mention'd.

To rectify mistakes in the names of some commissioners of the land tax.

For the further encouragement and enlargement of the whale-fishery, and naturalizing foreign protestants serving a time therein mention'd on board ships fitted out for that fishery.

C —For vesting the forfeited estates of *James* late E. of *Derwentwater*, and *Charles Ratcliffe*, dec'd, in trustees for an absolute estate of inheritance for the benefit of *Greenwich* hospital, and for raising certain sums of money out of the said estates for relief of the children of the said *Charles Ratcliffe*.

D —For making a free fish market in *Westminster*, and for preventing the forestalling and monopolizing of fish; and for allowing the sale of undersiz'd fish, if taken with a hook.

—To establish a method of proceedings on outlawries for high treason and misprision of high treason in *Scotland*.

—To enable such officers, mariners and soldiers, as have been in his majesty's service since his accession, to exercise trades.

—For more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in the borough of *Southwark*, and the parishes of *St Saviour*, *St Mary Newington*, *St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey*, *Christ Church*, *St Mary Lambeth*, and *St Mary Rotherhithe*, and the precincts of the same.

[There are to be 132 commissioners annually nominated by the vestries of each parish, viz. † *St Olave* 12, † *St John* 12, † *St George* 12, † *St Thomas* 6, *St Saviour* 18, *Newington* 12, *St Magdalen* 18, *Christ Church* 6, *Lambeth* 18, and *Rotherhithe* 18, who are to sit every Tuesday and Friday in the Court-House on *St Margaret's Hill*, of whom three may make a court;—and the commissioners are to chuse their future clerks, after the two appointed by the act.

† Not mentioned in the act; being in the Borough.

—To continue several expiring laws viz. for preventing exactions of occupiers of locks and wears on the *Thames*, and for ascertaining the rates of water carriage, on the said river.

—For continuing and explaining several laws; for regulating attorneys and the assizes of bread; the distemper'd cattle act &c.

H —For repairing the roads from *Worcester* thro' *Brooms Grove* to *Spadshourn* bridge, and from *Droitwich* to *Bradley* bridge.

M m

For

—For repairing the high road from *Stockton* to *Darlington*, and thence through *Winston* to *Barnard Castle*, in the C. of *Durham*.

—For annexing the rectory of *Glaston Rutlandsh.* to the office of master of *St Peter's* college *Cambridge*.--And to several other private and publick bills. After which his majesty made a most gracious speech, which see p. 247, and then the Lord Chancellor, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 3d of *August* next.

FRIDAY 16.

20 young children, out of 83 offer'd, were admitted into the Foundling hosp.

By the court of aldermen and common council of *London*, Resolved, that the commissioners of bankrupts sitting at *Guildhall* shall not be provided with coals or candles at the expence of the city, nor coffee or tea be provided for any committee; that only 5s. be allowed for each coach or chariot that shall go with any of the members to wait upon his majesty, or any of the royal family, with an address, or on any other occasion; and 10s. 6d. for the Lord Mayor's coach.

Orders were sent to his majesty's yards, to use the utmost expedition in fitting out the men of war intended for the *Mediterranean*, of which the Hon. Capt. *Van Keppel*, son of the E. of *Albemarle*, is appointed commodore, charg'd with presents to the Dey of *Algiers*, and a letter demanding restitution of the money, &c, taken out of the *Prince Frederick*. (See p. 234, 272.)

MONDAY 19.

The workmen began to take the lead off the roof of *Westminster-hall* to slate the same, for lightening the weight thereon. (See p. 270.)

Was try'd in the court of King's Bench, a cause between the poulterers company plaintiffs, and a person for following the trade of a poulterer, without a right or title thereto, who was cast, and fined 22 l.

WEDNESDAY 21.

At a general court of the *East India* company, the state of the case relating to the bonds given by the late governor and council of *Fort St George*, with the opinion of council thereon, was laid by the directors before the court, when, after long debates, it was carry'd not to accept them, till further advices from thence.

FRIDAY 23.

John Murray, of *Broughton*, Esq; (See p. 234) was try'd and found guilty (without defending) in the court of king's bench, upon an indictment in the crown, for sending a challenge to

the E. of *Traquair*, and he is to receive judgment next term.

Capt. *Walker*, late commodore of the *Royal Family* privateers, in the *Baltimore* sloop, having on board several gentlemen appointed to fix on proper places for the establishing a fishery on the coast of *Scotland*, fell down the river to *Gravesend*, and is bound to *Berrow-stounejs*, and the isles of *Orkney* and *Zetland* for that purpose.

SATURDAY 24.

Daniel Collyer, Esq; citizen and Vintner; and *Thomas Green*, Esq; citizen and fletcher, were elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

MONDAY 26.

Was a tryal at the king's bench in which an inkeeper at *Chichester* was plaintiff against an officer in a marching regiment defendant for criminal conversation with the plaintiffs wife, which being fully proved, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 1000l. damages and costs of suit.

THURSDAY 29.

The Ventilators invented by the Rev. Dr *Hales* being daily more and more experienced to be of great advantage to the health of those whose hard lot obliges them to breathe the putrid air of a prison or other close place; the good Dr, by desire of the secretary at war, was this day at the *Savoy* prison to direct a proper place for erecting a large ventilator. One of these useful machines is also fixing in each of the transport ships, which are to carry 500 Germans to the *British* plantations: so that 'tis not questioned but this invention will be brought into general use in the navy.—For tho' a ship may not be crowded with slaves and passengers, or laden with corn, in which case the ventilators have been chiefly recommended preferably to all other methods; yet being worked but half an hour each day, into the hold, they will be of very considerable benefit, by introducing fresh, and sending out the foul damp air, which, besides, being unwholesome, will rot the timbers in a short time. And as ship timber grows very scarce, and dear, this cheap method of preserving ships, perhaps for a double term, will be an acceptable article of oeconomy to the nation, without taking into the account the still greater expence of building; for that ships decay, even without going to sea, appears by the condition of the *London*, a first rate now lying in *Chatham* yard.

FRI-

FRIDAY, 30.

About the middle of this month a poor labouring man, and tenant to *Francis Gore, Esq;* in the county of *Clare* in *Ireland*, who wanted to vomit, put the feather of a master quill into his throat, to make him puke; but accidentally the whole quill got into his stomach, which put him to great pain: But, *Mr John Lyons*, a gentleman, who had heard of it, had so much presence of mind, as to order a pistol bullet, to be immediately bored through, and put a string into the hole, which he made him swallow, and by rolling him round several times, one way, the thread twisted round the quill, and then he drew it up, with the quill which had been four or five hours in the stomach, without any damage.

Jamaica. Rear adm. *Knowles*, before his departure hence for *England*, was highly honour'd and entertained here, and received greater tokens of affection than any admiral before him, being thank'd by the speaker in the name of the governor, council and assembly, among his other good services, for producing a plan to fortify *Port Royal*, and secure *Kingston* harbour, and complimented with an address from the merchants and trading inhabitants of *Kingston*, testifying their obligations for his zeal and vigilance in protecting the trade of that island, &c. and intreating his acceptance of a piece of plate value 700*l*. on his arrival in *England*.

Extract of a Letter from the North.

June 3. Snow lay till 7 in the morning, particularly near *Carlisle*.

June 15. A great snow fell on mount *Skiddow*, and lay till 3 in the afternoon.

June 16. Ice was taken up in large pieces, peas &c. in the gardens blasted, and even fern on the heaths shrivel'd up. The like was not remembered by the oldest men.

—Ice on the river at *Stockport* in *Cheshire*, strong enough to bear a dog—near that place snow two inches deep.

[We forgot to mention that in the beginning of *May* some frosts did prodigious damages to the gardeners about *London*; the walnut trees in *Hyde-Park* were almost killed].

P. 8. We see very large printed accounts, describing the festivity and costly fireworks at *Rheims*, *Bayonne*, *Lyons*, and other towns of *France*, on account of the peace, and also of the like at the *Hague*. The mottoes and inscriptions of them, are for the most part very well imagin'd and express'd, but the detail would half-fill a magazine.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

May 28. **L**ady of Sir *Wm Herbert*, delivered of a son.

30. Lady of Sir *Peter Warren*,—of a daughter.

JUNE 1. Cts of *Glencairn*,—of a son.

2. Rt Hon. Lady *Fitzroy*, wife of *James Jeffreys, Esq;*—of a son.

8. Lady of *Henry Fownes Lutterell* of *Dunster Castle, Somersetshire*,—of a son and heir.

14. Lady of *Visc. Petersham*,—of a daughter.

24. Lady of *Elton, Esq;*—of a son.

28. Lady of Sir *Wm Irby, Bt*,—of a son.

B. A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

May **D**r *Lisle*, late publick orator at *Oxford*, was marry'd to Miss *Philippa* of *Low Layton, Essex*, 20,000 *l*.

JUNE 1. Cba. *Whitworth, Esq;* member for *Minehead*,—to the eldest daughter of *Richard Shelley, Esq;* a commissioner of the stamp office.

5. Sir *John Rous* of *Henham-Hall, Suffolk, Bt*,—to the only daughter of *John Bedingfield* of *Beefton, Norfolk, Esq;*

Geo. Baker of *Elamore Hall, Durham, Esq;*—to a daughter of *Cuthbert Routh* of *Snape Hall, Yorkshire, Esq;*

7. *Rob. Burton* of *Longner Hall, Shropshire, Esq;*—to Miss *Hill*, daughter of *Tho. Hill, Esq;* member for *Shrewsbury*.

Tho. Coke, Esq; king's serjeant at arms,—to the daughter of *James Payzant, Esq;* of the D. of *Bedford's* office.

8. Rt Hon. Lord *Fane*,—to Hon. Lady *Juxon*.

9. *James Lord Desford*, only son to the E. of *Finlater* and *Seafeld*,—to Lady *Mary Murray*, only daughter to *John*, late Duke of *Athol*.

10. *James Norton* of *Bedfordshire, Esq;*—to the only daughter and heiress of *Josiah Tiffin* of *Tedbury, Gloucestershire, Esq;*

12. *Tho. Price* of *Rumford, Essex, Esq;*—to Miss *Frances Payne* of the same.

20. *Francis Philips* of *Somersetshire, Esq;*—to the only daughter of late *Philip Holder* of *East Grinstead, Sussex, Esq;*

Richbell, Esq; of *New England*,—to Miss *Theodora Warburton* of *Pall-mall*, with 20,000 *l*.

22. *John Heathcote, Esq;* (who is to be made a peer) son of Sir *John Heathcote, Bart*,—to Miss *Yorke*, youngest daughter of the Lord Chancellor.

David Garrick, Esq; (not before)—to *Mademoiselle Ewa Maria Violette*, 10,000 *l*.

23. *George Ashby* of *Quenby Hall, Leicestershire, Esq;*—to Miss *Sparke* of *Cambridgeshire*, with 16,000 *l*.

26. *Charles Mason, Esq;* J. of P. for *Surrey*,—to Miss *Doddsley* of *Mitcham*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

May **W**idow of Don *Francois Guzman*, in *Spain*, aged 118.

Cts of *Nithsdale*, at *Rome*, daughter of *Wm Duke*

Duke of *Powis*, and Lady *Elizabeth Somerset*, daughter to the great and loyal Marquiss of *Worcester*.

30. *Artb. Ingram*, Esq; a S.S. director 1720.
Tho. Blacket, Esq; late timber-mer. of *Lond*.

JUNE 1. *Hanly*, Esq; in *Broad-street Buildings*, of the dead palsy, aged 86.

Counsellor *Akehurst* at *Ely*.

2. *Sam. Bradford*, Esq; formerly *Spanish* merchant, at *Mile-end*, aged 72.

Mr *Hare*, servant in Lord *Cobham's* family, at *Stow*, above 80 years, aged 117; he enjoy'd his sight and hearing till a few weeks before his death.

3. *Tho. Whitten*, Esq; formerly an eminent clothier in *Wiltshire*.

4. *Martin, jun.* Esq; merchant in *Fenchurch-street*.

Sam. Thornton of *Lancashire*, Esq; formerly *Virginia* merchant.

The Old Soldier; known by that name, and by his constant attendance for many years on divine service at *St Paul's*, where he was much respected, and honour'd with an upper seat; he was a trooper in *Q. Anne's* wars, and always behaved well. (See a letter in his name, Vol. xi. p. 25.)

6. *Francis Lutterell*, Esq; a benchet and treasurer of the *Middle Temple*.

Ruishe Hassel, Esq; in *Hassel's Buildings*; he bequeathed his estate of above 2000 l. per Ann. to his wife, sole daughter and heiress of late *Ld Starwell* of *Aldermaston, Berks*.

Hon. Charles Bluet Wallop, 2d son to the *E. of Portsmouth*, equerry to the *D. of Cumberland*, Capt. of horse, and member for *Newport*, aged 23, of the small-pox.

9. *Charles Selwyn*, Esq; of *West Sheene*, near *Richmond, Surrey*, member last parliament for *Luggershall*.

Capt. *Bezaleel Morrice*; brother to the late *Adm. Morrice*.

Charles Miller, Esq; J. of P. for *Surrey*.

10. *Rt Hon. Sir George Downing*, Bt, and Kt of the Bath, at his seat at *Gamlingo, Cambridgeshire*; he bequeath'd his fine seat and the bulk of his fortune to *Jacob Gerrard Downing*, Esq; to whom his dignity of Bart. descends; he has left a reversion of 5000 l. per Ann. to build and endow a college at *Cambridge*, to be called *Downing college*.

12. *Theophilus Brady*, Esq; many years merchant at *Leghorn*, lately arriv'd from thence.

Mr *Benjamin Wilks*, author of an ingenious treatise on *English insects*.

13. *Sir John Norris*, Kt, member for *Rye*, and Rear *Adm.* of *Great Britain*, the eldest commander in the navy.

Rich. Reynolds, Esq; commander of the *Antelope* in *Q. Anne's* wars, aged 75.

14. *John Pennington*, Esq; at *Northampton*.

Sam. Percival, Esq; formerly secretary to the navy office, aged 85.

16. *Tho. Butler*, Esq; late a Capt. in *Frazer's* marines.

Mr *Pratt*, a malt distiller at *Lambeth*, worth above 100,000 l.

Fred. Hanlop, Esq; formerly *Turkey* merchant.

17. *Tho. Bayly*, Esq; solic. of *Chancery Lane*,

Alex. Innes, Esq; late provost marshal of *Jamaica*, at *Edinburgh*.

18. *Joseph Nash Robinson*, Esq; late Major of *Powlett's* marines.

T. Clayton, Esq; late dry-salter in *Thames-st.*

Ambrose Philips, Esq; the last survivor of the excellent authors of the *Spectators*, *tatlers*, and *guardians*, author of the *Distressed Mother*; and several other pieces.

19. *Col. Gregory Beake*, Lieut. Gov. of *Jersey*, a brave old officer, member last parliament for *St Ives*.

Miss *Ch. Wrey*, sister to *Sir Boucher Wrey*, Bt.

20. *Capt. Ephraim Burnell*, many years of the *Royal Scots Reg.* at *Chelsea*.

21. *T. Price*, Esq; formerly Lt in the navy.

23. *Anthony Walburge*, Esq; treasurer of *St Thomas's* hospital, and governor of divers other hospitals and charitable foundations.

25. *Charles Erskine*, Esq; counsellor at law in *Lincoln's Inn*.

26. *Compton*, Esq; nearly related to the *Earl of Northampton*.

27. *Capt. Robert Poyntz*, nephew to *Stephen Poyntz*, Esq;

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, THE king has been pleased to grant unto the *Rt Hon. Braxton*, *Earl of Besborough*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, style, and title of Baron *Ponsonby* of *Sysonby, Leicestersh.*

June 12. *Charles*, D. of *Marlborough*, *Ld. Steward* of the household, sworn of the *Privy Council*.

Whiteball. June 13 The king h. b. pleased to appoint *Joseph Jordan*, Esq; consul in *Galicia* and *Asturia*.

— Lieut. Gen. *Sir Cha. Howard*, Major Gen. *Sir John Mordaunt*, and Major Gen. *Cholmondeley* to be upon the staff for *South Britain*, and to review the several regiments of dragoon guards and dragons, with the regiments of foot, and regiment and independent companies of invalids quartered in *England*.

Whiteball, June 22. His majesty held a chapter of the most noble order of the garter, in his palace at *Kensington*, when he was pleased to present the 6 vacant blue garters to the following princes and noblemen, viz. *Frederick*, K. of *Denmark* and *Norway*; his R. H. *George*, Duke of *Cornwall*, eldest son to the *P. of Wales*; his Grace the D. of *Bedford*; the *Rt Hon. John Leveson*, *Earl Gower*; the *Rt Hon. John*, E. of *Granville*, and the *Rt Hon. Wm*, E. of *Albemarle*.

Whiteball, June 24. The king h. b. pleased to appoint the *Rt Hon. George Dunk*, *Earl of Halifax*, *Robert Herbert*, *John Pitt*, *James Grenville*, Esqrs, *Tho. Hay*, commonly called *Lord Vise. Dufflin*, *Fra. Fane*, Esq; and *Sir Tho. Robinson*, Knt of the Bath, together with *Cha. Townshend*, Esq; (in the room of *Baptist Leveson Gower*, Esq;) to be commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

From other Papers.

SIR Richard Wrottesley, Bart, appointed a principal clerk of the board of green cloth, in room of Sir Tho. Wynne, dec.

D. of Marlborough, appointed steward of his majesty's household, in room of the D. of Devonshire resigning.

Mr Abel Warren, — Capt. in Kennedy's foot, in room of

Capt. Fra. Morris, — Major in Warburton's foot, in room of

Tho. Philips, Esq; prefer'd to the like command on the English establishment.

Mr Ludowick Grant, — Capt. in Murray's Highland Reg. (Mossman, dec.)

Mr Geo. Hyde, — Capt. in Murray's foot, in room of Joseph Ball, Esq; prefer'd.

Mr Robinson, — Lieut. of ditto, in room of Mr Chapman, resign'd.

Mr Edw. Tomkins, — ensign, in room of Mr Tho. Philpot, — Lieut. in Conway's

Reg. in room of his brother, Cha. Philpot, pref.

James Rolt, Esq; — Brig. and Lt. in r. of Wm Ryder, Esq; — Exempt and Capt. in the 1st troop of horse-guards.

Capt. Harland, — commander of the Monarch, a guard ship.

Tho. Philipson, Esq; — of the Crown, m. of w. Capt. Parker, — of the Lancaster.

Capt. Hunt, — of the Frederick tender.

Mr James Portman, — deputy paymaster of the troops at Gibraltar.

Mr Fenton Salter, — deputy paymaster of the troops in N. Britain.

Tho. Brereton, Esq; — groom of the bed-cham.

Mr Tho. Neville, — a gentleman usher and quarterly waiter in ordinary.

Fra. Young, Esq; — clerk of the kitchen.

Tho. West, Esq; — serjeant of all his majesty's carriages.

Wm Steward, Esq; — bailiff of the new court of conscience for Southwark.

John Butler and Hamett Richardson, Gentlemen, appointed clerks.

Geo. Leigh of Hyleigh, Cheshire, Esq; — Gen. Receiver of the land-tax for Cheshire, and North Wales.

Peter Roberts, Esq; — comptroller of the bridge-house, in r. of Joseph Pickering, Esq;

Tho. Pattle, Esq; — keeper of Guildhall, in room of Mr Collyer.

Wm Ockenden, Esq; member for Marlow, — clerk of the council, in room of

Robert Andrews, Esq; — by the P. of Wales, auditor of the Dutchy of Cornwall, in room of

Charles Montague, Esq; auditor general.

Sir Cha. Howard, Sir Cha. Amand Poulett,

Sir John Mordaunt, Sir John Saville, Barts,

Sir Peter Warren, and Sir Edw. Hawke, installed Knights of the Bath, with the usual ceremonies in Westminster Abbey, June 23.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS

conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been pleased to May 30. present Edw. Jackson, M. A. to the Vicarage of Buckland Brewer, with the chapelries of Lushworthy, and East Pitford

thereto belonging in the county of Devon, and diocese of Exeter, void by the death of Robert Luck, the last incumbent.

— to present Joseph Wheeler, A. B. to the Vicarage of Dewsbury in the county and diocese of York, void by the death of Ralph Robson, the last incumbent.

From other Papers.

Rev. Dr Wanley, presented to a prebend in York.

Mr Thomas, — Southwell, preb. Nottingham.

James Edgecumbe, D. D. — Berwick in Elmet, Yorkshire, 400 l. per Ann.

Mr Hunt, — to Battley, R. Surrey.

Mr Farrer, — Hemsworth, R. York. 300 l. p. A.

Geo. Molden, — St John Maddermarket, R. Norwich.

Geo. Wakefield, — St Nicholas, R. Nottingham, Town.

Greg. Parry, M. A. — Vaynor, R. Brecon.

Mr Hume, — Berresfield, R. Cumb. 600 l. p. An.

John Oliver, — Tuddenham, R. Suffolk.

Pat. Murdock, — Kettlebaston, R. Suffolk.

Rob. Leman, — Knodishall cum Buxlow, R. dit.

Mr Denny Cole, — Copdock with Washbrook, dit.

Mr Cook, — Honiton, R. Leicestershire.

Wm Gilbert, M. A. — Binbrooke St Mary, R. Lincolnshire.

Justin Garnet, M. A. — All Saints, Huntley, R. Hampshire, 400 l. per Ann.

Mr Parry, — E. Somersfield, R. Dorset. 300 l. p. A.

Mr Carter, — Shennon, R. Middlesex.

Cha. York, B. D. — Prescot, V. Derbyshire.

Rob. Long, M. A. — Cawernham, V. Suffolk.

Dr Coney, — king's chaplain in ordinary.

Mr Noble, from reader, to be lecturer at Gray's Inn, in room of Dr Banjer, res.

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

Peter Pinnell, } Bermondsey, R. } Surrey.
M. A. } Eltham, V. } Kent.

William French, } Wambrook, R. } Dorset.
M. A. } Thorncombe, V. } Devon.

Jn Deale, } Cowham, R. } Lincoln.
M. A. } Kirby super Moram, V. } Durham.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Places. Elected. In room of

Carnarvon, Sir Wm Wynne, Sir T. Wynne, d.

Cirencester, John Cox, Th. Master, dec.

Yarmouth, N. Ch. Townshend, a place, rech.

Tavistock, Sir Rich. Wrottesley, a place, rech.

B—N K R—P T S June 1749.

Edward Branwhite of Lavenham, Suff. Raymaker.
Joseph Hooper of Tower-hill, merchant.
Rob. Johnson of Scarborough, Yorksh. flaxdresser.
John Cook of Long acre, Middx. ironmonger.
John Christian Ruble of London, linen-draper.
Edward Hitt sen. of Bemister, Dorset, maltster.
Robert Harrow of Cheshunt, Hertford, dealer.
Tho. Heard of London, merchant.
Tho. Peacock of Boston, Lincoln. dealer.
John Gibson of St Paul, Covent Garden, upholster.
Sam. Black of Romsey, Hants, linen-draper.
John Mc Kaig, and John Goodwin of Mansfield, Nottingham, linen-draper and partners.
Tho. Paine of Friday street London, sugar-refiner.
James Shruder of St Martins in the Fields, goldsmith.
George Stovin of Crowle, Lincolnsh. grazier.
Stephen Fry of Friday street, innholder.
John Jackson of Worthorn, Lancash. dealer.
Nicholas Grimshaw of Blackburn, Lancash. chapman.
Tho. Roberson of Colemanstreet, carpenter.

From *Russia*. On May 14, N. S. a fire broke out *Cazan*; capital of a district of that name in the empire, which consumed the whole city and suburbs. This place was formerly the metropolis of a *Tartar* kingdom, subdu'd and annex'd to *Russia*, by the Czar *John Basilowitz II.*, and being seated on the great navigable river *Volga*, has a good trade. On this sad accident the empress has alter'd her resolution of building a new wooden palace at *Moscow*, and has order'd one of stone, and the grandees will imitate her example.

From *Stockholm*. That notwithstanding the appointment of *Baron Charles Otto Hamilton*, in quality of his *Swedish* majesty's ambassador to the court of *London*, yet there is little or no appearance of his departure; nor is it thought in the least probable, that he will take any measures for coming hither, till they hear of an *English* minister appointed to reside at that court. See p. 272 B.

Vienna, June 11. N. S. By an edict lately publish'd, deserters, instead of death, are condemn'd to labour at the fortifications, and other public works. — The empress-queen is declar'd to be with child. — Two shocks of an earthquake here has occasioned great consternation; but they were more violent in the country, where they shook down the walls of a convent. — A closer union is projected between the houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, by the marriage of a daughter of *France* to *P. Charles* of *Lorraine*; which, it has been intimated, will not only disappoint certain views of his *Prussian* majesty, for enlarging his dominions, but probably tend to reduce them to their former dimensions.

Cologne, May 30. Yesterday in the afternoon we had here the most dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail; that has happened in the memory of man; so that within the space of half an hour, the water rose so high in all our streets, that it was impossible to go from one house to another. The violence of this storm lasted for about two hours, during which there was a great deal of mischief done here; and we have good reason to believe that there was much more in the adjacent country, because several dead bodies and a great number of cattle have been brought down by the rapidity of the flood. See p. 273

Hambourg, June 27, N. S. We received yesterday a most melancholy account mentioned in several letters from *Breslaw*, of the lightning's having fallen on the 21st instant at 3 o'clock in the

morning, upon a magazine stored with 580 quintals of gunpowder: One half of the town is in a manner destroyed by this accident, its houses, convents, and churches demolished, above 400 lives lost; and where the shock was felt with less violence, windows and roofs were shatter'd to pieces.

[We have somewhere read, or been told, that the *Venetians*, to prevent such dreadful calamities, keep the three ingredients of gunpowder in their storehouses, uncompounded. — They possibly have suffer'd by such explosions. — In 1547 the city of *Meeblin* was destroy'd by lightning, which fell among 800 barrels of gunpowder.]

From *Venice*. That they are under very great apprehensions of designs form'd against that republic by the *Ottoman* Porte. — The *Turks* find themselves under a necessity of entering into some war or other, to occupy their troops; they have therefore been making great naval preparations, and propose speedily to have a strong fleet at sea.

The D. of *Modena* having taken his leave of the king and royal family, set out the 28th past for *Italy*, and is since arrived at *Venice*, but has not yet taken possession of his hereditary dominions. — [It's said that he came hither to solicit his majesty's favour and good offices, with the Empress-queen of *Hungary*, being desirous to resign his possessions in that kingdom for an equivalent.]

From *Paris*. That the repeated miscarriage of the dauphiness has given occasion to a scheme being brought on the carpet for preventing the disorders that would ensue on the decease of the king and dauphin without heirs male, by settling the succession to the *French* monarchy, if that should happen, on the infant don *Philip*, Duke of *Parma*; not as husband of madame the eldest daughter of the king, which the *salick* law would oppose, but as a prince descended from the house of *Bourbon*.

From the *HAGUE*. That the states general have received the news of *Adm. Frensel's* arrival at *Algiers*, and of the delivery of their presents to the dey, with great ceremony, and much satisfaction on both sides. The dey, in return, has sent their high mightinesses a slave named *John Muller*, native of *Amsterdam*, where he has a wife and four children, who was taken in a *Portuguese* ship, the only *Dutch* slave at *Algiers*; he has sent to the prince stadtholder two fine saddle-horses, two young lions, two tygers, and some other effects; and presented a saddle-horse to the *Dutch* Admiral, as well as to each of the two Captains who were with him,

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in JUNE, 1749.

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in JUNE, 1749.									
Day	BANK.	E.-India.	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	Bank Ann.	Bank Ann.	Bank Ann.	Bank Ann.
Stock.			Ann. old	Ann. new		1746.	1747.	1748-9.	Lottery
29	135 ⁵ / ₈	187	115	106 ¹ / ₂	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ¹ / ₂	104 ³ / ₈	1747.
30	135a134 ³ / ₄		114 ³ / ₄	106 ¹ / ₂	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
31	135	188	115 ¹ / ₂	106 ³ / ₄	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
1	135 ¹ / ₂ a136	189	115 ¹ / ₂	106 ³ / ₄	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
2				106 ¹ / ₂	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
3	136 ¹ / ₂			106 ¹ / ₂	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
4	Sunday	188		106 ¹ / ₂	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
5	136 ¹ / ₂			106 ¹ / ₂	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
6	136			106 ¹ / ₂	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
7		187	114 ¹ / ₂ a138	106 ³ / ₄	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
8	135 ¹ / ₂ a ³ / ₄	187 ¹ / ₂	114 ¹ / ₂	106 ³ / ₄	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
9		187	114 ¹ / ₂ a152	106 ³ / ₄	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
10				106 ³ / ₄	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
11	Sunday			106 ³ / ₄	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
12	136	186	115 ¹ / ₂	106 ³ / ₄	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
13			115 ¹ / ₂ a115	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
14		186 ¹ / ₂ a1	113 ¹ / ₄	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
15	135 ⁵ / ₈	187a6 ³ / ₄ a7	113 ¹ / ₄ a114	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
16	136		113 ¹ / ₄	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
17	136a1	187		105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
18	Sunday			105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈
19	136	187a186 ¹ / ₂	114 ¹ / ₂	106 ¹ / ₂	105 ³ / ₈	105 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	104 ³ / ₈	105

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[This pamphlet gives, in 44 pages, some obvious remarks on the chief business of the session ; the sum of it is, that the motions of the opposition for papers previous to the peace, being rejected with a high hand (See p. 43 A. p. 91 D.) the m—rs resolved, by a new navy and army bill, to have the military as well as legislative at their command, and for better establishing themselves, to keep up an unprecedented standing army, on pretence, indeed, of danger from the Pretender, but, when there was real danger, they too long neglected and even treated it with contempt.]

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[This letter lays no blame on any officer. Among the reasons which it gives for the defeat are, the want of provisions, and discipline ; ill choice of the ground ; not being join'd by all their parties ; the fatigue of their army, which march'd all the preceding night, having first resolved to attack the D. of Cumberland in his camp at Nairn ; but not being able to get thither before daylight, they returned to Culloden moor, where, after but four hours rest, the Duke came up to them ;—that their whole force was not a-

bove 5,000 fighting men against 8,000 ; that they had but 150 horse, and those jaded, against 12,00. " The ground, and every thing else was so favourable to the enemy," that (tho' a brave attack was made sword in hand, [See Vol. xvi. p. 241 E]) nothing could be done ; but a total rout ensued."]

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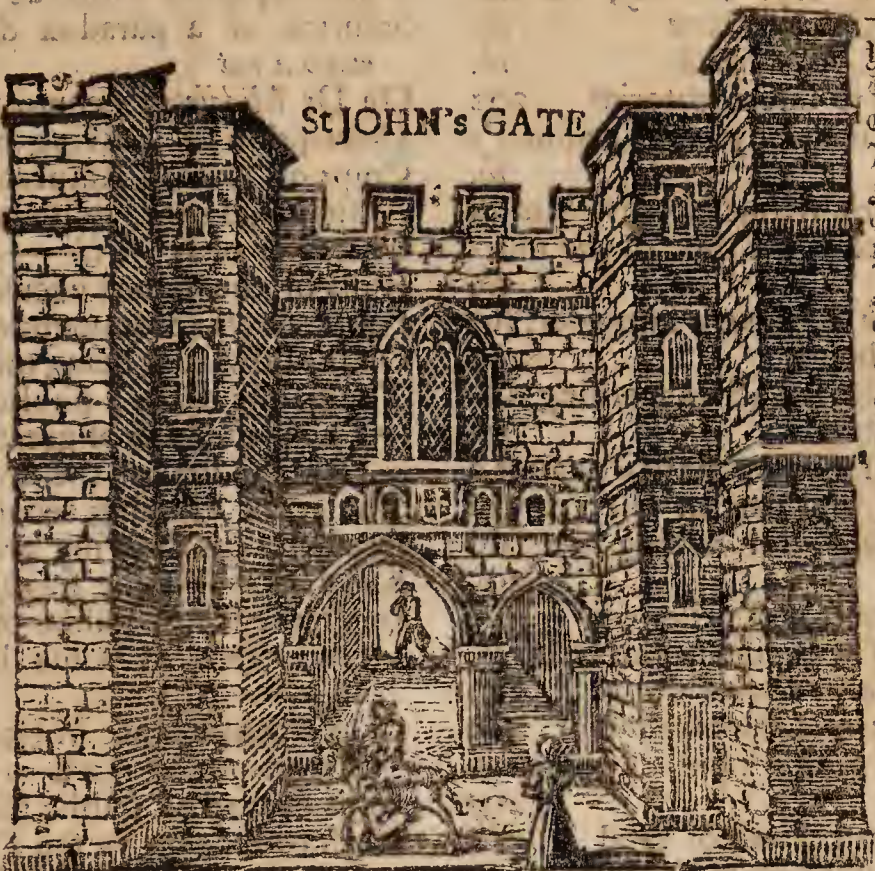
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N. B. The statue of *Laocoon* was carved by *Agessander*, *Polydorus*, and *Atbenodorus*, *Rhodians*, 350 years before the Christian æra; it stands now in the *Belvedere* at *Rome*; and most artists that go thither take drawings of it.—According to *Virgil*, *B. ii.* *Laocoon* was priest of *Apollo*, at *Troy*; and with his two sons, was killed by two serpents sent by *Pallas*, to revenge his throwing a spear at the wooden horse left before that city by the *Grecians*.



The LAOCOON at ROME.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For J U L Y 1749.



An ACCOUNT of several remarkable
T R I A L S at Winchester.

S I R, Reading, July 15, 1749.



As the condemnation of Rob. Faircloth, upon the evidence of John Smith, for the murder of Rich. Dunn, at the last Lent assizes, and Faircloth's steady denial of his being guilty, at his execution, had raised the curiosity of the neighbouring gentlemen to be present at the trial of Septimus, otherwise Sap Loveday, who was indicted for the same fact, upon the same evidence, at the assizes which ended at the castle of that city on July 8, I thought proper to attend the trial also, in order to give you some particulars of it. But before I proceed, it may be proper to explain the matter to those who are unacquainted with the story. John Smith, the evidence, having spoken some words, about 3 years ago, at the house of Garnet Terry at Gosport, (See Vol. xvii. p. 101.) which gave the company there, reason to suspect that he had some hand in the death of Rich. Dunn, a sailor belonging to the Ipswich man of war, who had been cruelly murdered, and robbed, about two years before, he was apprehended; and upon examination, confess'd that he was concern'd in that murder, but, to screen himself, accused two unhappy men, Robert Faircloth and Sap Loveday, who were at that time abroad, as accomplices, and offered himself an evidence against them, which was accordingly accepted; and the former, on his return, apprehended, try'd, having no counsel, or friend, condemned, and executed.

When Septimus Loveday was called to the bar, and arraigned, the evidence

was ordered, by the court, to look upon him, which he, with eyes that bespoke a villain, did; and then proceeded to give evidence to this effect: That the prisoner and he went from Gosport to Stoke [being asked how long ago, he said he could not justly tell, but believed about 4 or 5 years; being asked what time of the year, he could not tell that neither, but believed it to be about the latter end of March.] He then went on and said, That in coming back they met with Richard Dunn in a field; (being asked if he knew Rich. Dunn? He said No, but the people said afterwards it was Richard Dunn that was murdered) that Loveday went behind him, and knocked him down; that it was between 10 and 11 at night, and that it was about one in the afternoon when they went to Stoke; that, when they had knocked him down, they took him out of the path, and haled him under a tree; that there they stripped him. (Being ask'd by the court, who he meant by they did this, and they did that? he said Faircloth and Loveday, for it was observable that he was very unwilling to mention the name of Faircloth); that then Faircloth came to him, who was at a distance, and bid him come and assist them; which he refused; on which Faircloth said, if he did not, he would serve him the same sauce. He then asked what they were going to do with the man, and desired, if they robbed him, that they would save his life; that upon this, Faircloth took a knife and stabbed him, the evidence, in the breast, [here he shewed a wound] because he refused to assist them; that, upon this, he did lay hold of one of Dunn's hands, while Loveday cut his throat with another knife, which he took out of his pocket—that when they had so done, the prisoner at the bar, Faircloth, and the

on himself if he did not. And, indeed, it must be owned, that no one villain ever appeared more steady, or determined, in the prosecution of a scene of perjury than this man. So that it will be like turning out a hungry lion among sheep, to let him out of prison without punishment; and it is hoped a subscription will be set on foot, by some public-spirited person, to prosecute him for *Perjury*, the most iniquitous kind of which may be manifestly proved upon him.

JOSEPH RAWLINS, otherwise great Joe, a notorious smuggler, was try'd for being concerned with 13 others in robbing the house of Mr *Wakeford* at *Selborne* on Sept. 6, 1747. It appeared that the prisoner, with *Tho. Winter*, *Tho. Potten*, *Rob. Fuller*, *Jockey Brown*, the staymaker, one *Shepherd*, *Tho. Dixon*, *Tho. Cheeseman*, *Jam. Brookley*, *Rich. Mafesden*, *Jere. Curtis*, and two more, met on the same day, at *Adversebeath*, in *Sussex*, whence they proceeded to *Woolmer-forest*, and there they lay concealed, till the evening, when they mounted their horses, and arrived about eight at Mr *Wakeford's*; that *Jeremiah Curtis* rode to the house, and pretending he had lost his way, desired to be set right; the men servants having told him the way, he ask'd for some beer, which an old maid servant brought him, but he found fault with it, and ask'd her for ale; she said she could not get any, for her master had the key, and was in bed. He then went and fetch'd his companions, who being arm'd with blunderbusses, and pistols, pretended to be officers, and enquired for the master of the house, who, they said, they were informed, harbour'd outlawed smugglers. Being told he was in bed, they broke open the door, and one presented a blunderbuss to Mr *Wakeford's* breast, and with horrid imprecations demanded where his money lay; on being told he had no money, another pulled him across the bed; but he persisting that he had no money, they asked him where he kept his plate, and then for fear of being murdered, he pointed to a chest, which they instantly broke open, and took from thence, a silver tankard, a silver salt, a silver porringer, a salver, and 12 silver spoons, 14 guineas from a glass case in another room, a silver watch and several other things of value; all this while the prisoner and one more held the horses at the gate (having refused to go into the house, because they were known) and one party of them kept guard over

the 3 men servants in the kitchen, all oldish men, while the rest ransacked every part of the house. After this they returned to Mr *Wakeford*, and with lamentable oaths, demanded of him 200*l.* he had just received from *Bristol*; he protesting to have no such sum they forced him out of bed, with only his breeches and coat on, without stockings or shoes, dragged him out of the house, and swore they would carry him off, if he did not discover his money. But finding him resolute in his denial, they let him go again. Next day on sharing the booty, the prisoner took part.

This was the sum of the evidence against the prisoner, the principal witnesses being (*Tho. Winter* and *Tho. Dixon*, accomplices) and the old maid servant, who swore likewise that they even rifled and searched her, and took out of her pocket, about four shillings. He confessed being present, but said, he was forced to shew them the way over *Woolmer Forest*, and to hold the horses for fear of being murdered. Being ask'd if he knew the men that desired to be shewn the way? He said, *he had seen them before*. Being ask'd if he was with them next day? He said, *he was, but would not take any of the booty*.—The jury brought him in guilty.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Abstract of the extract, publish'd in the Gazette, of an act passed last session of parliament for preventing the spreading of the distemper among the horned-cattle.

THE act to enable his majesty to make rules, more effectually to prevent the spreading of the distemper (*See Vol. XVI. p. 133*) further explained, and continued by subsequent acts (*See Vol. XVIII. p. 225 E*) is hereby continued from the end of the last session to Sept. 24, 1749, and thence to the end of the next session of parliament—And whereas it is apprehended that the distemper has been greatly increased by tanners and others buying the hides and skins of infected beasts, it is enacted that every tanner, or dresser of hides and skins, shall before he brings them to his tan-yard, produce to the officer of excise a certificate under the hand and seal of a justice of peace, or commissioner of the land-tax, specifying the colour of such hides, the name and place of abode of the owner, and that, as certify'd on oath of some credible person, the beast from which such skin was taken was free from infection, which certificate the said officer shall

enter in a book. Delinquents to forfeit 10*l*.—This act also empowers officers of excise to enter tan-yards or other places, to search for skins suspected to be brought there contrary to the tenor hereof; and any person obstructing such search forfeits 10*l*.—It further enacts that from July 1, 1749, none shall sell or dispose of any beast till it shall have been his property 40 days, in proof of which he shall produce a certificate under the hand of the person of whom it was last bought, signifying the time when it was purchased; the penalty 10*l*.—Further if any person driving horned cattle shall find any fall sick, so as to be unable to proceed, he shall give notice to the parish-officer, that the beast may be slain and bury'd, the skin being first flash'd, if deemed ill of the distemper by the officer, or two other substantial inhabitants; delinquents to forfeit 10*l*. to the poor of the parish where such beast shall be found sick or dead—All former orders made by his majesty, except such as he shall, by advice of privy council, repeal or vary, are hereby enforced, under the penalty of 10*l*.—All persons, by force or threats, hindering or intimidating officers in the execution of their duty, to forfeit, besides the penalty, 50*l*.

Portsmouth, July 25, 1749.

AT a Court-martial held on board his majesty's ship the *Invincible*, commencing June 26, 1749, and ending July 1. following, President, the Rt Hon. Sir Edward Hawke, Kt of the Bath, and Vice-Adm. of the Blue,

Captains	Captains
Thomas Pye	Thomas Stanhope
Charles Stevens	Justinian Nutt
John Bentley	John Montagu
Samuel Osborne	Robert Harland
Hugh Bonfoy	John Campbell

gave their verdict on the following persons, late of his majesty's ship *Chesterfield*, that was run away with on Cape Coast Road in Africa.

NAMES.	SENTENCE.
June 26. Obrian Dudley, Capt.	acquitted
28. Sam. Couchman, 1st Lieut.	to be
30. John Morgan, Lt of marines	shot.
(shot July 14, both behaving decently)	
July 3. Tho. Knight, carpenter	hang'd
5. Henry Haynes, Capt.'s cook	ditto
Matthias Kitchen*, marine	acquitted
John Birmingham, sail-mak.'s mate	ditto
Tho. Naisb*, sail-maker's mate	ditto
Benjamin Bettis*, marine	ditto
Alexander Covey*, midshipman	ditto
7. John Place, carpenter's mate	hang'd
Wm Meeks, seaman	ditto

Robert Poor, seaman	ditto
Thomas Ducie*, seaman	acquitted
John Bennett*, armourer's mate	ditto
Benjamin Atwood, marine	ditto
July 10. Wm Anderson, seaman	to be hang'd
Wm Dumbleton, poulterer	ditto
Thomas Scott, seaman	† ditto
John Read, quarter-master	† ditto
Walter Barber*, seaman	acquitted
William Burges*, marine	ditto
Wm Westbrook, not try'd, an evidence	

† These hang'd on the 24th.
r. repriev'd, the halter about their necks.

Mutineers belonging to the Richmond,	
Thomas Ferryman, ship's steward	to be hang'd
Executed on the 26th.	
James Colwin, boatswain's mate	acquitted
Thomas Godfrey, seaman	condemn'd
Thomas Brown, seaman	acquitted

Capt. Obrian Dudley was try'd for neglect of duty, in keeping a number of his officers on shore at Cape Coast Castle, when the ship was seiz'd.

Samuel Couchman, 1st Lieutenant, was charged with exciting and encouraging mutiny, and running away with his majesty's ship the *Chesterfield*, on the 10th of last October, from the coast of Africa, leaving his captain, two lieutenants, and other officers on shore.—

The charge was supported by the evidence of Mr Gastrien the boatswain, Mr Gilham the mate, and the cockswain of the barge: They deposed that, on the 15th of last October, Capt. Dudley being then on shore at Cape Coast Castle, sent off his barge to Mr Couchman, ordering him to send the cutter on shore with the boatswain of the ship, to see the tents struck on shore, and to bring every thing belonging to the ship on board that night; but Couchman directly order'd the barge to be hoisted in, and the boatswain to turn all the hands to the quarter-deck, where Mr Couchman, coming from his cabin with a drawn sword, said, *Here I am, G—d—mn me, I will stand by you, while I have a drop of blood in my body*: He was accompanied by John Morgan, the Lt of marines, Tho. Knight the carpenter, his mate John Place, (a principal actor) and about 30 seamen with cutlasses.— They then gave 3 huzzas, and threw their hats over-board, d—mning old hats, they would soon get new.—

Couchman then sent for the boatswain, to know if he would stand by him, and go with him; he replied *No*, and said, *For God's sake, Sir, be ruled by reason, and consider what you are about*. Couchman then threaten'd to put him in irons if he did not join with him, but the boat-

boatswain boldly told him he never would in such piratical designs: he was then order'd into custody, and 2 centinels put over him. *Couchman* soon after sent for *Gilham*, the mate of the ship, and made the same speech to him, who desired to know where he was bound, and upon what account? he reply'd, "to take, burn and sink, and settle a colony in the *East Indies*." There were 5 or 6 more put into custody with the boatswain, in the same place, and were confined only 5 or 6 hours; for, in the middle of the night after their confinement, *Couchman* sent for them into the great cabin, and desired them to sit and drink punch, and then dismiss'd them. The next day the boatswain was invited to dinner by the new commander, who began to rail against Capt. *Dudley*, and ask'd him and one of the mates what they thought of the affair? the boatswain replied, he thought it *rank piracy*, on which *Couchman* said, *What I have done, I cannot now go from, I was forced to it by the ship's company.*—The boatswain then told him, 'that would be no sanction for his running away with the king's ship.' The carpenter and Lieut. then proposed their signing a paper, to which the boatswain replied, he never would, and would sooner suffer death: The mate said the same. When the boatswain came out of the great cabin, he went to the gunner's cabin, who was then sick, and unable to come out of it; but was of great use, by his prudent advice and assistance; for, after the boatswain had told him that *Couchman's* party had taken possession of all the arms, he said that he could furnish him with twenty pistols. By this time Mr *Frasier* and Mr *Gilham*, mates of the ship, the gunner's mate, and *Yeoman*, the cockswain of the barge, were come to them, when the boatswain communicated his design of recovering the ship that very night. To this they all agreed, with the greatest resolution. It began then to be very dark, being 10 p. m. when the boatswain went to sound the ship's company; and on the fore-castle there were about 30 men; he then in a plain but prudent manner disclosed the secret, and soon convinced them both of the facility and necessity of putting his scheme immediately in practice: Accordingly, the first step was, to get up all the irons or bilboes on the fore-castle; he then sent for the 20 pistols, which were all loaded; he next order'd 3 men upon the grand magazine, and 2 to that abaft; and the remainder, who had no pistols,

to stay by the bilboes, and secure as many prisoners as he should send.—This disposition being made, he went directly down on the deck, where he divided his small company into two parties; and, one going down the main, the other the fore-hatch way, they soon secured 11 or 12 of the ringleaders, and sent them up to the fore-castle without the least noise. The two parties then join'd, and went directly to the great cabin, where they secured *Couchman*, and the Lieut. of marines, with the carpenter, whom they immediately confined in different parts of the ship.

Thus was the ship bravely rescued by the intrepidity and prudence of a few honest men, after she had been about 30 hours in the possession of a poor unhappy man, who appears utterly unfit for so daring an enterprize, and in his present condition very penitent.

[The boatswain (*Roger Winket*) is since rewarded with 300 l. a year, as master attendant of *Woolwich* yard.]

John Place, was charged with being very active in the mutiny. The gunner deposed, that the said *Place* came to him as he lay sick in his cabin, with a drawn cutlass and a cock'd pistol, and swore that he would murder him, if he did not deliver to him the key of the magazine. He made no defence, but submitted to the mercy of the court.

[*John Place*, after sentence, wrote letters of religious exhortation to his brothers in affliction.—His letter to Mr *Couchman* upbraids him with having been the murderer of those who were condemned with him, by first seducing them from their duty; exhorts him not to attempt to screen himself by imputing his guilt to others: and concludes, 'I freely forgive you, tho' you are the cause of my death, as you know full well; and I would have you act with a brave resignation to the will of God; and not, by mean hopes of life, lose an opportunity to secure a blessed eternity.—Despise life, as I do, with God's assistance, and die like a man.'

ANSWER.

MR PLACE,
You will die like a villain. *S. Couchman*.

Place, in a letter to Sir *Edward Hawke*, writes, that 8 of the seamen (whose names have a *) were innocent; that it was the greatest satisfaction to him that they were acquitted; that he had discourse with *Couchman* about their scheme of going a-pirating, several days before the ship arrived at Cape Coast; and that three seamen, now in the *West Indies*, did concur with *Couchman*; also that *Dumbleton* and *Westbrook* were not active.

The copy of another Letter is handed about, which contains some charges against the captain, with a kind of menacing caution to him, before the affair happen'd.

Mr URBAN,

YOUR having published several pieces on the same subject, a few years since*, makes me think you will not refuse a place in your next to the following Enquiry.

* See Vol. xvi. p. 658.

Your humble Servant;

A. FONTAN.

An ENQUIRY into the Foundation, Extent, &c. of the Prohibitions forbidding to marry within certain Degrees, contained in Lev. xviii. & xx; consisting, chiefly, of a Collection of some Passages relating to those Subjects from the Works of several great Divines, &c. with Notes and Observations interspersed.

—De conjugii eorum qui sanguine aut affinitate junguntur satis gravis est quaestio, & non raro magnis motibus agitata;—nam causas certas ac naturales, cur talia conjugia, ita ut legibus aut moribus vetantur, illicita sint, assignare qui voluerit, experiendo discet, quam id sit difficile, imo praestari non possit.

GROTIUS de bello & pace, Lib. 2. Cap. 5. Sect. 12.

—Whoever shall go about to assign the proper reasons, why certain degrees are forbidden to marry by the law of God, will by experience find it to be too hard for his head:

TAYLOR's Duct. Dub. Lib. 2. Chap. 2. Rule 3. Sect. 74.

—The disquisitions on these subjects have been many, learned, and---insufficient.

GREGORY of the anni παριωνιας of the septuagint, poth. tracts, p. 77.

—And, if any one should ask, what there is done in this, more than in others that have been already? I answer, that, amongst those I have seen, each one omitted some things which the other had: and it is easy for one who collects from all of them, to have more than any one.

WALL on infant baptism. Pref. p. 7.

“**W**Hatever precept hath been delivered by God (saith our learned Dr Hammond) is of infallible obligation to those to whom it is given*.” So that there need not be any farther reason for those prohibitions than the will of God, that being sufficient to those to whom his prohibition is given, ’till it be by himself freely supereded, or suspended again†. And, consequently, the whole weight of this matter is wholly to be laid upon the will of God, to continue or void the obligation either to all, or to whom he pleases. And so there is nothing strange in this, that, for preserving the name and family of the dead childless brother, in a nation whose genealogies were with such a religious care to be observed, and transferred to posterity, that God, who gave the prohibition: Lev. xviii. 16. should soon after give the contrary direction in one case among the same Jews, Deut. xxv. 5, &c. without taking off the prohib. in all other cases†. The old rule is here of force: “That the law of exceptions confirms the obligation of all those that are not excepted ||.”

I shall not attempt, therefore, to derive those laws from the precepts to the sons of Noah; or to acquit some of the ancient patriarchs of the breach of them by particular dispensations: on which

* Hammond's Resolution of six Queries,

Q. 1. Sect. 1. works fol. Vol. I. p. 575.

† Ibid. Q. 2. Sect. 2. p. 581.

|| Ibid. Sect. 4. || Ibid. Sect. 13.

[Gent. Mag. JULY 1749.]

points the learned Doctor has laboured much in his 2d Query, Sect. 32—44: as they lived before these laws were given, ’till which there could be no transgression; and especially, as the marriage of Moses's parents affords us so strong a proof of his veracity, in publishing those prohibitions of Lev. xviii. as the commands of God. Since we can scarce imagine, had they been a fiction of his own, that he would have proscribed the match of which himself was born*.

And as to God's punishing the Heathen nations for their having acted thus before the delivery of the law, as ver. 25 seems to declare, we may, with Grotius†, note, that they had been guilty of all the abominations before recited in this chapter, and consequently of those more heinous ones, ver. 20---24, which, as he observes, were against the law of nature, notwithstanding the practice of some persons, nay, whole nations, whom God gave up, as St Paul shews, Rom. 1. to dishonourable affections, for their other sins, especially for their forsaking him, and falling to idolatry; and so were justly punished for offending against this law written in their hearts, rather than against the precepts to the sons of Noah.

It will be asked, How comes it then, that these prohibitions are thought by some to be obligatory to Christians, since they thus appear to have been gi-

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* Compare Lev. xviii. 12. with Ex. vi. 20.

† Lib. 2. Cap. 5. Sect. 2.

ven to the Jews alone?—To which it may be answered, that ver. 26. plainly extends them farther, *viz.* to all strangers that should sojourn among them, *i. e.* to all proselytes at least: And because they appear to have been a part of that law, one tittle of which our Saviour came not to destroy. For certainly they are none of those laws which regarded their peculiar polity, *viz.* as their state was a theocracy, as they were divided into tribes, &c. or of those which presignified the Messiah and the gospel state; or, lastly, of those which seem design'd to keep the Jews a separate people. And according to *Grotius*, 'ex demum leges videntur à Christo abrogatæ, quæ Judæos ab aliis nationibus, quasi sepimento interjecto, disparabant,' *Eph. ii. 14* *. And consequently (says *Dr Hammond*) "they are to us Christians now in the same force that, among all the nations of the world, they always were. Because, tho' they were always capable of being dispensed with by the lawgiver, yet they have not been to us actually dispensed with, but by stricter precepts of *Christ* confirmed upon us †."

The separation of the *Israelites* (says *Mr Warburton*) seems to be in order to preserve the doctrine of the Unity, amidst the idolatrous and polytheistic world, till the coming of the promised seed ‡; on which account their ritual

law was instituted partly in opposition to the superstition of the Gentiles, particularly of the *Ægyptians*, to which, from their long sojourning amongst them, they were most violently inclined; and partly in compliance to the people's prejudices, in such things as were innocent in themselves, and could not easily be abused ||.

Now, lest the *Israelites*, or others, should think the prohibitions in this chapter to be of such small concern, that they may sometimes be dispensed with in compliance to the customs of their neighbours, it hath pleased the Lord expressly to warn them against it, in the introduction to them, *viz.* "After the doings of the land of *Ægypt*, wherein ye dwelt, shall ye not do; and after the doings of the land of *Canaan*, whither I bring you, shall ye not do; neither shall ye walk in their ordinances. —Ye shall do my judgments, and keep mine ordinances, to walk herein: I am the Lord your God." *Lev. xviii. 3—5*.

And tho' we allow the phrase, "I am the Lord your God," with which the Lord is pleased so often in this chapter to enforce those laws upon the Jews, to have been at that time peculiarly applicable to that people, yet now, the partition-wall being (thro' his mercy in our Saviour) long since entirely removed, we know he is in the same sense Lord of all.

Let us, therefore, remember, how strictly he in this chapter commands all those, whose Lord and God he is, to do those his judgments, and keep his ordinances. "Ye shall therefore (says he, ver. 5.) keep my statutes, and my judgments; which, if a man do, he shall live in them: I am the Lord." — He adds, ver. 29. that, "whosoever shall commit any of these abominations, even the souls that commit them, shall be cut off from among their people." — These are the express words of God in scripture, to which, if we would humbly listen, resolving to obey his laws, rather than to suffer ourselves to be deluded by the flight of men, or than to amuse ourselves with fallacious reasonings, all such disputes would soon be ended. An express command of God would neither be to some a stumbling-block, or to others foolishness. "What I understand (said the philosopher) is ex-

* See *Grot. de bello & pace, Lib. 2. Cap. 5. Sect. 13. 2.*

I beg leave, by way of note, to insert this passage from the learned *Grotius* more at large: 'Nam etiam concessio, a iure nato non venire hæc interdicta, videri tamen possunt præcepto divinæ voluntatis hæc ivisse in vetitum: neque vero tale id esse præceptum, quod solos Hebræos astringat, sed quod homines universos, colligi videtur ex illis Dei verbis ad Moysen, *Lev. xviii. 24, 25, 27.* — Tales autem leges, quæ humano generi universo sunt datæ, non videntur à Christo abrogatæ, sed ex demum quæ Judæos ab aliis nationibus, quasi sepimento interjecto, disparabant. *Eph. ii. 14.* — Cui accedit quod Paulus, *1 Cor. v. 1.* conjugium privigni cum novercâ tam severè detestatur; cum tamen nullum de eâ re peculiare exstet Christi præceptum; nec ipse alio utatur argumento, quàm quod talis commixtio impura habeatur profanis etiam gentibus.' *Grot. de Bell. Lib. 2. Cap. 5. Sect. 13. Subject. 1, 2.* — I shall not pretend to reconcile this with what I have just before cited from the same great author. — The reader will the better judge in which part he is right, by seeing his different thoughts thus near together.

† See his resolution of the 2d Query, §. 52.

‡ See *Warburton's Divine Legat. Vol. 2. part 2. p. 360.*

|| See *Warb. Div. Leg. Vol. 2. Part 1. B. 4. §. 6.* — To the same purpose he refers us to *Dr Spencer de legibus Hebræorum*, and *Maimonides's More Nevochim*. — See likewise *Vol. 2. Part 2. p. 298-9.*

excellent; therefore I presume what I understand not, to be so too:”—When God thinks fit to reason with us, he never fails to satisfy our reason: but when he commands, he expects to be obey'd, whether he assigns his reason for it, or not: nor will he suffer his commands to be eluded. He is a searcher of the heart, and a discernor of the reins: he is strong to punish, and will in no wise acquit the guilty: but “the soul that sinneth, it shall die.” *Ezek. xviii. 4.*—Provoke not then the Lord to wrath, for who shall deliver when he is angry?

I shall conclude this head, with a strange mistake, as to a matter of fact, in a great writer of our church.

The question of the morality of these prohibitions (says Bishop Taylor) was strangely tossed up and down, upon the occasion of *Hen. VIIIth's* divorce from *Q. Katharine*, the relict of his brother Prince *Arthur*; and (according as the interests of princes use to do) it very much employ'd, and divided the pens of learned men; who, upon that occasion, gave too great testimony, with how great weaknesses men who have a bias to determine questions; and with how great force a king that is rich and powerful can make his own determinations. And *Rapin* has, upon this occasion, more than once justly observed, that the parliaments of *Henry VIII.* (we may add the convocations too, as far as related to matrimonial affairs) seem to have met only to be instrumental in gratifying the king's passions, without ever examining the motives, or consequences of what he required*. On which he (*Bp Taylor*) adds, that there were *vel duo, vel nemo*, (I think he mentions *Paludius* only) who held the morality of these prohibitions till that time†.

Contrary to which, *Bp Burnet* observes‡, that, “whatsoever *K. Henry's* secret motives were, in the suit of his divorce, he had the constant tradition of the church of his side, and that, in all the ages and parts of it; which was carefully searched into, and fully proved: so that no author, elder than cardinal *Cajetan*, could be found, to be set against such a current of tradition.”—And this he fairly proves, by producing his authorities.

* *Hist. of England*, Vol. I. p. 824, 826. Likewise *Burnet's Hist. of the Reform.* Vol. I. Book 3. p. 281.

† *Taylor's Doct. Dub.* p. 222.

‡ *Hist. of the Reform.* Vol. I. p. 96, &c. —and repeats it again in his Letter to Mr *Ausont*, Vol. III. Appendix, p. 393.

As to the extent of the general prohibition (ver. 6) “None of you (or, as the *Hebrew* has it, No man) shall approach to any that is near of kin to him to uncover their nakedness.” *Dr Patrick* well observes that the best explication of the phrase (near of kin) is the express particulars mentioned by God himself in this place†; by which relations of affinity and consanguinity (*i. e.* by marriage, or by blood) are equally forbidden to a certain degree: and this on the ground of scripture, that the man and his wife are one flesh, one body, and (in repute of law) one person: *Lev. xviii. 8, 14.* So that in what degree of consanguinity soever a person is related to the one, in the same degree of affinity is he related to the other. So this is directly applied to the prohibiting the marrying the brother's wife. verse 16‡.

And this relation (says the rule under our marriage table, appointed to be hung up in all churches) still continues after the decease of the person related.—Which, that it does in the intention of the law, needs no other proof than the very terms of those prohibitions; throughout which, we may observe, the relict of the husband is called his wife: or else those several prohibitions will all amount but to that one of the 7th commandment, or to that of ver. 20, of not lying with our neighbour's wife.

It remains, that I add a few words on the power claimed by some of dispensing with those laws.

Of this we may collect *Dr Hammond's* opinion from p. 1. *supra*, where he tells us, that “Whatever precept hath been delivered by God, is of infallible obligation to those to whom it is given, till it be by himself freely superseded, or suspended again.”

I have mentioned the opinion of Cardinal *Cajetan*; which, it seems, had great influence in *Henry the VIIIth's* case, he being then the most learned man of the college; and being required by the Pope, to consider that case more particularly, after comparing the laws in *Lev.* and *Deut.* concludes, “That the marrying a brother's wife was simply unlawful; but that, in some circumstances, it might be good, if a much greater good should follow on such a marriage than that provided for *Deut. v.* of continuing the name of a brother dead without children.” He confesses, that the Pope cannot in the least derogate

† See *Patrick's Comment* on this verse.

‡ See *Hammond's 2d Conj.* sect. 1.

gate from the laws of God; but, in doubtful cases, he may determine with relation to the laws of God, and of nature*.

And the opinion of the *Lutheran* divines seems not much different from this. For they agree that the law against marrying the brother's wife ought to be kept; yet were in doubt whether a dispensation might not take place in this case. For that law, say they, cannot oblige us more strictly than it did the Jews: and if a dispensation was admitted to them, we think the bond of matrimony is stronger.—And *Luther*, it seems, was vehemently against the infamy put on the issue of the marriage; and thought the Lady *Mary* was hardly dealt with, when she was declared a bastard†.

Contrary to this, the Cardinal's master, *Thomas Aquinas*, that father of the schoolmen, being the writer in whose works the king took most pleasure, and to whose judgment he submitted most, did decide it clearly against him. For he both concluded, "that the laws in *Lev.* about the forbidden degrees of marriage were moral and eternal, such as obliged all christians; and that the Pope could not dispense with them, for this reason. That no law can be dispensed with by any authority, but that which is equal to the authority that enacted it." Therefore he infers that the Pope, tho' he can dispense with all the laws of the church, he cannot with the laws of God, to whose authority he cannot pretend to be equal‡. And this, it seems, *Aquinas* delivers in many places of his works§.

And *Burnet* tells us that *Joannes de Turre Cremata* reports a singular case, which fell out when he was a cardinal: A king of *France* desired a dispensation to marry his wife's sister. The matter was long consider'd of, and debated in the *Rota*, himself being there, and bearing a share in the debate: But it was concluded that, if any Pope, either out of ignorance, or being corrupted, had ever granted such a dispensation, that could be no precedent or warrant for doing the like any more, since the church ought to be governed by laws, and not by such examples§.

I must here add again, that it seems somewhat strange that *Bp Taylor* should, in this case, lay such stress on *Thamar's* words to *Annon*, 2 *Sam.* xiii. 13. "Now

therefore, I pray thee, speak unto the king; for he will not withhold me from thee:" as he professes*, when it is so plain they were but a mere put-off (as we say) to get rid of his company†.

I hope the admirers of that truly useful book (the *Ductor Dubitantium*) will excuse me that I observe, that its most learned author seems not to have consider'd some of these points with his usual accuracy, but to have followed *Grotius* too implicitly, 'till he comes to the case of the marriage of cousin-germans‡, which subject he has indeed exhausted; and in such a manner as may convince us he needed not to have called in any foreign aid, had he but allowed himself to have considered the others likewise with more care,—Now *Grotius*, after asserting§, that the marriages of brothers and sisters, and some others, are unlawful and null by the positive law of God (tho' it is certain that some of the first matches must have been of this kind) goes on (Cap. 14.) that the same does not appear as to the marriages of more distant relations (*non idem videri de connubiis cum propinquis ulterioris gradus*) Cap. 14. Tit.)—tho' it is plain that all the prohibitions of *Lev.* xviii. as far as they extend, rest on the very same divine authority. And these points he handles with so manifest a bias, that *Gronovius* plainly tells us§, that he tacitly excuses the incests of a powerful house in *Europe* (*Excusat tacite incesta potentis in Europa domus*)—This notwithstanding, *Dr Taylor* follows him so closely, that he inserts almost all his quotations, and great part of his sense, with scarce any greater variation than what appears in the sentences I have cited from each of them, at the head of this Enquiry; and this, without once mentioning his name, or giving us the least notice of the use he has made of him¶.

But I return, and shall finish this part concerning the power of dispensing in these cases, with a declaration from one of our acts of parliament, and the opinions of two or three of our divines.—And 1st, "All which marriages (those

* See *Duct. Dub. Lib. 2. Cap. 2. Rule 3. Sect. 26.*

† See this more largely answer'd in *Patrick's Comm.* on *Deut.* xxi. 13.

‡ p. 229—242.

§ In his excellent Treatise *de bello & pace*, Lib. 2. Cap. 13.

§ See his note on the beginning of that Chap.

¶ Compare *Grotius Lib. 2. Cap. 13, 14* with *Taylor's Duct. Dub. Lib. 2. Cap. 12. Rule 3. p. 222—229.*

* See *Burnet's Hist. of the Reform.* Vol. III. p. 56.

† *Ibid.* p. 112.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 121.

§ *Ibid.* Vol. I. p. 38.

§ *Ibid.*

forbidden in the table of degrees, says the act 25 Hen. VIII.) although they be plainly prohibited and detested by the laws of God, yet nevertheless they have at some times proceeded under colours of dispensations by man's power, which is but usurped, and of right ought not to be granted, admitted, nor allowed. For no man, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he be, hath power to dispense with God's laws, as all the clergy of this realm in their convocations, and the most part of all the famous universities of Christendom, and we also do affirm and think *."

I will only add, says the author of the Codex †, that presently after the making the act, Cromwell desired a dispensation for one Massey, who was contracted to his sister's daughter of his late wife; but the archbishop denied it, as contrary to the law of God, &c. †

'And this is one part of the tyranny of the Bp of Rome (says Bp Jewel) that he will take upon him to rule God's commandments at his pleasure, and by dispensation to make that void in one man for the time, which God hath plainly forbidden as unlawful for all men for ever.—He hath dispensed with a man to marry his own brother's wife, as you know. He hath dispensed with the brother to marry his own natural sister || as ye find in *summa angelica* in these words, "Papa, &c." And what mervail? He would be omnipotent, and saith he may dispense *contra jus divinum*, as you may see 16 Q. 1. *Quicumque*; in glossa. But thus by the way, you have my mind touching your demand, and I doubt not but, all things considered, the same mind will be your mind."

He adds, — *Si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti*; *si non, his utere mecum*. F — Thus fare you heartily well.—To Archbp Parker.

From Sarum, Calend. Nov. 1561.

See Strype's Life and Acts of Archbishop Parker, Appendix, No. 19. p. 33.

"There are no dispensations granted in England for marrying in the forbidden degrees, says Burnet; cousin Germans are the nearest that may marry.—The obtaining a license for that at Rome is a matter of course, so the fees are but

* See this act 25 Hen. VIII. Cap. 22. concerning the King's succession, in the statutes at large, or in Gibson's Codex, Vol. I. Tit. 22. p. 494. † Ibid. p. 499.

† See Strype's Grammar, p. 46.

|| Vide Pressius, n. This writ by Archbp Parker's hand.

paid; and the law allows that to all in England's."

§ Hist. of the Reform. Vol. II. Part 2. Appendix, p. 409.

[To be continued.]

MEMOIR about BURYING in CHURCHES.

M. HAGUENOT, professor regius of physic in the university of Montpellier, deliver'd, at a public meeting of the Royal Acad. of Sciences of that city, on Dec. 27, 1746, a Memorial which greatly concerns the citizens health, viz. against burying in churches. It was prohibited, by a law of the 12 tables, to interr, or even to burn a dead body within Rome.——The wisdom of this law, though a Pagan institution, caused it to be strictly observed during the first twelve centuries of the church; and its disuse proceeds from pride and covetousness. M. Haguenot enters the lists against such a pernicious abuse. The zeal of a patriot, and the knowledge of a consummate physician, shine in his book; is it not then an amazement that this error should stand its ground against such forcible remonstrances?

Far be it from me, says he, to beat an alarm, and disturb people with needless apprehensions; but, as a lover of mankind, I can conceal nothing which calls for redress, and a well-grounded precaution.

It is no new thing that persons have been struck with sudden death at burials in the vaults of churches; but the misfortune which happened at Montpellier on Aug. 17, 1744 is more dismal than any other account of that kind. Three persons were stifled, one after another, in one of the common vaults of our Lady's church at Montpellier: the two last having gone down into it to succour the first; and many others, whose good will made them venture to relieve him, owe their survivance to some preservatives which they had taken before-hand; yet this did not prevent its being fatal to one. At last they were obliged to drag up the three carcases with grappling-irons; their cloaths had a horrible stench, were damp, and covered with a yellow and green matter, not unlike rust.

M. Haguenot was appointed by the magistrates to examine the qualities of this deadly vapour, which had thus instantaneously destroy'd three persons.—He observes, 1. that, as soon as he had caused

caused one of these vaults to be opened, it emitted a noisome fume, more or less strong, according to the temperature of the air. 2. That this fume so quenches all burning bodies, as not to leave any the least appearance of fire. 3. That, in a minute or two, it strikes dead the most lively and vigorous animals, even cats. 4. That the malignity of this fume is very lasting; since, at its exhalation out of a bottle, which had been filled with it six weeks before, its effects were equally violent.

To render his experiments the more authentick, he repeated them in the presence of several very sagacious naturalists. The cause and effect being equally certain, by what means does that mortiferous cause act? *M. H.* evidently proves it to be by depriving the air of its spring, on which an infection ensues.

Animals are killed by an air over-rarefy'd, as in the receiver of an air-pump, when the air is exhausted; in places saturated with the effluvia of liquors, in their fermentation, or overheated by fire, or full of the vapours emitted by animal perspiration. How much more noxious to respiration, must an air be, which is clogged with moist and sulphureous fumes arising from the putrefaction of bodies in vaults! It is hurtful enough, that the air of vaults proves fatal to those, whose calling often sends them down into them; but this is far from being all. *M. H.* asserts, that the infection, which dilates itself upon opening a vault, may occasion epidemical, and even pestilential distempers; for such putrid exhalations naturally tend to communicate a putrefying motion in digestion, and sanguification, which produces pestilential distempers; and, this will mostly happen, when these exhalations have not been dispersed by the wind. And accordingly, it has been observed, that a plague has often been preceded by a long calm.

M. H. next considers an error, which may be accounted a necessary consequence of the former, that is, emptying the common vaults, to make room for other bodies; for, besides violating the grave, which has been always deemed a kind of profanation, it is also spreading over the whole town, the noisome fumes, and pestiferous atoms, which ought, with the utmost care, to be kept suppress'd deep under ground.

The hurtful effects of these corrupted vapours, are too frequently attested in history. *Ambrose Pare* relates, that the *Agehois*, with the adjacent country, was

desolated by a pestilence, brought on, by exhalations from a pit, in which a great many dead bodies had been thrown. *Pompey's* army was ravaged by a plague, occasioned by leaving the dead horses unburied. The putrefaction of less animals, and even of insects, has had the like lamentable effects; nay, sometimes exhalations, which have been expelled by earthquakes, or even the bare stirring of the earth, in digging, has been productive of the same extensive destruction. All nature, then, seems to cry aloud, that interments in churches are a nuisance to society.

But, it may be said, "Close the entrance of the vaults securely, and it will be a sure preservative against all unwholesome vapours." How! are they never to be opened? And, if so, what stop can be put to the ill effects of these vapours, whose activity is increased by their confinement? * Besides, the grave-diggers, and bearers, are in greater danger. To consult their safety, as is reasonable, the vaults must be laid open for some time, before they go down, and this care for them would prove fatal to the generality. Nor would this, added to all the other antidotes they use, preserve those people from the violent malignancy.

Again, less than a great quantity of corpses will diffuse a dangerous infection throughout a church; for one child, which died of a contagious distemper, being buried in a vault, in which no body had been laid for two years before, infected it so strongly, that upon opening it five days after, such a stench issued forth, that every one ran ass from present death. Something, still more striking, happened at *Agde*, where the body of a girl, buried in a vault, infected the whole church so insupportably, as to hinder divine service from being performed.

He invalidates the objection drawn from the effluvia which are always floating in the air we suck in, they being less peccant, as they are continually agitated, in like manner as the country air is wholesomer than the town. He mentions a pond, called *Boulidou*, near the village of *Perois*, which, like the pit at the same place, and the vaults in churches, emits a mortal mephitic, when these vapours are centered. Now if, formerly, they were very watchful not to build a place of religious worship near any infection, what must be said of the present practice, to infect it, by inhumations, after it is built, and consecrated

* See a sad instance, p. 140 B.

l to the God of incomprehensible majesty!

M. Haguenot concludes his Essay with recital of imperial constitutions, and decrees of councils, enacted against the same error, which his humanity has induced him to expose; and he hopes that the magistrate's concern for the people's welfare, concurring with the clergy's zeal to restore the primitive discipline of the church, will exterminate a practice SO INDECENT, SO UNSUFFERABLE, AND ALSO SO DESTUCTIVE.

A learned ecclesiastick, also, prompted by a like publick spirit, published, about the same time, a pamphlet, call'd *Letters to M.C. about burying in Churches*; is written with no less spirit than erudition, and in the form of dialogue.

In dialogue I. he introduces a priest of Caen, reproving a lady, *who was more virtuous than devout, and of an unaffected piety*, for being seldom present at publick worship. She answers, that she will attend constantly, when he will give over burying in his church; for, as she was lately going into it, she was struck with a most noisome stench, proceeding from some graves, which had been lately opened; and, what was more shocking, perceiv'd, under a seat, part of a body, which the grave diggers had forgot. The priest, in vindication of himself, alleges custom, and the income it brings to the churches. Thus ends the first conversation; but a magistrate, who was present, takes it up, and carries it on, with the author.

Dialogue II. runs upon the origin of burying in churches. At first, the sacred relicks of martyrs were deposited here. In the ninth century, this honour was allow'd to persons of distinguished sanctity. The veneration of relicks increasing, such as had procured alms for churches, were accounted to have made them an invaluable present, and were honour'd with a burial near this precious deposit. The same privilege was conferr'd on those who bestowed the shrines; in time, the founders, and benefactors, were also admitted to it. *The clergy, and monks, making the faithful believe, that to place them in the repository of the saints bodies, was the most honourable return which they could bestow.*

The Pagans acted otherwise, though they went very far beyond us, in their veneration for the ashes of the dead. It is true, they did not consider bodies as the temples of the Holy Ghost; but, besides that it is not this consideration which has procured them to be buried

in the churches, how often is the temple of God miserably changed into an indwelling of the devil! So that, at the solemnity of the great day, our very sanctuaries will give up thousands of reprobates, condemned to eternal damnation. Judgment, indeed, is not committed to us, but why should we venture upon such an odious mixture?

The author next proceeds to shew how detrimental burying in churches is to health, even though the vaults should remain closed, seeing there is a continual exhalation from them of noxious vapours. The air carries this effluvia into our intrails; so that the dead are incorporated with us, by means both of the air and food, the supports of life. These are the real sources of many distempers, wrongfully imputed to variations in the weather, &c. The corruption of insects, the very transpiration of living and healthful animals, have often very mischievous effects; and the practice of burying in churches is, evidently, every way blameable.

It is not only this evil, which the zealous author combats; he disapproves, and very justly, the burying in towns. The air in them is already but too unwholsome, without adding the loathsomeness of carcases to its malignity. Why do we choose to live in the midst of a more extensive contagion, than those epidemical sicknesses, which afflict nations; and, though divine scourges are but for a season? A contagion, caus'd only by the air, is soon dispersed, but a continual one is produced by the execrable practice of burying in towns; and, upon this account, all burials were prohibited within the walls of ancient Rome; even the ashes of the dead, who had been burnt, and which, consequently, were incapable of infecting the air, were not to be brought into the city. The same thing might easily be done with us. A few herdes, to be paid by those who were able, under an obligation to carry out the poor gratis, would be sufficient in a large town. With regard, says the author, to the specious objection of the church's profit, surely this ought not to be preferred to the reverence due to those sacred edifices, and to the health of the inhabitants; but how easily might an equivalent be raised for them, were it by an additional fee for the bell! and, besides, the church revenues are so misapply'd, that this objection scarce deserves any regard. The extravagant decoration of the inside runs away with all, whilst often the cut-

outside makes but a ruinous appearance. We act in downright contradiction to our forefathers, in whose times, all was plain, and unadorned, in the inside, whilst the edifice itself display'd all the pomp of architecture, and embellishments of sculpture.

Here, the author recommends burial places to be appointed without the towns, and very reasonably concludes, that it may be done in *France*, since it is so in *Italy*; where they lay the corpses in vaults only for a while, from whence the *Beccamorti*, or grave-diggers, remove them, by night, to the burial-places. A very whimsical practice, and often fatal to these poor people; whereas all would be well, were the dead carry'd, at once, to their dormitory.

This is follow'd by a chain of judicious reflections, which terminate in the description of a city that admits of no burials within it. It is worth transcribing, as a specimen of the style of the work. I perceive afar off a city, the lofty steeples whereof declare its devotion; and, as I draw nearer, the various fortifications give me a view of its strength. When I am in it, the publick and private buildings show its extent, trade, riches, and genius, and it swarms every where with living men. As for the dead, I know they are all deposited in those vast store-houses of mortality which I saw on the road. I may be said thus to see both the old and the new city; the old inclosed only within a plain wall, no towers, no outworks, no ostentatious decorations; a proper mansion for poor, dumb, lifeless inhabitants, without passions, business, or motion; whereas the new is full of hurry, life, and action, where every passion is at work. I am delighted at my entrance into its churches, to observe them all clean, lightsome, and unincumbered, the roofs, and walls, free from the tinging exhalations of vaults; on common days no offensive smell endangers the devout assembly, and on festivals the air is filled with those grateful perfumes, which ascend as emblems of the prayers of the saints. Now, why cannot this imaginary regulation be improved into practice by a wise magistracy? Never was more cost and nicety about decorations of towns; but whilst the dead lie within them, their cleanliness will be very defective, as well as the citizens health impaired.

In *St Stephen's* church-yard, at *Paris*, lies a physician, who was so con-

vinced how noxious burying in churches is to health, that, by his own direction, he was buried in the church-yard, with this * epitaph, *ut nemini noceret mortuus, qui nemini nocuerat vivus.*

A * See another, *Vol. xvii. p. 488 G.*

Relacion Historica del Viage a la America Meridional, hecho de Orden de S. Mag. &c. Impressa de orden de Rey en Madrid 1748.

An Historical Relation of a Voyage to S. America, made by Order of his Catholick Majesty, to measure some Degrees for ascertaining the true Figure and Magnitude of the Earth. By Don Jorge Juan, and Don Antonio Ulloa; the first a Correspondent Member of the Paris Royal Academy of Sciences, and the latter of the R. S. London.

This Work consists of four Tomes in 4to, with a large Margin, besides an introductory Tome of Mathematical and Astronomical Observations, illustrated with Copper Plates, and printed by Order of his Catholick Majesty at Madrid 1748. It abounds with many curious Passages, of which we for the present have only time to give the following, which we find in Lib. vi. cap. 7.

Of the Method of passing RIVERS in Peru. (See the Plate.)

WHERE the rivers are unfordable, they lay bridges in the most convenient places; of these they have three sorts. Some (though very few) of them are of stone, others of wood, which are the most common, and some are of *Bejuco*. For the wooden ones, they choose the narrowest parts of the river, where it is confined among high rocks, and having laid over it four huge beams, they form a bridge about a yard and half broad, and sufficient for the passage of a man, and a horse or mule; they traffic over these bridges with much danger, both to their lives and commodities. Those of *Bejuco*, they use, where the river is so broad, that no beams can reach from one side to the other. These are made, by twisting, or wreathing, several *Bejuco*s together, into cables of a suitable bigness, six of which are stretch'd across the river, two somewhat higher than the other four; they fix across them pieces of wood, and cover them with boughs, to make a floor; from the outsides of which, to the two upper cables, pass smaller *Bejuco* ropes to serve as rails, or balisters, for the traveller's security; and, indeed, this is a necessary precaution,



tion, for the continual swinging of these bridges, when any one is passing over them, would, otherwise, make it exceeding difficult to keep ones feet. This sort of bridges is only for men, the mules swim over, being unloaded, and led near half a league above the bridge, that they may reach the opposite side near it, the current bearing so strongly down, whilst the *Indians* cross the bridge with the loading and furniture on their shoulders. The bridges, of this make, over some rivers of *Peru*, are so wide and strong, that droves of mules pass safely over them; as the *Apurimae*, over which is carried on all the trade and commerce of *Peru*, betwixt *Lima*, *Cuzco*, *La Plata*, and other Southern provinces.

At the river *Alchipichi* and others, instead of a bridge of *Bejucos*, they use the *Tarabita*, by means of which not only men and loads, but beasts also are ferry'd over; for there is no such thing as their swimming over, it is so extremely rapid, and full of rocks.

The *Tarabita* is a rope of *Bejucos*, or thongs of a *Baca's* hide, twisted, or spliced, together, about six or eight inches thick; laid across the river, and strongly secured, on both sides, in an inclined direction, to posts, one of which is a kind of capstain, or screw, for better working the contrivance. On the cable hangs a budget, or hammock, of the *Baca's* hide, large enough for a man to lie down in; it is suspended by a hook, at each end, by which it slides along the cable. From each shore, there is a rope fastened to each hook, to pull the hammock to the side required. The passenger gets into it, and thrusting it from the shore, he swiftly glides over to the other side.

In ferrying over beasts, they use two *Tarabitas*, one to each side of the river, and the rope is much thicker, and more inclined, and has but one hook, which is of wood, to which the beast being hung by girts, across his belly, and from his chest to his buttocks, one thrust sets him a going with such a velocity, that he is soon over. The beasts, which are used to this kind of suspension-ferry, are so far from being unruly, that they offer themselves to be tied, but the novices are very troublesome, and kick and fling, especially, when they are shoved off, and see themselves thus hurried down thro' the air. The *Tarabita* of the *Alchipichi* is, in breadth, 30 or 40 toises, or from seventy to ninety yards; and 20 to 25 toises, or from 47 to 60 yards, (*Gent. Mag. JULY 1749.*)

above the water, is the height required; which, at first, must be a sight full of horror.

The roads, in these parts, generally answer to the bridges; and, though the country is all level from *Quito* to *Rio-bamba*, and, mostly so, from this place to *Alausi*, and Northward of it, yet there are also some very fatiguing, and dangerous precipices. Other roads are formed along the sides of hills, and, in some places, so narrow, as barely to afford room for the beast's feet, so that his body, and that of his rider, seem to move on in the air, in a line with some river, 50 or 60 toises, or 100 or 180 yards, below them; which is, really, so terrifying, that nothing, but the use of travelling along them, and absolute necessity, as there are no other roads, could banish the horror naturally attending such imminent danger; accordingly, there are too many sad instances of lives and goods lost among them, for the whole depends on the surefootedness and goodness of the beast. This danger is, in some measure, compensated by their safety from robbers, which is such as few parts of the world can equal; for a single man, unarmed, may carry a large quantity of gold or silver as securely as with a numerous guard. If he happens to be benighted on the road, he lies down and sleeps, without any apprehension of being assaulted; and he is no less easy, if he takes up his quarters in a *Tambo*, or inn. The traveller, indeed, must have a stock of courage to venture on such roads, though they are all open and exposed; but as he is sure to meet with no other molestation, arms would be a needless incumbrance to him; it were to be wish'd that such an advantage was not so singular, and that every country afforded the like innocence and security.

The *Bejucos* are a kind of wooden cords; there are two sorts, of which, one shoots out of the ground, and grows up twining about the trees; the other is produced by the very branches of some trees, which have that peculiar property. Both these continue growing till they touch the ground, where they spread and get another body, which sprouts up again as high as its highest shoots, and then returns towards the earth, making many such repullulations, and often they are stretched in the air, betwixt two trees, as if a rope had been designedly fasten'd to them. They are so tough and pliant, as never to break with bending, or twisting, or even tying them in-

to hard knots. They grow to a huge thickness, if not cut; the smallest are about 4 or 5 lines diameter, the middle ones six or eight; as for the larger, they are unserviceable, being too stiff and bulky. They are used to make ropes and lines of all sorts, and they stand water a long time. In some places they are their only materials for building their huts. — [M. Condamine, who was one of the French associates in the same expedition, says, that he passed several rivers on these bridges of rope; that they are made of the bark of trees, or of a kind of osier called *liares*; that being interwoven into network, they form a sort of galley in the air, hanging on two cables of the same substance, whose ends are fastened on each bank to branches of trees: That the meshes of the network being large, lest the foot should slip through, reeds and boughs are laid on the floor, so that it looks like an harbour reversed. — He adds, that these bridges being heavy, and thirty fathoms long, when the passenger is in the midst they swag and swing in a terrible manner, especially if the wind be high: and yet the *Indians*, who are otherwise not very courageous, run over them with burdens, and laugh at the hesitation of a stranger.]

Baca marina, or the sea-cow, so called, on account of its likeness to that animal, is three or four yards long, and proportionably thick; its flesh is accounted equal to beef, and not unlike it. It feeds on the grass and herbs, which grow on the brinks of rivers, but its body will not allow it to come out of the water. The dam has teats where her young suck; and whatever some may pretend of its being so very like a land cow, it has neither horns nor feet like it; but only two fins, which, besides their use in swimming, help to support it, on the brink, while it is feeding.

— [Condamine tells us, it is not the sea-calf, or *Phoca*, but a different fish; that it has two fins pretty near its head, shaped like wings, about 16 inches long. He took a draught of a female, 7 foot 6 inches long, and 2 foot in the broadest part. He had seen bigger. It had paps to suckle its young. The eyes were round, and very small, being but three lines diameter, and the hole of its ears as small as a pin.

Lib. vi. Cap. 9. n. 1011, 1012, 1013.

Two remarkable Phenomena seen on the Mountain Pambamarca †,

THE mountain was all covered with very thick clouds, at the

dawn of day, which the sun, at its rising, dispersed, so that only a few vapours remained, and those too small for sight. On the side opposite to the sun's appearance, on that mountain, and about 10 toises from the place where we stood, we saw the † image of each of us, as in a glass, the head being the center of three concentric rainbows, the last colours whereof, or the outermost of one, touched the first of the following, and without them all, at some distance, was seen a fourth rainbow, entirely white. They were all perpendicular to the horizon, and as any person changed his place, the phenomenon accompanied him, in the very same order and disposition; but the most remarkable was, that though we were six or seven in company, every one saw the phenomenon caused by himself, without perceiving that of the others. The diameter of these circles varied in magnitude progressively, according to the height of the sun above the horizon. All the colours, and the image of the body, go off together, and, after some time, the whole phenomenon disappears. At the beginning, the diameter of the inmost rainbow, taken from the last colour to its opposite, was about 5 degrees and a half; and that of the separate white one, was no less than 67 degrees. When the phenomenon began, the rainbows seem'd of an oval, or elliptical form, opposite to the sun's disk, shaping themselves, by degrees, till they became exactly circular. The small ones were of a carnation or red, which, at the end of its shade, put on an orange colour, which was succeeded by a yellow, and that again by a straw colour, which terminated in a green, but, in all the circles, red was the exterior colour. The form is distinctly represented in the Plate at letter E.

Arches, or bows, formed by the light of the moon, have been several times seen among these mountains. I had the pleasure of seeing a very singular one, at eight o'clock at night, on the 4th of April 1738, in the plain of *Turutamba*; but the most extraordinary was observed by Don *Jorge Juan*, in the mountain of *Quinoa-loma*, on the 22d of May 1739, at eight a clock at night. These arches are of no other colour than white, and, in their formation, project themselves on the declivity, or side, of a hill. That here spoken of,

[† We gave from M. *Bouguer* nearly the same account. See p. 216 G.]

of, consisted of three circles, touching each other in the same point; the innermost had a diameter of 60 degrees, and the white periphery was five degrees broad, as was that of the other two; it is shewn at letter D.

The air of the atmosphere, and the effluvia of this soil, seem more adapted than that of others, to set on fire the vapours issuing from it; so that these phenomena are more frequent here, often very large, more lasting, and not at such a height, as those seen in other parts. One of these lights, of a very remarkable extent, shewed itself at *Quito* during our stay there; the dimensions of it, I cannot now easily determine, having, in my imprisonment, lost the papers, where I had set them down; but I'll give the best idea of it according to my memory.

About 9 o'clock at night, there seemed to rise out of the skirts of *Pichinca*, a flaming ball of fire, and so large as to spread light all over the quarter of the city, which lay on that side. The house where I lived, faced this mountain, and tho' the window-shutters were fastened, yet the light, which entered through the crevices, made me perceive an unusual brightness, which, with the noise of the people, talking in the street, hastened me out of the house soon enough to see it in the middle of its tract, which was towards the S. W. till it disappear'd, being intercepted by the *Ranecillo*, or *little Loaf*, a hill in those parts. It was of a globular form, and appeared to me to be about a foot in diameter. When it had finished that part of its course, which was visible to us, its blaze began to grow dim, so that it was very faint when we lost sight of it.

Lib. iv. Cap. 9.

Of the Crocodiles in Guayaquil.

THEY would have much greater plenty of fish, if the prodigious number of Alligators, or Crocodiles, did not destroy them. This animal is amphibious, living both in the water, the banks of rivers, and in the adjacent meadows, but goes a very little way from the shore. They come out to dry themselves in the sun, and appear just like great logs of wood, thrown up by the stream, but when disturbed launch into the water. Some are above 20 foot long. While they lie on the shore, they keep their mouths open, till a quantity of *Mosquito* flies, and other insects, settle

in it, and then shutting it, suddenly, swallow them.

Tho' there are many fables of this animal, I shall only relate what I and my company have seen: All its body is covered with such strong scales, that a bullet shot will not hurt them; at least, they are not vulnerable, but under the belly. It is of the oviparous kind, and when the female is ready to lay its eggs, she goes to a place on the shore, and opens in the sand a great hole, in which she deposits them, each being as big as that of a moderate ostrich, and its shell differs not in colour from a hen's; but is much stronger. In this hole, she lays a hundred or more, without stirring, till she has finish'd, which is in one, sometimes two days, and then she covers them with the same sand, having the precaution to make the place not to be observed; for which end, she regards not only the manner of covering, but every intermediate progress. Having done this, she returns to the water, and leaves her eggs there as long as natural instinct teaches her will be necessary for the young to come out of their shell. Then she returns, follow'd by the male, and scratching away the sand, discovers, and breaks the eggs, and the young crocodiles come forth in great numbers, as may be imagined, for scarcely one egg is lost. The mother then puts them upon the shell of her neck or back, in order to carry them into the water. But at that instant the *Gallinazos*, a great fowl, which lie in wait for it, secretly steal some, and the male Crocodile, which hastens thither, for the same purpose, eats as many as he can, till the female, at last, gets into the water, with the few that remain, and all those that separate themselves, and do not swim, she herself eats; so that out of this formidable brood, by good providence, not more than five or six are left to survive.

These *Gallinazos* (which we have described in our account of *Carthagena*) are the greatest enemy of the Crocodile; this bird perches unseen in the adjacent trees, watches where the female lays her eggs in the spring, and when she is gone into the river, flies to the nest, and with bill, feet, and wings, scratches away the sand, discovers the eggs, and eats them up, leaving only the shells. This affair has afforded me much diversion, in our passage from *Guayaquil* to *Bodegos*, and I had the curiosity to take some of them. Several people, who have their employment on the water, feed

feed on them, particularly the nation of the *Colori*, or *Gani*. And, here, I cannot avoid remarking the wonderful goodness of providence, in lessening the number of these noxious animals, not only by these hostile birds, but by the propensity of the parent animals to destroy their own young; otherwise the fields and rivers would not contain them, since, tho' they are so diminished by the two methods already mentioned, yet their numbers are exceeding great, and not to be express'd.

If these animals were to increase, in proportion to their eggs, they would annihilate the fish in a river, it being their easiest and most common food.

Their method of catching them is thus: Eight or ten Crocodiles place themselves, by concert, in the mouth of a river, or creek, and extend from side to side, by which subtilty no fish can come out, without passing through their range, nor escape within it, because others, of the same species, pursue them. This animal cannot eat under water, and therefore as soon as it seizes its prey, it puts out its head, and by little and little gathers it within its interior jaws, where it grinds it in order for swallowing. When they have compleated their meal of fish, they retire to shore to rest and sleep, the darkness of the night being no impediment to this employment. When, compelled by hunger, they come out to land, they overspread the savanna's adjoining to the river, or brook, and seize on calves, colts, and other like animals.

After they have once eat flesh they have afterwards no relish for fishing; with singular foresight and policy they lay their stratagem, and take advantage of the darkness to surprise their prey, in places where they sleep. And when they are thus on their quest for food, they do not spare human flesh, if they have an opportunity, of which several *Indian* boys, who have lain carelessly out of doors, have been sad examples, since they attack them fiercely at once, seize them in their mouths, and carry them into the water, while the cries of the miserable prey, and the diligence of those who may run to his assistance, are equally ineffectual. When the crocodile has thus secured those unwary animals in his jaws, the first thing he does is to take them to the bottom, till they are drowned, and then he comes up, and swims with, and eats them. Several instances have also been known of their seizing a

rower out of a canoe, especially if he has lain asleep, with an arm or leg over the side, in which case he has paid for his negligence, with his life. These being a very mischievous sort, the masters of the canoes endeavour to take and kill them. The method is thus: They make a casonette, or gag, of strong wood, sharp at the ends, bait it with the lungs of any animal, and fasten it, by a leather thong, to a stake on the land. The Crocodile comes to seize the bait, with open jaws, the gag fixes in his mouth, so that he can neither open or shut it; or do any mischief. Then they draw him to land, where, being enraged, they assault him in a body, and divert themselves as at a bull baiting, secure from any further hurt that he can do them.

The form of this animal is much like that of a *land lizard*, and, therefore, in some countries, *lizard* is a common name for both kinds; but there is some difference in the head, which is larger and more thin and pointed than the lizard's, and it forms a trunk like a hog's snout. It regularly comes above water, when it is in the river; whence appears the necessity of its frequently recurring to the air; its jaws are garnished with tusks, very well united between themselves, strong and pointed. Some attribute singular virtues to this animal; a point which we can't determine, having never heard any account of it in this country, notwithstanding I and my companions used our utmost diligence to learn every particular relating to it.

[M. *Condamine* says, that he saw a great number in the river of *Guayaquil*, 20 feet in length, and some larger in the River *Marianon*, or *Amazons*; that they will lie whole hours, and even days, in the mud, stretch'd out on the shore, without motion, so that one, not used to see them, would take them for trunks of trees, or pieces of timber cover'd with a rough and dry bark. As those in the *Amazons* are not so much hunted and disturbed, as in other places, they are not afraid of men; on the contrary, in the time of inundations, this fierce and destructive animal will, sometimes, enter the cottages of the *Indians*, and devour every living creature. There are several instances of their having taken a man out of a canoe, and eaten him, in sight of his companions, without their being able to recover him. They also seized horses, mules, and all other cattle that

come to the river's side to drink *. —

The most dangerous enemy of the Crocodile, and, perhaps, the only one, that dares engage with him, is the Tyger; and indeed, to behold them in combat with each other, must be a curious sight; but it can be the effect only of a fortunate chance; the account given thereof, by the *Indians*, is as follows: The Crocodile raises his head above water, to seize the Tyger, when he comes to the river side to drink. Hereupon the Tyger plunges his claws into the Crocodile's eyes, the only part where he can hurt him, by reason of the hardness of the scales; and the latter, diving under the water, drags the Tyger along with him, who will sooner drown than let go his hold.]

* Some authors say the elephant escapes only because of his great bulk.

In *Harris's Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 790, is mentioned a peculiar way of killing the Crocodiles, in the *East Indies*, where they have also great numbers. "The man, who is to engage with this creature, gauntlets his left arm to his elbow, having in the same hand a truncheon of a foot long, piked at both ends, and a dagger in the other. Thus armed he goes into the water, up to the waist, and while the Crocodile is making at him, with his jaws open, he thrusts his left hand down his throat, so as to keep them from shutting, and, in the mean while, he stabs him with the dagger in the throat, till he drops down dead."

The same work, p. 386, mentions, that King's palace at *Visapour* is protected in a singular manner, being surrounded by a fosse, in which are great numbers of Crocodiles, which render it very dangerous to approach it.

The RARITY of TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

Translated from the French.

MADAM,
Yesterday, being at your toilet, I thought it became me to take part with love against friendship; and who, in such a place, would not have done the same? I ridiculed all the fine stories handed down to us, about heroick friendship, as fables, and fictions. I asserted that such a friendship, which is proof against caprice and fortune, was no less a shadow and chimera in society, than the Philosopher's stone in chymistry, the perpetual motion in mechanics, and the squaring of the circle in

geometry. I supported my opinion by some arguments drawn from the nature of the human heart, which you are not satisfy'd with having heard, but insist on seeing them in writing. What an act of tyranny is this! Surely, you can't but know that a bold sentiment may be hazarded in table talk, which, upon paper, must appear ridiculous, absurd, and impertinent. My opinion, altho' strictly true, has something in it so extravagant, that not daring to avow it publicly, I have concealed, and as it were lock'd it up, in my breast. Should the publick, at length, discover the secret tenor of my thought, what would they think of me? This fellow, would they say, loves no body, and, therefore, thinks the same temper common to all mankind. He can have no real love for us, let us then have as little for him, let us abandon him, and have no more intercourse with this *misanthropic* philosopher. With respect to you, madam, I have nothing to apprehend, our hearts being happily united in stronger bands than those of friendship, and all that I ask as a reward of my compliance, is, that you will not shew this letter, or if you shew it, that you will not reveal the author.

Our self-love is too great to be consistent with true friendship. Such is the nature of man; he has *self* constantly in view; this is the center in which all his actions terminate, the love of self is alone the moving principle, his eye is set on his private interest, even when he seems to look another way, and virtue, itself, is only a subordinate consideration in whatever he undertakes. This, madam, is my principle, and the basis of my whole argument.

That every man has a great degree of self-love, I believe, will be readily granted, and, perhaps, every man has an equal share; it is, indeed, more apparent in some men than others, but is it the less for being conceal'd? *Flerimond* is, unexceptionably, the greatest egotist I know, he is ever talking of himself, and is the hero of every story that he tells; but is he, therefore, more vain than *Medor*, who affects to blush when he is spoken of? far from it, they have both the same passion, and only gratify it by different ways. It is a refinement in vanity, to put on the appearance of humility, and self contempt.

Self love, then, is the *primum mobile* of all our actions; having laid this down as an incontestable proposition, I shall reason upon it, by experimental observations

vations on the conduct of mankind, in every class and station of life.

Whether this boasted friendship is supposed to subsist between two ecclesiasticks, two brothers of the sword, two ladies, or two persons of different sexes, experience will discover that it is no more than pretence and illusion. I do not deny, but there are instances of persons, who have seemed to love each other with ardour and constancy, in whom a kind of sympathy was mistaken for a tender friendship; but, I speak here of friends, in the highest sense of the word, and not shadows, and phantoms, imperfect representations of real amity; I speak of those whose breasts contain a plenitude of tenderness, which, I affirm, is not easily to be found. *Damon* and *Lycidas* were inseparable companions; they studied together; they composed in the same closet. Never were two lovers of literature so strictly united, yet the most trifling occurrence separated them for ever. *Damon* shew'd *Lycidas* a rondeau, which he esteem'd a fine composition; but his friend was of a different opinion, he criticised the expression, the sentiment, and the turn. *Damon* was displeas'd, and defended his rondeau; the dispute grew warm, and degenerated into mutual upbraidings and invectives, upon which they parted, and have never seen each other since; their resentment was carry'd yet farther, they became irreconcilable enemies, and railed at each other in all companies. And, what was the cause of all this? *Lycidas* wounded *Damon's* self-love in its tenderest part.

The friendship betwixt *Floridor* and *Acanthus* was long admired by all *Paris*. Both had but one bed, one table, and one purse, and so far from deserting each other in time of danger, each of them, often, generously exposed himself in the defence of his friend. Yet those eyes, which the terrors of death could not separate, were, at length, dissolved by love. They both first saw the charming *Iris*, at the same time, and both became equally enamour'd. The two intimates endeavour'd to conceal from each other this rising passion, but their jealousy betray'd the secret; they never look'd at each other but with suspicion and malignity, now they shunn'd, as carefully as they had been used to seek, opportunities of being together. In short, *Iris* granted a slight favour to *Acanthus*, *Floridor* discover'd it, and was transported with rage. These two friends, who might have been ranked

with *Orestes* and *Pylades*, had they never seen *Iris*, engaged in a quarrel about her, which proceeded to blows. To the amazement of every body, they fought a duel, wherein one of them was killed on the spot.

A Valour may be properly said to be the very essence of *French* nobility. To charge an officer with want of courage, is to make him an irreconcilable enemy. Blood is the only expiation for such an affront, nor can it be atoned by any friendship. Who would imagine, B that *Guise* and *Coligni*, those famous rivals, those irreconcilable enemies, whose private quarrels had almost desolated their country, were admired, by the whole court, for the ardent friendship which subsisted betwixt them, during the first campaign. They could not bear to be separate from each other for a moment; their diversions were the same, nor could they taste any pleasure that was not shared between them, they even dressed alike; and who, I say, could ever have imagined that so strict a friendship could have terminated in so implacable an enmity, & proved fatal to both? yet thus it happened, and one unguarded word produced this astonishing metamorphosis.

But, perhaps, it may be alleged, that the world is in too great a ferment, and too much influenced by passion, to be the abode of friendship; friendship can only be found in holy retreats, and the secret recesses of a cloyster. Christian charity is indisputably predominant in every action of these holy victims; but I am in search of something more than charity. One may bear with the foibles of his brethren, and live peaceably with them, and yet not love them; and I insist, that it is even impossible there should be true friends in a cloyster, and could prove it by a thousand reasons, one only of which will be sufficient. It is with the recluse, as with man and wife. A wife continually sees us, examines us, and watches all our deportment so narrowly, that our failings become visible to her. Should she give but a doubtful hint of this discovery, or if we do but so much as suspect it, our love is immediately extinguished, and our fondness for *self* cannot bear the sight of a person, who, we think, despises us. Thus it is with the recluse, they see each other at too near a view. Every man has his faults, and no man can bear contempt; consequently, there can be no friendship.

Why are there so few friends among re-

relations? Whence such variances among those of the same blood? *Psyche's* very worst enemies are her own sisters. That great man *Themistocles*, admired even by an enemy whom he had defeated, is hated, persecuted, and banished, by his countrymen, who owed, not only their property, but their being, to his virtues; and what could be the cause of such detestable ingratitude? Their self-love sicken'd at the lustre of his superior merit. Do these tender ties connect those only of the softer sex? The very opposite is true! Born to please, to please is their only ambition. No woman can forgive a detraction from her beauty; this immediately kindles an implacable hatred. More jealous of her charms than of her virtue, she would more patiently endure the imputation of vice, than of deficiency in beauty. But, what friendship can subsist between rivals? so far from loving each other, they indulge a mutual enmity, without pity, and without remorse. When an uncommon intimacy, therefore, is observed between two young ladies, it may be concluded, that there has been no competition for beauty, betwixt them. And can that deserve the name of friendship, which such a trifle can destroy? May we not then, madam, conclude, that true friendship is next to an impossibility, that it is an enjoyment reserved for another life? Jealousy, ambition, and interest, having no place in the mansions of the blessed, and the soul being wholly refined from self-love, (now the motive of all our actions) we may there taste the sweets of consummate friendship. Let me not, however, be thought to deny, that there are many enjoyments in the converse of social persons, altho' it is necessary to set a constant guard upon our lips, to study their tempers, know their predominant passions, flatter their self-love, and palliate their imperfections, without which the very appearance of friendship will vanish. These, madam, are my reasons, I hope they will meet with your approbation, for they come abroad only in compliance to your orders, and as a proof of the submission with which I am
T. H.

Mr URBAN,

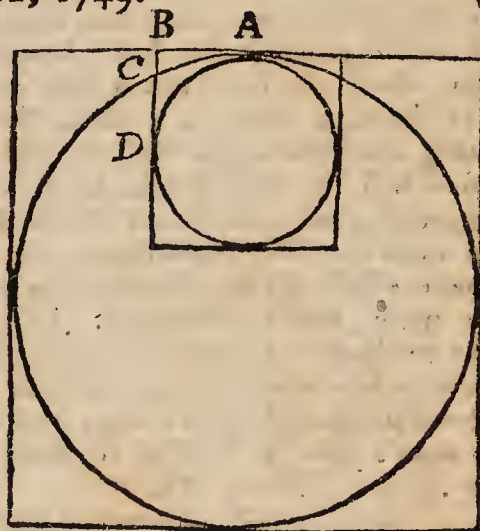
IN your Magazine for *April* last, p. 153, a correspondent (P. W.) says he cannot comprehend J. H.'s solution to his second paradox (See Vol. xviii. p. 452, and xix. p. 3.) and, by his Query, seems very much to doubt its truth;

the reason of which I take to be this: Any angle, whether it be formed by right lines, mixt, or curve lines, will be, mathematically, the same, when seen thro' a magnifying lens, and when seen by the naked eye; and, therefore, it may be said, that the solution is not mathematically true: But that it is true in appearance (which is all that is required by the paradox) may be thus demonstrated.

In the annexed scheme, suppose the lesser circle to be that seen by the naked eye; and the greater, the same, seen thro' a magnifying lens: Then, because B A is a tangent to both circles, at the point A, where their peripheries touch each other, B A D will be the angle seen by the naked eye, and B A C that seen thro' the lens; which appears to be less than the former by the angle C A D.

Lincoln, July
 12, 1749.

Yours, &c.
 W. J.



P. S. I think P. W. need not have asked in what form a square, and its inscribed circle, will appear, when seen thro' a lens.

F RUSTICLERICUS's Answer to the Instructor. [See p. 246.]

Mr URBAN,

Looking over your last *Gent. Mag.* of which I am a constant reader, I was not a little surpriz'd to find, among other things, some pretended instructions to those great champions of the Christian cause, Mr Archdeacon Ch—p—n, Dr B—m—n, and Dr St—b—g, how to draw up an answer to Dr Middleton's FREE INQUIRY, a book that has made such a clatter in the learned world. Now, I cannot but observe, that it is by no means for want of abilities, as the Instructor would insinuate, in either of those gentlemen, that they have not, as yet, favour'd the world with an answer to that bold composition. No, the thing is already done to their hands, by an ingenious member of one of our famous universities, and that in so compendious, but effectual a manner,

ner, as renders any farther answer altogether needless.

As, to our *Free Inquirer*, who has so scurrilously treated the Archdeacon, in particular, to say nothing of his abusing those, who are now in their silent retirement, so far from his giving in his answer, the world must think him infinitely beneath his notice, nor could he have taken a more effectual method to mortify so great a man, than by the silence he has used. There is no fear, I hope, of any serious Christian's being infected by this work, which Dr *Middleton* has thought fit to publish; as to those, who are already hardened in their infidelity, for whom the book, indeed, seems to be particularly calculated, and with whom the world is too too plentifully stocked, I should not wonder if a thirteenth, instead of a third impression, which the *Instructor* hints is demanded, was, by such infidels in-grain, who would endeavour to make the rest of mankind as bad as themselves, very loudly called for. To finish, however, these short reflections, had the Dr committed his manuscript at first to the flames, instead of sending it to the press, he had acted, at least, the part of a wise man, and, sure I am, such as would much better have become his function. But, provided even a fresh impression is exhibited, I think it certain, that the innocency, and sincerity, of the primitive shining lights will, by this means, be made the more manifest; what they have delivered will still be more carefully inquired into, the truth of it more effectually published to the world, and be more firmly established. In short, if I may be allowed the application, as our saviour said to his disciples, when he told them they should be brought before kings and rulers for his name's sake, it shall be to them for a testimony.

Yours, &c.

RUSTICLERICUS. E

Mr URBAN,

IN your *Mag.* for June p. 249, you have given us a description of a diving-ship, &c. which, according to my notion of it, is far inferior to one made some years since, by one *Nathaniel Symons*, of the parish of *Harberton*, near *Totness*, *Devon*, a common house-carpenter: Though I did not see it, I shall trouble you with such a description as my memory will permit, after so long a time as twenty years, and which I had from the inventor himself.

He made his boat in two parts, and join'd them in the middle very tight, with leather, that no water could get in; he made a false door in the side, which, when he was in, shut very tight; and tho' his going in admitted a small quantity of water, it was no inconvenience; after this outer door was shut, he opened the inner one to get into his boat. There was more than four score weight of lead to the bottom of his

boat (but this I presume must be according to the dimensions of the boat.) Tho' the boat would swim when extended to its full dimensions, yet he had a screw to each side of his boat, which, when within it, he could manage himself, and which, by means of the leather that join'd the parts of the boat, contracted them to that degree that the boat would sink. He went into the middle of the river *Dart*, entered his boat by himself, in sight of hundreds of spectators, sunk his boat himself, and tarried three quarters of an hour at the bottom; and then, by extending it with his screws, he rais'd it to the surface again without any assistance. He said, that tho', at last, the air began to be thick, he could bear it very well.

This same person invented the famous diving engine for taking up of wrecks, tho' his cousin *L——*, and some others, deprived him both of the honour and profit. And tho' a great number of gentlemen of worth were present at shewing his boat, he told me, he received but one crown piece from them all.—I think he has been dead some years.

If any of your correspondents can make any improvement from this imperfect account, I shall be very glad, who am, with all sincerity,

Lamorran, July

17, 1749.

Yours, &c.

SAMUEL LEY.

P. S. About a mile from me, near a place call'd *Mopus Passage*, a young fellow digging in a field, near the highway, found a great number of old Roman copper coins, about the bigness of farthings, loose in the earth; I purchased the greatest part of them, and by rubbing, which as I am inform'd was spoiling them, I discovered as *infra*, which otherwise I could not have done.

I am able to say now that I have several of *Severus*; *Alexander*; *Valerian*; *Gallienus*, *Salonina*, his wife; *Claudius*; *Aurelianus*; *Tacitus*; *Probus*; *Quintilian*; *Carinus*; *Postumus*; *Victorinus*, father, and son; *Tetricus*, father and son; *Marius*, the black-smith.

Though these are rubb'd clean, I have a considerable number in their rust, but what they are, I can't say.—I call'd them copper, but I have discovered some of a white metal, whether silver I know not.—The only one I have of *Marius*, that I know of, is rubb'd, and marked for gold, if we may believe *Speed*.

If

If any of your curious correspondents will signify to you, that they are willing to have any, either in the rust, or clean'd, I can part with them, at a moderate price, but cannot be answerable for the impression or name of any, but those I have clean'd. S. L.

From the OLD ENGLAND, July 8.

Of E—l G—NVILLE made a Knight of the Garter.

What means this inconsistent strange report? G—lle 'mong coalition-lords at court! It cannot, will not, must not be believ'd, He'd trust again where he was so deceiv'd. Who balk'd that system he so well prepar'd, Who cross'd his counsels, and his measures marr'd, [safe, Who spoil'd that war which in his hands was And made that peace which makes all Europe laugh. M. S.

A Proper distribution of rewards and punishments is highly conducive to the well being of a state. Tho' I am for moving slowly towards punishments, I would by no means be thought to be an advocate for pecuniary largesses, unless it be among those of the lower class of men, where it may be necessary towards making life easy and comfortable; for I conceive there is something very sordid in the expectation of a pecuniary reward, which takes off from the glory of an action not a little. For this reason, I could have wished, that the friends of the late Duke of Marlbro' had, instead of loading the nation with a perpetual incumbrance on its revenues, rewarded his merits, after the manner of the ancients, with triumphal arches and statues.

The Duke had acquired riches, even to a superfluity, and if he had left less wealth behind him, the bed-side of a vain, capricious old woman had been less expos'd to the mercenary visits of the most designing sycophant, and seditious declaimer of the age: (See Vol. XVI. p. 631.)

The ancients had more laudable ways of rewarding merit; for they took in all degrees of men. The *Corona Vallaris* was the reward of the first Roman that entered the enemy's works. The *Corona Muralis*, of him that first scaled the walls. The *Corona Civica*, of the man who had saved a citizen. The *Corona Navalis*, of him who first boarded a ship. — These properly appertained to the inferior ranks of people; while the *Corona Obsidionalis* was an honour for a captain, who had raised a siege, and

(Gent. Mag. JULY 1749.)

the *Corona Triumphalis* for a general who had gained a battle of consequence. Thus, however a brave man was stationed in the army or navy, he stood fair for a publick reward, and it is amazing, that we have not copied this method.

Tho' we are greatly remiss and defective in rewarding the body of the army or navy; yet 'tis with pleasure that I see the superior officers in both, distinguished with outward marks of honour, and that the revived order of *Knights of the Bath*, is to extend to point out men of merit, as well as men of high birth, and large estates, to the notice of the publick. I can't forbear considering the scarlet ribbon, athwart the breast of each of our two brave naval knights, as a kind of substitute corresponding with the *Corona Triumphalis* of the Romans; tho', at the same time, I lament to see a bosom, renowned for lodging an inmate of great integrity and honour, and as brave and undaunted as any that ever dar'd the seas or an enemy, still unadorned with any outward mark of publick honour: Tho' this partial omission in our superiors is amply recompensed by the general esteem of the publick. [for Mr Vernon.]

The order of the garter was originally of military institution, in honour of the fortunate battle of *Cressy*, and not of the Countess of *Salisbury's* garter, as *Polydore Virgil*, that worst of historians, ridiculously records: But then it is to be considered, that, as the institution was in a warlike reign, all the great men of the court partook largely of that disposition, and followed their martial prince to the field. It is looked upon as the highest honour that can be conferr'd on a *British* subject, and has been therefore appropriated to the first rank of men, as well civil as military, with very little deviation. Indeed, a late enormous commoner, in the wantonness of his power, and contempt of the nobility, obtruded himself into this order. [Sir R. W.]

The greatest sovereigns and princes in Europe have esteemed it an honour to wear the ensigns of this order. The last chapter was distinguished by the election of two princes into it; and one of the ablest statesmen that, perhaps, this nation could ever boast of, whose abilities and experience few could equal, none excel; whose attachment to his sovereign, and to his country, was always uniform and equal; a despiser of party distinctions; a quick discerner of virtue and merit, in every station of life, and a just rewarder of them in all persons but himself: A generous friend

to the oppressed, without the cruelty of delay; easy of access, and condescending without meanness; of courteous and affable deportment without affectation; noble without haughtiness, great without pride, and magnanimous without ostentation; jealous of none but the public enemy, and regretting nothing but the enemy's increase of power, our own loss of glory, the mismanagement of publick affairs, and the misery of his country. Who possess'd and exercised all the above virtues, his majesty knew, had experienced and well remembered, with a kind of grateful mortification in having been deprived of the services of so able a servant, in the arduous affairs of government. To convince the world of his royal approbation, and that he had no hand in the practices of the sons of *Zeruiab*, who had, on many occasions, wrested the s—re out of his hand, he sent for the friend of his country and of himself, into his presence, and invested him with the highest marks of his affection and esteem, not only by making him his companion in the honour of the day, in common with kings and with princes, but by assuring him, with a distinguishing embrace, he was the companion of his royal heart. Such is the gratefully condescending master! Such is the servant [*Earl G—ille*] whom the *King delighteth to honour!*

From the OLD ENGLAND, July 15.

Of the Sailors' demolishing Bawdy-houses. Licens'd Stews recommended.

[See Hist. Chron. July 1.]

THO' the Sailors are in no wise to be justified for this unlucky intermeddling out of their element, yet a great deal may be said in extenuation of the guilt of making reprisals among the pestiferous receptacles of aggregate filth and iniquity. It must be owned to be a very hard case, that, when an honest devotee to *Neptune* is seduced to pay his vows to the altar of *Venus*, he should be robbed in the midst of his devotion, while his attention is engaged in honour of the Goddess; and before he can recollect his scattered senses, loses sight of the thief forever, or perhaps dares not resist, or even murmur, for fear of being knocked on the head.—This naturally prompts a man to avenge his own cause; and, since he can't obtain justice, take it in such a manner as he can. After a hapless drudge has been toss'd upon the ocean in the service of his country, for perhaps a great

many years, to be ensnared into a house of destruction, with all that he has painfully earned for such a series of time in his pocket, and to be robbed of all at last, is not only a very great hardship upon the sufferer, but a high reflection upon the government of a nation that permits such nests of pyratrical seducers. [*whose power, as described by the wise man, he shews, and goes on:*]

The prevalence of these alluring degenerates, is so well known to all the nations on the continent, more especially maritime countries, that they have wisely restrained greater vices by lesser, in erecting public stews for the gratification of inordinate passions, under proper regulations of behaviour, price, and entertainment.—These, it seems, it is no discredit to frequent. The guest has nothing to apprehend from ill usage either in his amorous dalliances, or table regales. He sleeps in peace and safety, and knows his pockets are sacred against the approach of unhallow'd fingers. These are not novelties, for we read of them among the antients, not as iniquitous tolerations, but, on the contrary, so very commendable, that we find *Cato*, with all his inflexible virtue, recommending the frequenting of the stews, as a laudable practice, to a young man whom he surprized just coming out of one of them; insinuating, it was much better to see him there, than in attempting the honour of his neighbour's family. There is no doubt of these places having been considered by the antients, as well as the moderns, as so many protections to the chastity of their wives and daughters.

We not only find Roman Catholic countries, but those of protestants too, licensing such houses, and drawing considerable taxes out of them for the public benefit.—Our prejudices too long prevailed against falling in with other countries, in erecting Hospitals for *Foundling Children*; but, having ventur'd to break the ice of obstinacy and folly, we now experience the public utility of such an hospital, and wonder we grew no sooner wise, for the benefit and preservation of human kind.

I shall be rallied by the wags of the town, as growing wanton in my old age, and becoming an advocate for establishing the propagation of vice and immorality, according to law. Perhaps too some over-nice constitutions may join them with their serious reflections against me. To the first I answer, that they will have no reason to com-

complain of a regular accommodation of this kind, as it will contribute not a little to lessen their expences, and allay the anguish of imaginary apprehensions and real pains. Surgeons, apothecaries, and *some justices*, indeed, may have reason to stir up an opposition to a project that may hurt their trade. The art also of picking pockets imperceptibly may be lost, for want of practice, among the women, under the regulation of the price and behaviour; but then these poor creatures will be less exposed to the brutal buffetings of rakes and bullies, to correction in *Bridewell*, and involuntary visits to our plantations abroad.—The scandalous connivance at brothel houses, and the methods used to furnish them with fresh supplies of women, is too shocking to be mentioned! It is high time for reformation, and monstrously shameful that it should be so long delay'd, till an act of the suffering mob should point out the necessity of it, at the expence of liberty, and perhaps of life.

From the OLD ENGLAND, July 22.

Reflections on a Degree of L. L. D. conferr'd, at Cambridge, on Sir W. CALVERT, Lord Mayor. (See p. 330.)

AS a fondness for learning may be fatal to an opulent city, if the chief magistrate be taken out of his way, and admitted into a superior degree among the learned, his fellow-citizens would have little cause to rejoice.

I remember a mournful example in the fate of an ingenious author among them:—The poet ruined the merchant!—Had this genius study'd the mercantile more, and the epic less, he might have been an alderman; tho' that right worshipful corps would, perhaps, have apprehended dangerous consequences from admitting a wit among 'em.

[Mr Gl—er.]

Y. Z.

What follows is from another hand.

As our citizens are the most useful part of his majesty's good subjects, I am exceedingly pleased to find that they are, for their encouragement, let in to share with our nobility and gentry, in titles and dignities. The honour of *knight-hood* becomes the station of an alderman very well, as *Equites Aurati* may, without violence to the term, be properly applied to the wealthy body of citizens, who convene with so much state and deliberation at *Guildhall*. But I am not well reconciled to the title of *Esquire*; for *Timothy Chiffel*, citizen and joiner of London, Esq; implies a kind of incon-

sistency, as it jumbles the gentleman and handicraftsman together. Though, according to the import of the word, I see no reason but that our *common-council men* may be allowed to pass as *Esquires* to the *Aldermen*, (as we find every *Knight* had anciently an *Esquire*) at least in peaceable times, when there is no occasion of carrying shields and lances before their heroes.

As the highest degree in the university has been bestowed on an honest fellow, exercising the trade of *beermaker*, I hope it will not spoil his *beer*, since it may give a turn to the lower rank of people against it; as in the case of a late worthy brother-trader, who lost his credit with them, for doing himself the honour to take a hunt or two with the king of *France*, which occasioned the downfall of his *butt*, and the rise of his successor's; but if he would add his new title, there is something so humorous in *The Doctor's Intire Butt*, that it may catch the vulgar, and keep them in good humor with him.

Yours, &c.

LOVE-CIT.

* Alderman Parsons.

† Ald. Calvert.

From the WESTMINSTER JOUR. July 1.

The Advantages of being in Debt.

Imo nulla est commodior ad regnum viam quam debere quamplurimis. Erasmus.

I Have often heard many arguments on the utility and necessity of public debts; particularly that the strength of the protestant establishment, and loyalty among the lenders, depended upon, and the credit and reputation of a government, were known by them; consequently, that they were a great safeguard against the attempts of foreign powers, who would not flatter themselves with the thoughts of subverting a settlement, which the people under it voluntarily intrusted with the greatest part of their property.

These arguments were much insisted on at the time of the late rebellion; and great consolation did they afford to many pious and zealous protestants, and some to myself.

Yet so ignorant was I, as to think this reasoning entirely modern, and the produce of our own country; but by looking accidentally in RABELAIS, I discovered my mistake. There I found that PANURGE, being invested by PANTAGRUEL, with the sovereignty of *Salmigondin*, and having 'in less than 14 days' waited all the certain and uncertain revenue of his lairdship for 3 whole years;

years; and being taxed by his master with this extravagance; he had the craft to say more in praise of borrowers than I ever expected to meet with in any author of such antiquity. That writer of the *Essay on the publick Debts*, who undertook to prove them to be part of the national riches, might have profited much by reading the conversation betwixt PANTAGRUEL and PANURGE.

The latter having endeavoured to demonstrate the great vice of thrift, and that ill-husbandry was an act flowing from all the four cardinal virtues; PANTAGRUEL asks, 'But when will you be out of debt?' PANURGE answers (as, I doubt not, would *Gr. Britain's* present stewards) 'At the *Greek* calends, when all the world shall be content, and you become your own heir. The lord forbid that I should be out of debt, or I could not be trusted. Who leaves not some leaven over night, will hardly have paste the next morning.'

The Case of *Britain* seems to be very like that of PANURGE, her future credit depends chiefly upon the credit she hath already got, and her security of not being a bankrupt lies in the apprehension of her creditors, that they should be great losers by pushing things to such an extremity. She has not been altogether so expeditious in her anticipations as PANURGE was. In 9 years she has anticipated but 27 above the actual revenue of the 9. Yet if we consider the manner in which RABELAIS tells us PANURGE committed this waste, we may find something much to our purpose in his description.

'He did not properly dilapidate it, as you might say, in founding monasteries, building churches, erecting colleges and hospitals, or casting his bacon flitches to the dogs; but spent it in a thousand little banquets and jolly collations, keeping open house for all comers and goers; yea, to all good fellows, young girls, and pretty wenches: Felling timber, burning the great logs for the sale of the ashes, borrowing money *before-hand*, buying dear, selling cheap, and eating his corn, whilst it was but grass.'

Let us now attend to what PANURGE himself says (as a sovereign) on the great felicity of being in debt.

'Be still indebted to somebody or other, that there may be somebody always to pray for your long, and prosperous life. Fearing, if fortune should deal crossly with you, that he

shall come short of being paid, he will always speak good of you in every company, and purchase new creditors unto you; to the end that, thro' their means, you may make a shift by borrowing from PETER to pay PAUL, and with other folks earth fill up his ditch. When of old in the regions of the *Gauls*, by the institution of the *Druids*, the servants, slaves, and bondmen were burnt quick at the funerals of their lords; had they not fear enough, think you, that their lords should die? did not they incessantly send up their supplications to their great god MERCURY, to lengthen out their days? Were not they very careful to entertain them well, as they were to live together until the hour of their death? Believe me, your creditors, with a more fervent devotion, will beseech the almighty to prolong your life, being of nothig more afraid than that you should die.'

This argument appears so forcible to PANTAGRUEL, that he has nothing to answer: And does it differ at all from our modern reasoning, which makes the life of the present establishment, and security of the public creditors, to depend absolutely on one another?

PANURGE, finding himself uninterrupted, proceeds thus: 'You reproach me with my debts and creditors: Yet do I, in this only respect, esteem myself worshipful, reverend, and formidable. For, against the opinion of most philosophers, that of *Nothing ariseth Nothing*, have I, without bottoming on that which is called the *First Matter*, out of *Nothing*, become such a *Maker* and *Creator*, that I have created—what? a gay number of *fair* and jolly *Creditors*. Nay, *Creditors* (I will maintain it, even to the fire) are *fair* and *goodly Creatures*; for who lendeth nothing is an *ugly* and *wicked Creature*, and an accursed imp of the infernal *Old Nick*.—And there is made—what? *Debts*: A thing most precious and dainty, of great use and antiquity. *Debts*, I say, surmounting the number of syllables which may result from the combinations of all the consonants with each of the vowels, as calculated by XENOCRATES.'

By a note we are informed, that XENOCRATES made these combinations, from the *Greek* alphabet, amount to 100,200,000 syllables.

We have not, yet, entirely obtained this utmost degree of perfection in debt.

But

But we are advancing towards it with great success, and have almost mastered four stages out of five; which is more, I believe, than any other nation in *Europe* can affirm. To be 80 millions in debt, is a blessing which we at this time peculiarly enjoy, a blessing which our fathers had not the grace and wisdom so much as to wish. They, poor, timorous, short-sighted mortals, did not know that the more the public was in debt, the richer the public were in effect: Nor does it appear that any writer, except the author of the *Essay* above alluded to, hath, since the days of RABELAIS, been such a master of the mystery of *practical Arithmetic*.]

RABELAIS is one of those few authors, we cannot easily quit. Tho' he is not always intelligible, yet as his very mysteries are diverting, I shall make a farther extract from him.

'You can hardly imagine, continues PANURGE, how glad I am, when every morning I perceive myself surrounded with brigades of creditors, humble, fawning, and full of their reverences; and whilst I remark, that as I look more favourable upon one, the fellow conceits that he shall be first dispatched, and valueth my smiles at the rate of ready money, it seemeth unto me, that I then act and personate the *God of the Passion* of SAUMUR, accompanied with his angels and cherubims.' See *V. XVI. p. 199.*

This passion of SAUMUR, was a play that took mightily in *July 1534.* It was no uncommon thing, in those times, to personify the divine being upon the stage in their pious interludes.

PANURGE proceeds: 'These are my flatterers, my smoothers, my clabacks, my soothers, my parasites, my saluters, my givers of good-morrows, and perpetual orators; which makes me verily think, that the supremest height of *heroic* virtue, described by HESIOD, consisteth in being a *Debtor*, wherein I held the *first Degree* in my commencement: Which dignity, tho' all human creatures seem to aspire to, few, because of the difficulties in the way, are able to reach; as is easily perceived by the ardent desire in every one, to be still creating *more debts*, and *new creditors*. Yet doth it not lie in the power of every one to be a *Debtor*. To acquire *Creditors* is not at the disposal of every man's arbitrament. You nevertheless would deprive me of that sublime felicity: You ask me, when I will be out of *Debt*.—

'May St BABLIN snatch me, if I have not all my life-time held *Debt* to be as an union of the heavens and earth, and the whole cement where-by the race of mankind is kept together: yea, of such virtue and efficacy, that, I say, the whole progeny of ADAM would very suddenly perish without it. Therefore, perhaps, I do not think amiss, when I repute it to be the great soul of the universe, which, according to the opinion of the academies, vivifieth all manner of things.'

He then proceeds in a sublime rhapsody upon the obligations which the planets, the elements, the parts of the human body, and even the devils have to one another, shewing how they are mutually and reciprocally *Debtors*; and the whole with so much learning and force of conviction, that I cannot help thinking our great men, who have so prudently and wisely brought upon us our present *honourable Load of Debts*, were perfectly well read in their RABELAIS, and entire converts to the system of the laird of *Salmygondin*. This is a secret which their advocates do not seem to have known, as they have never made use of it in their argumentations: But my readers will be fully satisfied, that I have now penetrated the whole mystery of *modern Gov—nt*.

From the WESTMINSTER JOUR. *July 8.*

On an Academy for drawing.

THE art of drawing is not merely a subject of speculation, amusement, or pleasure, but so closely connected with true policy, so essential to the advantage and glory of a maritime commercial state in particular, that no wise legislature would neglect to incorporate the patronage of it, in his system of government. If we could promote a law in its favour, we should even do a more important service, than discovering errors in the administration of laws now in being. The cases would differ as much as those of two artists; one of whom, by his vigilant inspection, should prevent an antient and venerable building from falling to decay; and the other, in consequence of his genius, should enrich the whole with a new and elegant *Fazade*.

There is no subject on which *publick spirit* could display itself to more advantage, next to the preservation of the constitution itself, than the encouragement of the *fine arts*, which are not only ornamental

namental to society, but promotive of commerce, of which they constitute no inconsiderable branch. This is very well recommended by my correspondent, as follows :

Mr Touchit, Foster-Lane, June 17.

MY present abode, Sir, is within the tinkling sound of the hammer, and the grating rub of the file. I live among the artificers in gold and in silver, and have often considered their work: I have observed the awkwardness of some, and the pains which others take to bring such work to any degree of accuracy, when, by being masters of drawing, the task would be performed with ease. I know some *Englishmen*, but, if I am inform'd rightly, more *Foreigners*, who work with equal elegance and facility.

So the branch of *jewelling*, I am told, receives its touches of excellence from *foreigners*, chiefly from *Germans*.

Of't have I admired the beautiful disposal of colours and flowers in patterns of brocade, &c. exhibited to view by our silk-mercers: But these, I am also assured, are indebted for their being to the skill of *foreigners**, (See next page.) who have been initiated, when young, in the art of drawing.

The Abbe le Blanc, one of the last *Frenchmen* who has wrote of our *arts* and *manners* as an eye-witness, with the self same breath that he mentions our wisdom, is constantly depreciating our taste.—And tho' he acknowledges us 'to abound with good matter,' we are, he says, 'deficient in rule, judgment, and method:—We have no criterion, by which to form our ideas of excellence; and therefore, while we are lavish of the most solid and beautiful materials, cannot attain that perfection in the execution which we do not pursue in the design.'—But, admitting this charge, to what is this owing? Is it not manifestly to the want of being perfect in the rudiments and principles of art? For, that we have not steadiness, patience and perseverance, at least equal to the *French*, was never, that I know of, pretended.†

But without the principles of geometry and perspective, without knowing how objects decrease, and colours vary, in proportion to their distance, a person may be a good putter together of scratches or strokes, or mixer of colours, but will never be a perfect master of *design*.

This, Sir, is the very great want of the people of *England*; and it is, we have all the reason in the world to presume, the only thing wanting to make

the *English* excel *foreigners* in every work that is excellent.

The first project for the supplying this deficiency, which the author of a late pamphlet † proposes, was establishing a *Royal Academy*, like that of *Paris*. But till this is done, he hath given a scheme for one of lesser note, and is desirous of moving that spirit of publick benevolence, so inherent to the *British* nation; that spirit which so plentifully diffuses itself amongst our many hospitals, infirmaries, and other institutions for publick benefit;—desirous of only possessing this spirit, with the knowledge that the mind of youth stands as much in need of culture, as the body does of being healed of wounds, bruises, and grievous maladies.

And, till this is done, I would recommend to the generous-minded subscribers to our charity schools to make at beginning, to give their children, at least, a touch of this most necessary art.

A beginning of this kind once made, I apprehend, from the encouragement of our citizens, companies of citizens, and the mercantile props of our country, may be founded, and supported, an *Academy*, which would surpass that of *Louis le grand*, and of *Louis* the well-beloved.

Suffer me, my good friend TOUCHIT, before I conclude, to pay one small address to the ladies. A taste and spirit in behalf of the fine arts, would greatly add to the many other charms, which distinguish that beautiful sex: Yet I must tell them, that thro' inadvertency on their side, and the mercenary scrappings of some shopkeepers on the other, they have almost annihilated a pretty branch, dependent on the art of drawing—Painting of fans, I mean,—and have substituted paltry, printed fan-mounts in their stead.

No man would be more than myself reluctant in advising to increase the number of our taxes; and yet I should be not a little proud, could I prevail with our legislature to fix a duty on printed fan-mounts, with a stamp to be always in view.—This would be no manner of hardship on our country, because they that did not like to pay the duty, might have a painted fanmount at as small a price.—And it would be entirely agreeable to the benevolent temper of his majesty, who, if he got nothing by such a bargain, yet would be continually possessing'd

† Essay on *Design*; including proposals for erecting a public academy by public subscription.

els'd of this most pleasing satisfaction, that he obliged the people to be good to themselves, and to encourage ingenuity.

C. P. G.

[That the English excel in genius, and have a natural taste superior to that of foreigners, I think, is very evident, from the great improvements which they have made in the polite arts, unassisted by the important auxiliaries which are furnished abroad by public academies.

An Englishman, without any instruction either public or private, has, by the mere force of his own genius, carried the art of Letter-founding to a degree of perfection not known in any other country; so that, instead of our sending great sums of money abroad, as formerly, for Elzevirian types, those sums are now sent to England for types cast here.

* With regard more particularly to the art of Drawing and Colouring, so far as it is a manufacture, and relative to trade, this writer is under a mistake; for our mercers now send their silks to Vienna, and many other foreign courts, where the excellence of English brocades is distinguished and applauded; and this excellence arises from the judicious disposition of light and shade, the elegant designing and correct drawing of the model or pattern for the loom, which is the work of an English and even a female hand: Our incomparable countrywoman, by the force of mere natural taste and ingenuity, has made the English Loom vie with the Italian Pencil, very different from the gaudy patterns of the French, who have never yet, with all the assistance of their Drawing Academy, been able to exhibit true proportion, or just colouring, on silks or linen in any single flower, much less to arrange a number of leaves and flowers, and other ornaments, so that each shall have an apparent relation to the other; and, from an union and harmony of parts, produce an whole.

We have long heard of the performance of this extraordinary person, and have lately seen a most beautiful new-flower'd brocade, from her drawing, which would deserve a frame as a picture, and with which nothing manufactured abroad can be put in competition. We are also informed that many thousand pounds have been gained to the national stock, and a vast number of hands employ'd by her means.

If, therefore, without the same assistance which is afforded to foreigners, we thus excel them by the mere force of natural abilities, how greatly superior should we be if this natural genius was cultivated by art, and encouraged by reward!—And how greatly is it to be regretted that

this cultivation and encouragement have been so long wanting, where they would have carried improvement nearest to perfection.]

A The WESTMINSTER JOURNALS of July 15 and 22, have a specimen for an English history, which shews what kings actually reigned themselves, and how far ministers ruled, instead of kings. It is too long now for our purpose. We shall remark only the general observation, that of 30 monarchs who have preceded his majesty, not ten truly and properly reigned at all, and not five half the years assigned them in the chronicle.

From the REMEMBRANCER, July 1.
Inconsistency of Ministers, Patriots, &c.

C Those who do what they should not,
Must hear what they would not.

WALSINGHAM.

D THAT publick men are creatures of the public, and it is not only the privilege, but the duty of a free people, to inspect and censure their conduct, was ever both the doctrine and practice of the Whigs: And we must not suffer those who made such an unmerciful use of the scourge for their own benefit, when out of Power, to plead an exemption from it, when IN.

E The Ad—n is now in the hands of Whigs and converts to Whigism: Men who at different times, and upon different occasions, have lent all the countenance and authority they were possessed of, to every mode of opposition, now most laudably earn their salaries, by doing all they had condemned, and condemning all they had said.

F Where is the consistency of those who having equally condemned the Quixotism of one minister, and the profligacy of another, adopted the faults of both, and out-bribed, and out-squandred all their predecessors? And it at this moment, after such efforts made abroad, and such convulsions undergone at home, we find ourselves infinitely less considerable to our neighbours, and more encumbered with the weight of our own pressures and calamities; how can we help accusing the authors of them? and with what face shall they complain of the resentments they have so highly provoked, or the censures they have so justly deserved?

H If, a man who, together with 24 years profits of one of the best employments in the king's gift, had frutered away

away a princely estate, in the management of mobs, elections and entertainments, who never had an opinion which lasted for above an hour together, nor a pursuit which he thought would endanger his preferment; and whose whole life was one continued sacrifice to the vanity of being thought a man of business, without acquiring knowledge by practice, nor wisdom by experience; if such a politic busy-body as this, I say, should take the lead of affairs, and insist on prescribing to the nation, it would be but reasonable to expect, that our national affairs should have a remarkable resemblance to his own.

On the other hand, if a man more encumbered than the good housewife in the gospel, with concerns of his own, with concerns of others, of a narrow capacity, conceit without limit, perverseness insurmountable, and ambition insatiable, should rival the former, and at least divide the c—b—t with him, what more could we apprehend from the caprice, levity, and prostitution of the one, than the pride, perplexity, and obstinacy of the other? It is so extremely difficult for a lawyer, though an acknowledged master of his profession, to break through the forms of it, and extend the scope of his studies beyond the practice of courts, and the quibbles of law, that in a caveat, purposely writ to warn the good people of England, from sending lawyers to parliament, over and above what is said of their *habitual venality*, I find these or the like words, *transplant a common lawyer from Dover to Calais, and his head will be of no more use, than a sun dial in a grave*: And so thoroughly convinced was the late Ld Talbot, whose memory, justice itself can never fail to reverence, that the weight of his own duty as chancellor, and speaker of the house of lords, was load enough for one man, that he could hardly ever be induced to take any part in the direction of foreign affairs: Were, therefore, one of the robe to arise with so wide a grasp, that he should undertake for the public *every where*, and yet not overlook a single opportunity of forwarding his own great point, of establishing a great family, we might have equal reason to wonder at his all-sufficiency, and at the narrow notions of former times.

If one, whose abilities would scarce have entituled him to be a country justice, and who nevertheless became dear

to his party, because they thought prejudice in him would have operated as strongly as conviction in another; who was thought so tenacious of his engagement, even by W——himself, that he durst not venture to tempt him; and who when fallen into suspicion with some, had as many advocates as the treasury, all of whom were ready to depose, that he alone had *honesty enough to save the nation*: If such a one should make his peace at c——t, by the sacrifice of such a character, and consider his whole party but as the foot-stools of his greatness, how could we help concluding, that perfidy and ductility were the only qualifications for a c—b—t c——r?

If there was a man, who having solicited and accepted the direction of the revenue, publicly acknowledged, he did not understand *such matters*; who having been served like Gideon's fleece, when soak'd in the dew of a whole country, by Gideon's name sake, was forced to invite his *city Opponent* to be his *Coadjutor* at court; whose administration was found so heavy, that not only this *Alcides* of his, but the very credit of the nation sunk under him; and who with the word *economy* ever in his mouth, opened such issues for the public treasure, as rendered a land-tax of *four shillings* in the pound, and the whole product of the *sinking fund*, necessary for the support of the *ordinary charge* of government, in time of peace. If there was such a man as this, and such was the circumstance of the nation under him, would it not be the daily prayer of our enemies, that no opposition might prevail against him?

If there was a desperadoe, who in the days of his *patriotism*, had even in the senate-house, espoused the most dangerous distinctions, and had taken the most outrageous liberties with the whole r——f——, who, at the same time he abandoned the public, abandoned all his other obligations too, who as a me——r, had gone such lengths as neither the letter of his instructions nor any principle of national policy could justify, and who, to gratify his own indirect purposes, had laboured hard to make the military power the supreme power of the nation:—If this desperado, and one more, who could not be painted as *large as the life*, together with such persons as deserve the characters already traced out, and a few splendid *insignificants*, adorned with ribbons, dignified with wands, and illu-

illustrated with titles, should ever be the composition of a c—b—t c—l in this country, (which we are to hope and pray will never be & case) and if this composition should consist of two factions almost always at variance with, and bidding against each other at the expence of the h—r ap—t, such feuds and such sacrifices, could not fail to endanger both the *succession* and the *constitution*.

From the REMEMBRANCER, July 8.

Of the Continuance of High TAXES.

MR Walpole, in his *short History of the Parliament*, could not speak without a seeming horror, at least, of such measures as might render a *land-tax*, or a *malt-tax*, an *hereditary revenue*.

Another pamphlet from the same quarter says, "A parliament that would consent to continue *land-taxes beyond the duration of the war*, would give up all our liberties at once."

But whatsoever was the sense of the whigs at that period, their practice has never been agreeable to it since; and at this hour we find *land-taxes* not only continued beyond the duration of the war, but on as high a footing as when it raged the fiercest: Besides, what is more melancholy than all, so vast is our expenditure, that the *product* of all our *taxes* together, assisted with a new mortgage of the *sinking fund*, will not answer the current service by above a million and half.

Any private person who knew his expences exceeded his income, and who with a large nominal estate found himself on the brink of insolvency, I am sure, would have but little enjoyment by day, or rest by night; and how our notable statesmen can be at once so happy and so encumbered, surpasses the reach of any common apprehension.

If it was the ebb of our wealth, the wane of our credit, the burden of our debts, and the dread of another projecting year, that forced us into a peace, what madness is it, to suffer our affairs to remain in the same ruinous condition, without making any one effort to restore them!—

France, who has nothing to apprehend from her enemies by land, is now applying her principal attention to her marine: And can we hear of *taxes* remitted under an arbitrary government, of remonstrances from the *parliament* of Paris, that those remissions are not sufficient, of new regulations to extend their

[Gent. Mag. JULY 1749.]

commerce, and of raising such a naval force, as may be sufficient to defend it against any power whatsoever, not only without emulation, but also without apprehension? If it is her sovereign will and pleasure to maintain the possession she has injuriously taken of *Tabago*, *Dominica*, &c. must we submit to it? If we do, what shall secure us from future encroachments? If not, and we postpone the quarrel, till she is able to face us with an hundred ships of the line, how shall we defend ourselves?

In one word, there is no parallel in history, for such conduct as ours: And it is as unaccountable, as it is unparalleled: For who, without horror, can entertain a suspicion, that those in the management have acted like shrewd builders upon lease-hold, who desire only to make the structure they raise *last their time*.

From the REMEMBRANCER, July 15.

There is an evil which I have seen under the sun, as an error which proceedeth from the ruler: Folly is set in great dignity, and the rich sit in low places: I have seen servants upon horses, and princes walking as servants upon earth. (See p. 330.)

BY the practice of the times, there is scarce any species of folly that remains undignified; and *servants* are not only suffered to get on horseback, but to ride over princes.—Who are to be reckoned *princes* among us, there is no need to explain.—As to the h—r ap—t in particular: If we are to regard the *authority* of the laws, and his immediate concern in the succession, he can have neither equal nor rival, much less a superior, except on the t—ne: And if that succession is *held of* any value, no measure can be taken which has a tendency to render him cheap in the eyes of the people, or to detach their affections from him, that does not bespeak its own condemnation.

In his political capacity, he is the *son* of the *kingdom*.—And if none of the king's subjects ought to vye with him, surely none of the king's *servants* ought to step before him in any rank or capacity whatsoever. But to be more particular; if any intimation had ever been given, in the name of any learned and venerable *body*, to a P— of W—, that they should think it an honour to have his R— H— for their *head*; and if his R— H— had ever hinted a willingness to confer that honour upon

R r

them,

them, when time should serve, surely, no violence of interpretation could torture any thing reprehensible either out of such an offer, or such an acceptance.

If, upon the approach of that time, any *indirect practices* were used, to foreclose the freedom of election, and bespeak a negative on the h---r ap---t; if one of the principal s---s of it---te was the instrument made use of in these *indirect practices*; and the other made no scruple to crowd into the place, so interdicted to his R---H---, would not the whole kingdom have reason to infer, that the servants of the c---n were in a sort of c---spi---cy against the h---r; and that he among them, expected to be most a favourite, who affronted him the most?

If again, this daring supplanter proceeded with all his friends, flatterers, followers, and dependants in his train, to take possession of his new dignity, and in every article of the ceremonial ostentatiously proclaimed his own triumph over the son of the kingdom, could we believe what we saw, if we did not recollect, at the same time, that the same offender had been impolitickly forgiven for an offence of the like nature before.

Lastly, If this extraordinary phenomenon made its appearance, at a time, when the enemies of the r---f--- had in a manner taken up their headquarters at one un---v---rs---y, and began to make a lodgment at the other, could we wonder enough at the infatuation, which, so many different ways, contributed to keep their hopes alive, if not to facilitate their success?

From the REMEMBRANCER, July 22.

On the Accounts laid before the P--- of the Expenditure of two 500,000 l.'s granted for the two last years to carry on the War with vigour, and to make good Treaties that had, or should be made.

WE do not give the sums granted, as they have been before-mentioned,—but select only the remarkable articles, which are 100,000 l. to the empress of Russia, for keeping 30,000 men in readiness for 1747, and the same sum, for the same purpose, for 1748, in each of which 25,000 l. at least, seems to be overcharged, the high and mighty States having stipulated by a solemn act of July 5, 1747, to bear a quarter part: on which the Journalist says,

‘How was it possible for those intrusted, to acquiesce in these items;

‘when the Russian treaty, and the solemn assent of the states thereto, lay on the table before them?

Besides this, the Journalist remarks several items in the year 1747, for forage, bread waggons, forage money, fire and candle, and for other *extraordinaries* and incidents, making in all 353,011 l. (not reckoning 80,000 l. charged also for *extraordinaries*) on which he says, ‘We cannot wonder enough, either that some should compute so ill, or that others should trespass so largely on those computations.’

With regard to an item of 75,000 l. as his majesty's part to the Q. of Hungary, for 4 regiments of horse, pursuant to an *additional convention*, he asks

‘Was it not incumbent on them to call for the *additional Convention*, which furnished the *Pretence* for this *additional Demand*; and that more especially, if there was any reason to suspect, that the date of it was *posterior* to the signing the *Preliminaries*; and that the very *Troops* in question, were part of the 60,000 *Effectives* which her imperial majesty was to furnish for the service in *Flanders*, in virtue of the general convention of January 26, 1748? It was once a favourite notion, of part of the present m---rs, that princes were sometimes induced to lend their names for subsidies which they had not the sole benefit of; and if I were to adopt that notion, the very particular thanks which were so feelingly given at the close of the s---n, for this 75,000 l. might serve in part to authorise it.

His further observation is on this item.

For forage to the *British* and foreign troops in the *Low Countries*, by his Royal Highness the Duke's warrants

£ 325,000
On which he says, As to that lumping charge of 325,000 l. for forage, on the single authority, of the Duke's warrants, without any specification of dates, corps, rations, names of contractors, or any vouchers of any kind; the admitting it, without any demur, or enquiry concerning it, was one of the highest strains of *complaisance* that ever was paid either to English General, or English King.

N.B. An account of a curious *Electrometer*; antient inscriptions; a reply to E. B. on briefs; letters on altering the Liturgy; on passages of scripture; mending roads, and other originals, we are obliged to postpone.

A Song in Lethe. Sung by Mr BEARD, in the Character of Mercury.



Ye mortals whom fancies and troubles perplex, Whom folly misguides and in-

firmities vex, Whose lives hardly know what it is to be blest, Who rise without

joy, and lie down without rest, Obey the glad summons, to

Lethe repair, Drink deep of the stream, and forget all your care, Drink

deep of the stream, and forget all your care.

Old maids shall forget what they wish'd for in vain,
 And young ones, the rover they cannot regain.
 The rake shall forget how last night he was cloy'd,
 And *Cbloe* again be with passion enjoy'd.
 Obey then the summons to *Lethe* repair,
 And drink an oblivion to trouble and care.

The wife at one draught may forget all her wants,
 Or drench her fond fool, to forget her gallants.
 The troubled in mind shall go chearful away,
 And yesterday's wretch be quite happy to day.
 Obey then the summons, to *Lethe* repair,
 And drink an oblivion to trouble and care.

The African prince, now in England, to Zara at his father's court.

Princes, my fair, unfortunately great,
 Born to the pompous vassalage of state,
 Whene'er the publick calls, are doom'd to fly
 Domestic bliss, and break the private tie.
 Fame pays with empty breath the toils they bear,
 And love's soft joys are chang'd for glorious care.
 Yet conscious virtue, in the silent hour,
 Rewards the hero with a nobler dower.

For this alone I dar'd the roaring sea,
 Yet more, for this I dar'd to part with thee.
 But while my bosom feels the nobler flame,
 Still unprov'd, it owns thy gentler claim.
 Tho' virtue's awful form my soul approves,
 'Tis thine, thine only, *Zara*, that it loves.
 A private lot had made the claim but one,
 The prince alone must love, for virtue, shun.
 Ah! why, distinguish'd from the happier crowd,
 To me the bliss of millions disallow'd?

Why

Why was I sgl'd for imperial sway,
Since love, and duty, point a diff'rent way?

Fix'd the dread voyage, and the day decreed,
When, duty's victim, love was doom'd to bleed,
Too well my mem'ry can those scenes renew,
We met to sigh, to weep our last adieu.
That conscious palm, beneath whose tow'ring
shade

So oft our vows of mutual love were made;
Where hope so oft anticipated joy,
And plann'd of future years the blest employ;
That palm was witness to the tears we shed,
When that fond hope, and all those joys were
fied.

Thy trembling lips, with trembling lips, I
And held thee panting, to my panting breast.
Our sorrow, grown too mighty to sustain,
Now snatch'd us, fainting, from the sense of
pain.

Together sinking in the trance divine,
I caught thy fleeting soul, and gave thee mine.
O! blest oblivion of tormenting care!
O! why recall'd to life and to despair?
The dreadful summons came, to part—and why?
Why not the kinder summons but to die?
To die together were to part no more,
To land in safety on some peaceful shore,
Where love's the business of immortal life,
And happy spirits only guests at strife.

“If in some distant land my prince should find
“Some nymph more fair, you cry'd, as *Zara*
kind—

Mysterious doubt! which cou'd at once impart
Relief to mine, and anguish to thy heart.
Still let me triumph in the fear express'd,
The voice of love that whisper'd in thy breast;
Nor call me cruel, for my truth shall prove
’Twas but the vain anxiety of love.

Torn from thy fond embrace, the strand I
gain,

Where mourning friends inflict superfluous pain;
My father there his struggling sighs suppress'd,
And in dumb anguish clasp'd me to his breast,
Then sought, conceal'd the conflict of his mind,
To give the fortitude he could not find;
Each life-taught precept kindly he renew'd,
“Thy country's good; said he, be still persu'd!
“If, when the gods shall here my son restore,
“These eyes shall sleep in death, to wake no
more;

“If then these limbs, that now in age decay,
“Shall mold'ring mix with earth's parental clay;
“Round my green tomb perform the sacred rite,
“Assume my throne, and let thy yoke be light;
“From lands of freedom glorious precepts bring,
“And reign at once a father and a king.

How vainly proud, the arrogantly great
Presume to boast a monarch's godlike state!
Subject alike, the peasant and the king,
To life's dark ills, and care's corroding sting.
From guilt and fraud, that strikes in silence sure,
No shield can guard us, and no arms secure.
By these, my fair, subdu'd, thy prince was lost,
A naked captive on a barb'rous coast.

Nurtur'd in ease, a thousand servants round,
My wants prevented, and my wishes crown'd,
His painful labours stretch'd the tedious day,
On downy feet my moments danc'd away.
Where'er I look'd, officious courtiers bow'd,
Where'er I pass'd, a shouting people crowd;

No fears intruded on the joys I knew,
Each man my friend, my lovely mistress you.
What dreadful change! abandon'd and alone,
The shouted prince is now a slave unknown;
To watch his eye, no bending courtiers wait,
No hailing crowds proclaim his regal state;
A slave, condemn'd, with unrewarded toil,
To turn, from morn to eve, a burning soil.
Fainting beneath the sun's meridian heat,
Rouz'd by the scourge, the taunting jest I meet:
Thanks to thy friends, they cry, whose care re-
calls

A prince to life, in whom a nation falls!
Unwholesome scraps my strength but half sustain'd,
From corners glean'd, and ev'n by dogs disdain'd;
At night I mingled with a wretched crew,
Who by long use with woe familiar grew;
Of manners brutish, merciless and rude,
They mock'd my suff'rings, and my pangs re-
new'd;

In groans, not sleep, I pass'd the weary night,
And rose to labour with the morning light.
Yet, thus of dignity and ease beguil'd,
Thus scorn'd and scourg'd, insulted and revil'd,
If heav'n with thee my faithful arms had bless'd,
And fill'd with love my intervals of rest,
Short tho' they were, my soul had never known
One secret wish to glitter on a throne;
The toilsome day had heard no sigh of mine,
Nor stripes, nor scorn, had urg'd me to repine.
A monarch still, beyond a monarch blest,
Thy love my diadem, my throne thy breast;
My courtiers, watchful of my looks, thy eyes,
Shou'd shine, persuade, and flatter, and advise;
Thy voice my music, and thy arms should be—
Ah! not the prison of a slave in me!
Cou'd I with infamy content remain,
And wish thy lovely form to share my chain?
Cou'd this bring ease? forgive th' unworthy
thought,

And let the love, that sinn'd, atone the fault.
Cou'd I, a slave, and hopeless to be free,
Crawl, tamely recent from the scourge, to thee?
Thy blooming beauties cou'd these arms embrace?
My guilty joys enslave an infant race?
No: rather blast me lightnings, whirlwinds tear,
And drive these limbs in atoms thro' the air;
Rather than this, O! curse me still with life,
And let my *Zara* smile a rival's wife:
Be mine alone th' accumulated woe,
Nor let me propagate my curse below.

But, from this dreadful scene, with joy, I
turn;

To trust in heav'n, of me, let *Zara* learn.
The wretch, the sordid hypocrite, that sold
His charge, an unsuspecting prince, for gold,
That justice mark'd, whose eyes can never sleep,
And death, commission'd, smote him on the
deep.

The gen'rous crew their port in safety gain,
And tell my mournful tale, nor tell in vain;
The king, with horror of th' atrocious deed,
In haste commanded, and the slave was free'd.
No more *Britannia's* cheek, the blush of shame,
Burns for my wrongs, her king restores her fame:
Propitious gales, to freedom's happy shore,
Waft me triumphant, and the prince restore;
Whate'er is great and gay around me shine,
And all the splendor of a court is mine.

and knowledge here, by piety refin'd,
 sheds a blest radiance o'er my bright'ning mind ;
 From earth I travel upward to the sky,
 learn to live, to reign, yet more, to die.
 O! I have tales to tell, of love divine—
 such blisful tidings! they shall soon be thine.
 long to tell thee, what, amaz'd, I see,
 What habits, buildings, trades, and polity!
 How art and nature vye to entertain,
 In public shows, and mix delight with pain.
 O! *Zara*, here, a story like my own,
 With mimic skill, in borrow'd names, was shown;
 An *Indian* chief, like me, by fraud betray'd,
 And partner in his woes, an *Indian* maid.
 I can't recall the scenes, 'tis pain too great,
 And, if recall'd, should shudder to relate.
 To write the wonders here, I strive in vain,
 Each word wou'd ask a thousand to explain.
 The time shall come, O! speed the lingring hour!
 When *Zara's* charms shall lend description power;
 When plac'd beside thee, in the cool alcove,
 Or through the green *Savannas* as we rove,
 The frequent kifs shall interrupt the tale,
 And looks shall speak my sense, tho' language
 fail.
 Then shall the prodigies, that round me rise,
 Fill thy dear bosom with a sweet surprize;
 Then all my knowledge, to thy faithful heart,
 With danger gain'd, securely I'll impart.
 Methinks I see thy changing looks express
 Th' alternate sense of pleasure and distress;
 As all the windings of my fate I trace,
 And wing thy fancy swift from place to place.
 Yet where, alas! has flattering thought convey'd
 The ravish'd lover, with his darling maid?
 Between us, still, unmeasur'd oceans roll,
 Which hostile barks infest, and storms controul.
 Be calm my bosom, since th' unmeasur'd main,
 And hostile barks, and storms, are God's domain:
 He rules resistless, and his power shall guide
 My life in safety o'er the roaring tide;
 Shall bless the love, that's built on virtue's base,
 And spare me to evangelize my race.
 Farewel! thy prince still lives, and still is free:
 Farewel! hope all things, and remember me.

Mr Urban, Rotterdam July 11th, N. S. 1749.
 Your favourable reception of my piece on the death of
 Dr. Watts, for which I thank you, together with the
 encouragement you have given to pieces of sacred poetry,
 induce me to request the insertion of the underwritten
 hymn. Your humble servant, B. S.

HYMN from Psalm cxlvi. 2.

Indulgent father! how divine!
 How bright thy bounties are!
 Thro' nature's ample round they shine,
 Thy goodness to declare.
 But in the nobler world of grace,
 What sweeter mercy smiles,
 In my benign Redeemer's face,
 And ev'ry fear beguiles!
 Such wonders, lord! while I survey,
 To thee my thanks shall rise,
 When morning ushers in the day,
 Or ev'ning veils the skies.
 When glimm'ring life resigns its flame,
 Thy praise shall tune my breath;
 The dear memorials of thy name
 Shall gild the shades of death.

But oh! how sweet my song shall rise,
 When freed from feeble clay,
 And all thy glories meet mine eyes,
 In one eternal day!
 Not *Seraphs*, who resound thy name,
 Thro' yon etherial plains,
 Shall glow with a diviner flame,
 Or raise sublimer strains.

B. SOWDEN.

Mr URBAN, W—r, July 10, 1749.
 IN reading over according to my custom your
 April magazine, I happen'd upon a piece, p.
 182 on the report of a British fleet being sent
 to the Baltic, which I had a mind to trans-
 late. The performance, such as it is, if you can
 find room for in your next, it will oblige
 yours, &c. SCALIGER jun.

In rumorem Britannicæ classis in Balticum mare
 destinatæ.

Cessârat manare cruor, quoque fulmina belli
 Horrida terrifici fremere intra *Australia*
 regna;

Cum *Bellona* abeuns, laxè fluitantibus ulnis,
 Compositisque genis, portas conclusit ahenas
 Belli, laxè humerisque silens tuba rauca pependit,
 In gentes populumque oculos pascebat amicos.

Ecce autem jaculo facibusq; armata flagelloq;
 Excitat, in bellum invitans, gelidoque sub *Arcto*
 Agmina terrarum apparent, ardentque superbè.

Inter magna sita, O infausta *Britannia*! regna,
 Austrum inter tepidum, Boreæ glacialis & axem,
 Quàm vario populo vestra est immixta juvenus!
 Imperiumq; movens quam parvis fluctuat undis!
 Quicumque impavidus militares duxerit *Arcto*
 Frigenti choreas, usque ultima *Gallica* regna,
 Te manet infaustam metuenda pericla subire,
 Solvere cantori, citharæque levare labores.

Mr URBAN,
 You will oblige your constant reader, by inserting
 these verses, wrote by a friend on miss SU—A
 E—R L—R. She was endow'd with every
 virtue, in the highest perfection that could
 be in an age so young; her sense was great be-
 yond her years; she was compassionate, generous
 and good, and her temper the most engaging;
 she suffer'd six months painful illness with
 surprising patience: she was sensible to her
 last moments. She dyed July 3d; 1747, she
 had few equals, and no superior in merit on earth.

Noble's the subject, but yet hard to tell
 How so much virtue vanquish'd greatly fell:
 What hand can paint an anxious parent's fears,
 And ripen'd merit in such tender years?
 Not even *Raphael's* pencil could express
 Expiring beauty smiling in distress.
 Oh who can read, without a falling tear,
 ' *Susanna's* sacred ashes slumber here?'
 Who, like the virgin lilly's snowy pride,
 But rose to shew her lovely face, and dy'd.
 Perhaps the angry Gods have justly hurl'd
 This dire resentment on a guilty world;
 Or else more kind, by gentle pity sway'd, (maid,
 They snatch'd from earth this heav'nly-fashion'd
 Well knowing, where so many charms were given,
 She only was a subject fit for heaven:
 Or, had she in her full meridian shone,
 The world by flames had been again undone.

RHODIUS to DELIA, who desired him to draw her a Rose.

WITH Delia's aid a Rose I'll trace,
A Rose supremely fair;
With stronger fragrance, brighter grace,
Than royal gardens bear,

First, let your snowy breast supply
The paper's spotless white;
The pencil, next, your flow-black eye,
With which Love us'd to write.

Thus furnish'd, tho' my skill be weak,
I'll dare the task pursue,
And borrow from your glowing cheek
The Rose's modest hue.

With sweetness to endue the flow'r,
I'll next your lips assail;
Your kiss with new perfume has pow'r
To scent Arabia's gale.

But be the piece imperfect still,
Nor let my Delia's scorn
With frowns, unask'd, the task fulfil,
And give the Rose its thorn.

On a LADY proving unlawfully with Child.

DIRE was the hour, when to th' unlicens'd bed

Soft Love conducted, and when Reason fled;
In tumults wild when all your soul was toss'd,
And Nature snatch'd a joy at Virtue's cost.
Ah! then Remorse uprear'd her snaky crest,
To fill with anguish your repenting breast.
Now winged Slander blasts your virgin fame,
And Beauty sinks beneath the pow'r of Shame:
Hold, Slander, hold, thy blasting threats forbear,
Behold Repentance drops a serious tear;
See in her bosom conscious pangs arise,
See her wan cheek, and sorrow-streaming eyes.
See on her couch her aching head reclin'd,
And mark the tortures of the guilty mind.

Fair mourner, cease, be all thy torments eas'd,
Repentance drops a tear, and heav'n's pleas'd:
Heav'n gracious hears the supplicating sigh,
And bids the soul be peace, and Slander die.
Repentance can lost innocence restore,
While Beauty shines, all graceful as before.

Go then, my fair, your former comforts prove,
But trust no more the soft seducer Love;
Watch o'er your heart, and all your passions scan,
And learn to fly the false betraying man.

The INCONSTANT. Taken from Horace.

Nox erat & cælo fulgebat Luna sereno.

T WAS dead of night, and hush'd was all around,

Nor bleating sheep, nor warbling birds were sound;
High in the blue expanse, the Queen of Night
O'er the less orbs diffus'd her silver light;
Clasp'd in my arms the fair Calista lay,
Dissolv'd in love, and spent in am'rous play,
In gentle languors fiercer joys subside,

When thus the fair, the false deceiver, cry'd:

'Witness, ye Gods! (and without fear she swore,
She swore, tho' perjurd, by whom all adore)

'Witness, thou radiant Queen of Night on high,
'If e'er another on this breast shall lie;

'If e'er another's image on my heart
'With thine, my lov'd Alexis! shall have part
'While, urg'd by wintry Boreas, loudly roar
'The foaming billows on the sounding shore;
'While thro' the fold the hungry wolf shall stray
'And unrelenting tear the panting prey;
'While earth, air, sea, and sky remain the same
'So long for thee shall burn my constant flame
Thus the fair Syren caught me with her tongue
The willing victim of the strains she sung!
The sweet Enchantress am'rous Hope obey'd,
And future years of equal bliss display'd:
The sweet Enchantress soon the spell withdrew,
Soon fled the fair delusion from my view.
Where flow'ry scenes of pleasure bloom'd around
Woman and Falshood waking Reason found.
Scarce on our lips had cool'd the parting kiss,
Seal of her vows, and pledge of future bliss,
When clasp'd with equal warmth, a rival boy
Heard the same vows, and dreamt of future joy
But know, too happy wretch! whoe'er thou art
Short is thy triumph o'er my broken heart:
Soon shalt thou wake to my disastrous lot,
Alike rejected, and alike forgot:
Then fall'n from bliss to bottomless despair,
Thy fruitless curses shall pursue the fair;
Then, blest'd by Vengeance, tho' by Love betray'd
My pangs with joy shall be by thine o'erpaid.

SICKNESS and RECOVERY

(In a Letter to a Friend.)

PENsive, my friend! and with an aching heart
My nerves relax'd, and all my vigour fleet
Life's current rush'd tumultuous thro' my veins
Like swelling rivers after sudden rains;
Life hover'd o'er me like a dying flame,
And scarce my soul sustain'd my tott'ring frame
With falt'ring voice, yet undismay'd, I cry'd:
'Hear me, my God! my saviour, judge and guide
'Me, let thy love, Almighty Sire! survey,
'Prostrate and passive as unquicken'd clay,
'Should'st thou recall the breath thy bounty lent
'Thy will be done! thy servant is content;
'Death holds of thee his delegated reign,
'The parting hour O teach me to sustain!
'Confirm my faith, inscribe it on my heart,
"There dwells in man an immaterial part,
"A spirit, not deriv'd from dust below,
"Heav'n-born, to endless happiness or woe;
"To endless happiness or woe consign'd,
"To vice or virtue as the Will inclin'd.
'Be thou a father to my orphan race,
'Save by thy might, and cherish by thy grace
'Deal ev'ry virtue, early let them see
'That ev'ry blessing is deriv'd from thee;
'The rest I leave'—Beyond my hopes or prayers
Heav'n sends a medicine, and dispels despair;
The sov'reign juice the dire disease suppress'd,
Restor'd my health, and harmoniz'd my breath
Urg'd the low Muse to reassume the lyre,
And sing the joys that dangers past inspire.
So long-toss'd mariners, the tempest o'er,
Enjoy the perils that alarm'd before.

What now remains—but gratitude and praise
Express'd in virtue thro' my future days,
That no succeeding guilt my actions stain,
Or tell that heav'n has added life in vain,
Or make me wish, in some remoter year,
Death had not spild me with a conscience stain.

CR

To AMANDA.

FROM *Dulwich* woods and fields—those blest retreats,
Where nature lavishes her choicest sweets,
Pensive I write—to chide *Amanda's* stay ;
Oh ! leave the town, my friend, and come away.

In vain do nature's richest colours glow,
Her sweets exhale, and gentle zephyrs blow ;
In vain the feather'd songsters tune their notes,
And pour soft musick from their warbling throats.
Nor hill, nor dale, nor lawn, nor fruitful field,
Nor flocks, nor herds, their wonted pleasures yield.
Soon as they steal upon my ravish'd sense,
I recollect—*Amanda's* far from hence.
Without *Amanda* ev'ry joy's impair'd,
And more than doubled when with her they're shar'd.

Hail sacred friendship ! virtue's best defence !
Parent at once, and child of innocence !
Thou best of blessings we enjoy below :
From thy clear source our purest pleasures flow :
Life when improv'd by thee can never cloy ;
By thee we relish each inferior joy.

How oft have we in pleasing converse pass'd
The summer's day ; while seasons roll'd too fast !
How oft together view'd this lovely scene,
Repos'd in shades, or trifled on the green,
Mix'd friendly talk, or sung a tender strain,
Or gayly rang'd along th' enamel'd plain !

But recollection wakens ev'ry woe,
From joys now pass'd my present suff'rings flow :
Chearless amid these labyrinths I rove,
And trace the windings of the silent grove ;
No more with pleasure nature's charms I view,
Enjoyment sickens, if not shar'd with you.

No kind, sincere, endearing friend I find,
Form'd with each social instinct of the mind,
With whom—to think aloud—my joys impart,
My griefs unfold, and ease my anxious heart.
You taught me first,—and you alone have taught
The nameless bliss—of thought still meeting thought,
Union of souls,—and unabated love,—
And all the tenderness that's felt above :
You—whom kind nature form'd with ev'ry charm,
In manners gentle ; but in friendship warm,
Adorn'd with ev'ry captivating grace,
Nor less distinguish'd by your mind, than face.

What tho' at parting not a tear was seen
To wet my cheek,—I wept the more within :
The gushing sorrows there a passage found,
And though my eyes were dry,—my heart was drown'd.

Come then, *Amanda*, bless again my arms ;
My heart still beats with friendship's soft alarms.
Absence can work no change.—No time, no place
The sacred, strong impression can efface.
A week already I have deem'd a year ; [pear.
Hours move like months, and minutes days ap-
Were you but here,—I then should blame their
speed ;

This would produce a strange reverse indeed ;
Whole years wou'd then be shorten'd to a day,
And longest days roll unperceiv'd away.

May 1, 1749.

SYLVIA.

The following are from the Lond. Ev. Post.

EPILOGUE to a Piece not exhibited.

TOO long provok'd in these censorious times,
When Satire points the most unpolish'd rhimes,

Tho' Fancy shifts her scenes with welcome haste,
I come, ye Beaus, to vindicate your taste.

In national politeness we advance ;
Court *Algerines*, send hostages to *France* ;
To save the *Dutch*, contribute two for one ;
Oblige all neighbours, are oblig'd by none.

In public works, what taste may we allege !
Without a bottom we construct a bridge :
Our City Mansion who does not admire ?
And *Westminster's* two tow'rs without a spire ?
Who built a canvas palace for a blaze ?
Were they not *Britons* ? Did not *Britons* gaze ?
Who hir'd *Italians*, fam'd for op'ra skill,
That wond'rous work to finish ?—*Britons* still.

Let *Cam* and *Isis* plead their high deserts,
Who's first in learning, loyalty, and arts ;
Politer taste scorns rivalship so muddy ;
In *Broughton's* academy *Britons* study ;
They smack the whip ; the cards they shuffle well ;
And lords grow proud at cricket to excell.

When to *Vauxhall* and *Ranelagh* we go,
We melt in ecstasy with *Beard* and *Lowe* :
Each breast imbibes the thrilling vespers airs—
Receipts for cuckoldom, and virgin snares.

See *Ranger*, born all action to express,
By taste enchanted with a dance, and dress ;
Submits to fix, his passion to relieve,
And drudge thro' wedlock's duty with his *Eve*.

While farce and feedle-see engross the town,
And *Shakespeare's* trash but now and then goes down,

The cits to *Cuper's* hurry with their spouses,
And *Hough* displays his talents to full houses.
Is not this taste refin'd—beyond dispute ?

'Tis *Britain's* taste : ye critics all, be mute !
Trite stuff, you say. Well, this is new, I hope ;
We've kept our Jubilee before the Pope ;
In modern dress we mask old-fashion'd vice,
And ev'ry toy in taste commands its price.

How I forget !—Your pardon, Mr *Foot* ;
We taste your tricks, and puppet-shows to boot.

In short, from *Britain's* steerage to her stage,
Such taste no nation ever saw, no age :
We try it now ; and, if this trifle hit,
Courage, my friends, your trade will be complet.

A NEW COURT BALLAD.

HOW capricious is *Love* ! how unequal his darts !
How small his respect in the pairing of hearts !
From a palace he shoots, and a cobbler shall wince,
And now from a dunghill he wounds a great prince !

At C—t such a raree-show never was seen-a ;
Ho ! the pretty marmot, and Madam Catherina ?
From *Savoy* came *Marian* this conquest to win,
Her cloathing was lindsey, and dingy her skin ;
With action full waggish, she squeak'd from her
throat well, [oatmeal.

And her music she ground as a chandler grinds
At C—t such a raree-show, &c.
Unaiming her art, yet most surely to hit,
So the chronicles say, which of heroes are writ :
Ye great ones, O ! guard well your hearts, ere
they fix,

For *Cupid* is wanton, and may have more tricks.

At C—t such a raree-show, &c.

Historical Chronicle, July 1749.

Cambridge, July 1.



THIS being the day appointed for the installation of his Grace the D. of *Newcastle*; A Chancellor elect of this university, the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, Proctors, Beadles and other Officers of this University, being assembled about 12 in the Senate-House, the Noblemen in their proper Habits; Doctors of the several Faculties in their Congregation-Robes; Batchelors of Divinity, Regent and Non-Regent Masters, and Batchelors of Law and Physick, in their hoods and caps; Fellow Commoners, who are Batchelors of Arts, in their Batchelors gowns, hoods, and square caps of velvet; and Non-Graduated Fellow-Commoners, in their proper habits, caps, and bands: A deputation was sent to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Chancellor Elect, who resided at *Clare-Hall*; whence, preceded by the Beadles and several Doctors he came to the Senate-House, at the steps to which he was met by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr *Chapman*, Master of *Magdalen-College*, who walked up the Senate-House at his Grace's left hand, when they ascended to the chair of state, his Grace standing at the left hand of the chair, the Vice-Chancellor on the right, the band of musick playing during the time a short overture: Which being ended, the Vice-Chancellor opened the ceremony with an elegant speech in *English*, wherein he expatiated on the honour done the University by so noble a person's accepting the place of their Chancellor and Protector, and of the great encouragement religion, literature and loyalty, had constantly found under his Majesty's mild and auspicious reign. This speech, which lasted about twenty minutes, was expressed with that beauty of diction and strength of elocution, that it charmed the whole audience, and received at its conclusion the universal applause due to its real merit. Then the Vice-Chancellor presented to his Grace the patent of office, which was read alone by the senior Proctor; he presented also to his Grace, the book of statutes; and then taking his Grace's right hand in his own, the senior Proctor administer'd to his Grace the oath of office. Then his Grace was seated by Mr Vice-Chancellor in the chair of state, and thereby installed. Immediately Mr *Young* (of *Trinity*) Publick Orator to the University, addressed his Grace in a *Latin* Oration of about the same length as the former speech, and delivered it with that clearness, force, and just propriety, as shewed the University had chosen for their Orator, one whom *Cicero* would have been proud of for his pupil, if not fearful he should be eclipsed by him. Mr Orator having finished, his Grace arose, and in a very handsome speech returned his thanks to the University for the honour conferred on him, enlarged on the benefits arising from academical education in general, shewed how much religion, literature and loyalty, were advanced by the

principles cultivated in this University, which had justly entitl'd them to the favour of his late and present Majesty, whose mild and happy reigns were favourable to the culture of learning, arts and sciences, the glory of a nation, and companions to liberty. He concluded with a just encomium on the Vice-Chancellor and Mr Orator, who had so elegantly represented the sentiments of this learned and illustrious body. The words and musick were extremely elegant, and well suited to the occasion.

After this his Grace the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and members of the senate, with the Nobility, Bishops &c. walked in procession from the Senate-House to *Trinity College* in the following order:

Fellow-Commoners, preceded by the Yeoman Bedel, the Juniors going first, Batchelors of Physick, Batchelors of Law, Regent-Masters, Non-Regent Masters, Batchelors of Divinity, Inceptors in Physick, Inceptors in Law, Inceptors in Divinity, Non-Gremial Doctors of Physick without robes, Non-Gremial Doctors of Law without robes, Non-Gremial Doctors of Divinity without robes, Doctors of Physick in robes, Doctors of Law in robes, Doctors of Divinity in robes, Noblemen in habits, *all two and two*, the Vice-Chancellor alone, and then his Grace the Chancellor, attended by the Nobility, Bishops, &c. who honour'd the University with their presence on this occasion, and preceded by the three Esquire Bedels. When these persons who went first, arrived at the foot of the steps leading into the Hall of *Trinity-College*, they stopt, and opening to the right and left, made a lane for his Grace the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Nobility, Bishops, Doctors of the several faculties, and the rest to enter according to their respective ranks, and the order observed at all former installations. In the Hall a splendid and elegant entertainment was provided for a most numerous and polite company. Not less than 800 gentlemen dined in the Hall and the Master's Lodge. Great plenty of *Champaign*, *Burgundy* and *Claret* flow'd, in which loyal healths were drunk, and prosperity to literature in all its branches. There were present at the ceremony a great number of persons of distinction; in particular, the Dukes of *Richmond* and *Marlborough*; the Earls of *Lincoln*, *Radnor*, *Halifax*, *Tankerville*, *Waldgrave*, and *Godolphin*; the Lords *Onslow*, *Monson*, *Montfort*, *Galloway*, *Cornwallis*, &c. the Bishops of *Ely*, *Lincoln*, *Chichester*, *Peterborough*, and *Londonderry*; Mr Baron *Clarke*, Lord Chancellor's Sons, Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *William Calvert*, Lord Mayor, Sir *Edmund Bacon*, Sir *William Yonge*, Sir *John Saville*, Sir *Thomas Robinson*, *William Conolly*, *Henry Pelham*, *James Pelham*, Esquires, &c. &c.

Cambridge, July 2.

His Grace went to *St Mary's church* in the forenoon and afternoon, with the usual formalities. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr *Green*, fellow of *St John's college*, and

and Regius professor of Divinity; and that in the afternoon, by the Rev. Dr *Squire*, of St. John's College, Archdeacon of Bath, and chaplain to his Grace.

Cambr. July 3. Several Noblemen, and other persons of distinction, were admitted, by his Grace and the Senate, to the following degrees: *Doctor of Physick*, His Grace the Duke of Richmond. *Doctors of Law*: Earl of Dalkeith, Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Tankerville, Earl Waldegrave, Earl of Ashburnham, Lord Viscount Galway, Lord Burghley, Lord Onslow, Lord Monson, Right Hon. Sir William Yonge, Hon. Philip Yorke, Esq; Sir George Saville, Bart. Sir John Saville, Knight of the Bath, Sir William Calvert, Knight, Lord-Mayor of London.

Masters of Arts: Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dupplin, Hon. George Townshend, Esq; Hon. William Monkton, Esq; Hon. Henry Vane, jun. Esq; Mr Bernard, son of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Derry.—
July 4. The commencement ended, and.—
July 5. His Grace left this place.

SATURDAY 1.

Three vessels came up the river with above 300 German protestants, who were order'd to remain at Lambeth and Vauxhall till they can be conveniently shipp'd off for Nova Scotia.

Three sailors, belonging to the *Grafton* man of war, went into an house of ill fame, near the New Church in the Strand, where they were robbed of 30 guineas, 4 moidores, a bank note of 20 l. two watches, &c. and obtaining no satisfaction, went out, denouncing vengeance, and this night return'd with a great number of armed sailors, who entirely demolished the goods, cut the feather-beds to pieces, strew'd the feathers in the streets, tore the wearing apparel, and turn'd the women naked into the street; then broke all the windows, and considerably damaged an adjacent house; a guard of soldiers was sent from the *Tilt-Yard*, but came too late.

A guard of officers and 60 soldiers were ordered to do duty at *Temple Bar*, to prevent any more riotous proceedings, and nine persons concern'd in them were committed to *Newgate*.

SUNDAY 2.

At night the sailors renewed their outrages, and committed the same acts of violence, on two other houses of ill fame in the Strand, in presence of multitudes of spectators, who huzz'd them. Other houses in the *Old Bailey* and *Goodman's-fields* were treated in the same manner.

MONDAY 3.

Was try'd at the court of *King's Bench*, an action of 1000 l. brought by a foremast man of a ship of war plaintiff, against the captain def, for
 (Gent. Mag. JULY 1749.)

inflicting 24 lashes on the plaintiff on suspicion of theft, which not being proved, and no commander having a right to punish a man with more than 12 lashes of a cat o'nine tails, unless sentenced by a court martial, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 40 l. damages, and costs of suit.

On another action of a foremast man of the same ship, against the captain, for inflicting 60 lashes on him, for neglecting several weeks to come aboard, according to order, it appearing that the plaintiff had deserted before, and that the Captain intended it as an indulgence, to prevent his being try'd by a court martial, the jury gave a verdict for the defendant with costs.

Orders were issu'd from the Admiralty for making out the books for the payment of the sailors claims on the *Genoese* prizes.

Lee, Murphy, Rogers, and Hayes (see p. 234) were executed at Tyburn; *Ja. Penneroy* for a rape was pardoned, but dy'd afterwards in prison.

WEDNESDAY 5.

The body of Mr *Nath. Carter*, a wine merchant (who was marry'd last June 22, and absconding the same night, a reward of 100 l. was offer'd for discovering his suppos'd murder) was found by fishing in the *Thames* near *Chelsea*, in his wedding dress, with stone buckles in his shoes, and money in his pocket. The bride has been distracted upon it. He had been with his mother to obtain some favour as to money affairs, but meeting a refusal, said, on going away, she would repent it.

FRIDAY 7.

A bill of indictment was found at *Hicks's-Hall*, against 4 persons, for feloniously and riotously beginning to demolish the *Star* tavern in the Strand, laid on the statute of 1 Geo. I. Cap. 5. But the evidence not being ready, the tryal was deferr'd to the next session, on the motion of the attorney general.

MONDAY 10.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, where were try'd 106 prisoners, of whom 12 were condemn'd, viz, *Valentine Godwin*, *James Johnson*, and *John Steward* for street robberies; *John Palmer* for robbing a dwelling house; *Wm Shephard* and *John Prior*, for stealing a silver tankard; *Anthony Dunn*, a boy of 14, (dy'd in goal,) for a highway robbery; *John Gray*, for cutting his wife's throat; *Uriah Creed*, and *Rich. Mapefden*, for smuggling; *John Poe*, for forgery; and *Margaret Green*, for picking a pocket of a gold watch; she was found quick.

TUESDAY 11.

The company of clockmakers were heard

heard before the court of aldermen, upon their petition to be admitted on the livery, when of 20 aldermen present, 12 voted against it, 6 for it, and 2 were neuter.

WEDNESDAY 12.

The executors of Mrs *Blundel*, late of *Hampstead*, pursuant to her will, discharged 42 prisoners from *Whitechapel* goal, and gave each 2 s. 6 d. for their immediate support.——A charitable lady, on the 29th past, discharged the prisoners from the *Gatehouse*, and *Totbills* *Bridewell*, who lay for small debts or fees.

THURSDAY 13.

Came advice that Lieut. Gen. *Bland*, with the transports and forces on board, arrived at *Gibraltar*, *June* 18, in 10 days from *St Helens*.

27 prisoners, under 10 l. each, in *Newgate*, *Bristol*, were discharged by the Countess of *Huntingdon*, and other ladies, &c. assembled at the *Hot Well*.

Was try'd at the *King's Bench*, a cause between a tobacco merchant of *London*, plaintiff, and the Capt. of a ship, trader to *Maryland*, in his service, defendant, for using indirect means to make the planters believe that the plaintiff, his employer, was out of business, and so procuring himself to be principal in the cargo; the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 1000 l. damages.

Tenby, *July* 16. We have an account from *Milford-Haven*, that on the 2d about 11 o'clock, being near the time of low-water, the sea exceeding smooth, and the weather serene and fair, the inhabitants of *Dale*, in the said *Haven*, were alarmed by a sudden hideous rumbling of the water, and to the great amazement of a multitude of spectators, the tide was observed to run up, in the space of one minute, to high water mark, and with the same rapidity to retreat again: This phenomenon was repeated 7 times in about 3 4ths of an hour; the violence of the torrent was so prodigious, that boats were forced from their moorings, and turned over and over; many people were in danger of being swallowed up, but providentially no lives were lost.

[*M. Condamine*, who went down and survey'd the river *Maranon*, or *Amazon*, for above 1000 leagues, tells us that in one of its mouths confined by islands, and where the river *Arwari* enters it, the tide, for the 3 nearest days to the new and full moon, instead of flowing 6 hours, rises to its greatest height in a minute or two with a dreadful noise, and tears away trees, earth, and whatever obstructs it. It

was astonishing to see a liquid promontory between 12 and 15 feet high advance, followed by 3 or 4 more. He supposes this torrent to happen by the rapid spring tide being pent up for a time in a narrow pass between the shore and islands, it ceasing when the channel has more depth and breadth.——But, tho' there are islands near *Dale*, they cannot occasion so unusual a phenomenon, so often repeated, in so short a time, unless there was a subterraneous tremor.——Somewhat of the like nature happens at the *Orkneys*; and at the mouth of the *Garonne*, near *Bordeaux*, where they call this effect of the tides, the *Mascaret*.]

WEDNESDAY 19.

The workmen began to drive piles for the better securing the foundation of the sunk pier of *Westminster* bridge.

THURSDAY, 20.

Was held a general court of the S. S. company, when a dividend of two per cent. for the half year on their capital stock was declared, payable *August* 8.

The *Yarmouth* mail, with the horse, was taken away by two footpads between *Ingatestone* and *Rumford*. One of the rogues was taken the same night, and the other the Sunday following.

Kensington His excellency the Marquis de *Mirepoix*, Knt. of the king's orders, lieut. gen. and Ambassador extraordinary from the most christian king, (who arrived the 15th) had his first private audience of his majesty, and deliver'd his letter of credence. He was introduced by his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cottrell Dormer*, master of the ceremonies. *Gazette*.

FRIDAY 21.

A great number of German protestants from the palatinate attended the Baron *Munchausen*, chief secretary for *Hanover*, with a petition soliciting a passage to *Nova-Scotia*—The number already gone for that country is above 6,000, and by a 2d embarkation, to be made, will amount to above 10,000.

A great number of porpuses came up with the tide almost to *London* bridge.

MONDAY 24.

At *Maidstone* assizes, *James Toby* an old smuggler was capitally convicted on an indictment (being the first try'd on the statute) for carrying wool to *France*. It was proved that he held a correspondence with the *French*, during the last rebellion, and not only furnished them with wool, but swivel guns for their privateers.

Were hanged at the yard arm, on board the *Chesterfield*, at *Portsmouth*, *Knight*, *Place*, *Scot*, and *Read*, for running away with that ship, (See p. 295) and all, especially *Place*, behaved with

be-

becoming resignation; five were re-
prieved when halter'd, on terms of un-
dergoing proper punishment, and trans-
portation to *Gibraltar* for life, viz. *Dum-
bleton, Anderson, Meeks, Hains* and
Poor; which mercy they received with
gratitude, and the 2 last were so trans-
ported, life could hardly be kept in 'em.

THURSDAY 27.

Several drum majors were reduced by
order of the Duke to do private duty,
for some misdemeanours, particularly
for going to the *French* ambassador's to
drum for money on his arrival in *Eng-
land*. A practice not suffer'd in *France*.

MONDAY 31.

Some ships having been built in the
river, bought up here, and consign'd to
France, his majesty has given orders for
preventing the same for the future.

His majesty has given 1000 *l.* and the
Dukes of *Newcastle* and *Bedford* 400 *l.*
for encouraging the *Scottish* fishery.

*The WAYS and MEANS for furnishing
the Grants of last Session, p. 248.*

By land-tax at 4 s.	£. 2,000,000
By the duties on malt, &c.	750,000
By annuities to discharge the navy, victualling, and ordnance bills, the interest of which annuities is chargeable on the sinking fund at 4 per Cent.	3,250,382
Borrowed from the sinking fund	1,000,000
By circulating exchequer bills, at 4 per Cent.	1,000,000
	8,000,382

Omitted in the Grants, p. 248.

For 17,000 seamen 884,000

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

JULY 1. **L**ady of Sir Charles Loraine of
Hawkevell, Northumberland,
Bt, deliver'd of a son and heir.

6. Lady of Sir Edmund Thomas of *Wenwoe
Castle, Glamorganshire*,—of a son.

7. Countess of *Sparre*, wife to the Colonel
of the *Royal Swedish Reg.* in *France*,—of a
19th son without a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

June 27. **T**ho. Clifton of *Essex*, Esq; was
marry'd to a daughter of Philip
Lumley, Esq;

Fra. Fuller of the *Inner Temple*, Esq;—to
the relict of Sir *Coventry Carew*.

29. Major *Roberts* of the foot-guards,—
to widow *Bulpin*.

JULY 2. Dr *Handasyd* of *Red lion-square*,
—to Miss *Touchet*, related to *Ld Castlehaven*.

5. Dan. Collyer, Esq; sheriff elect of *Lon-
don*,—to Miss *Anne Leeds* of *Fitcham-
Abbey, Norfolk*.

6. P. Price of *Hadley*, Esq;—to widow
Bosworth of *Newgate-street*.

8. Mr *Rob. Cox*, attorney, and under-the-
riff of *Middlesex*,—to the eldest daughte-
r of *John Hamilton*, Esq; late one of the 6 clerks.

9. *John Martyn*, M. D.—to Miss *Anne
Fonnereau* of *Petersham, Surrey*.

10. Sir *Boucher Wray*, Bart, member for
Barnstable,—to Miss *Edwards* of *Highgate*,
with 30,000 *l.*

Geo. Lyttelton, Esq; a Lord of the treasury,
—to Miss *Rich*, daughter of Sir *Rob. Rich*,
Bart, with 20,000 *l.*

11. *Wm Thornton*, Esq; memb. for *York*,—
to the eldest daug. of *Jn Mylster* of *Epsom*, Esq;

15. *Geo. Turner* of *Aberdeen*, Esq;—to
Miss *Peggy Catanach* of *Lothbury, London*.

17. Mr *Walsh* of *Threadneedle-street*,—to
Miss *Pearce* of *Charing-Cross*, 5000 *l.*

Sam. Longford of *Macclesfield, Cheshire*, Esq;
—to Miss *Rebecca Hooley*, sister to the may-
or of that place.

18. Hon. *Rob. Fairfax*, Esq;—to Miss
Best, sister of *Tbo. Best*, Esq; member for *Can-
terbury*.

Sir *Tbo. Gerard* of *Brin, Lancashire*, Bart,
—to Miss *Tasburgh* of *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*.

21. *Tbo. Horne*, Esq;—to Miss *Ansley*
of *Chancery-Lane*.

24. *Tbo. Rawlinson*, Esq; of *London*,—
to the youngest daughter of *Tbo. Carew* of
Crocomb, Somersetsh. Esq;

25. *Ralph Gowland* of *Durham city*, Esq;
—to the eldest daughter of *John Darby* of
Foots Cray, Kent.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

June 22 *Christopher Amyand*, Esq; formerly
a merchant.

Mr *Cresset*, aged 104, bailiff in the D. of
Devonshire's family, at *Chatteshworth*, 70 years.

24. *Fox*, Esq; J. of P. for *Northamptonsh.*

Mr *Rogerson*, attorney in *Gray's Inn*, bit 2
years ago by a mad dog, for which he had oft-
en bathed in salt water, and no symptoms ap-
pear'd till 4 days before his death, when he was
seiz'd with a violent head-ach, and foaming at
the mouth, till he expir'd in great agonies. See
a similar case, with a remark, Vol. xv. p. 52.

Wm Curzon, Esq; by whose death an estate
of 80,000 *l.* falls to his only brother, Sir *Na-
thaniel Curzon*, Bart.

Wm Selwin, Esq; counsellor at law, sollici-
tor to the excise, and comm. of bankruptcy.

JULY 1. Gen. *Jones*, Dep. Gov. of *Hull*.
Lady *Vtts Dowager Mazareens*, eldest daugh-
ter of *Arthur, E. of Donnegall*, kill'd at *Bar-
celona* in 1706.

Lady *Anne Paul*, relict of *Paul*, Esq;
of *Ireland*, and sister to the D. of *Portland*.

3. *Fra. Hole*, Esq; J. of P. for *Middlesex*.

Sir *Edw. Pickering* of *Leicestershire*, Bart.

Wm Jones, Esq; a prime mathematician, and
vice-president of the *Royal Society*.

5. Mr *Randall*, an eminent attorney in
Southwark, clerk to the bench of Justices, and
to the commissioners of the land tax for *Surrey*,
in a boat on the *Thames*, of a fit, occasioned
by the roughness of the water.

6. *John D.* of *Montagu*, Master Gen. of
the *Ordnance*, master of the great wardrobe,
Col

Col. of the 2d Reg. of dragoon guards, Knt of the garter, grand master of the order of Bath, F. R. S. one of the college of physicians, and privy counsellor, aged 59, of a violent fever. Dying without male issue the title is extinct.

Rich. Leman, Esq; at Northaw, Hertfordsh.

7. *John Campbell Hamilton, Esq; aged 80, very rich; he had chang'd his name from Campbell to Hamilton, to possess a large estate in Ireland.*

Ralph Brandling, Esq; at Fellon Hall, Durb.

8. *Capt. Sturton, an elder of the Trinity house, formerly in the Turkey service.*

Fra. Boteler, Esq; deputy groom porter to his majesty.

Miss Walters, one of the two daughters and coheiresses of late Sir Geo. Walters, of Worcester Park, Surry; her considerable fortune falls to her sister, wife of the Rev. Mr Clarke.

Lieut. Gen. Hamilton, Col. of a Reg. of dragoons on the Irish establishment.

9. *Hum. Chetham, Esq; worth 120,000 l.*

10. *Geo. Cholmondeley of Vale Royal, on Delamere Forest, Cheshire, Esq;*

11. *Ch. Lane, Capt. in the 3d Reg. of guards.*

12. *Rt Hon. George Lord Carpenter.*

Sir Rob. Cotton of Steeple Gidding and Cotington, Huntingdonshire, Bart, aged 80.

14. *Rev. Dr Pemberton, canon of Chichester.*

16. *Capt. Tho. Moor, in Herbert's Reg. at Fort-Augustus.*

17. *Philip Stanliffe of Dorsetshire, Esq;*

19. *Stephen Philipson, Esq; lately arrived from the E. Indies.*

20. *Matthew Martin, Esq; at Wiwenhoe, Essex, a member of last parliament, and formerly commander of an E. India ship, when he fought Angria the famous pirate, several hours, and beat him off, for which brave action the company made him a present of 1000 l. and a gold medal set with diamonds, value 500 l.*

21. *Philip Herbert, Esq; member for Oxford, at his seat at Kingsley, Bucks.*

Lady of John Mendes Dacosta, Esq;

24. *Tho. Day, Esq; deputy collector outwards of the customs.*

24. *Michael Lebeup, Esq; secretary of the presentations to the Ld Chancellor.*

25. *Lady of Visc. Gage.*

28. *Fra. Hildyard, Esq; at Hammersmith, J. of P. for Staffordshire, and owner of several iron founderies in the North.*

Sir Ambrose Horner, of a large estate in Somersetshire.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Kensington, THIS day the Rt Hon. Hen. June 28. Legge, Esq; was sworn of his majesty's privy council.

John Porsonby of Hale, Esq; appointed sheriff of the C. of Cumberland, in room of Henry Richmond Broughton, Esq; dec.

Admiralty-Office, July 1. In pursuance of his majesty's pleasure Sir Chaloner Ogle was appointed admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, in room of late Sir John Norris.

Whitehall, July 4. The king h. b. pleased to grant unto the Rt Hon. George, Lord An-

son, the office and place of vice-admiral of Gr. Britain, and Lieut. of the Admiralty thereof, and also Lieut. of the navies and seas, in room of Sir John Norris, Kt, dec.

— unto Wm Rowley, Esq; the office of Rear Adm. of G. Britain, and of the admiralty thereof, and also of the navies and seas.

Cambridge, July 6. His grace the Duke of Newcastle, having in congregation declared his resignation of the office of high steward of the university, the Rt Hon. the Lord Hardwicke, Lord high Chancellor of G. Britain, was unanimously elected into that office. (See p. 328.)

Melchior Guy Dickens, Esq;—Envoy extraordinary to the Empress of Russia.

Kensington, July 8. Hon. Sir Cha. Hanbury Williams, Knt of the most honourable order of the Bath; and John Anstis, Esq; garter principal king of arms, appointed his majesty's plenipotentiaries at the court of Anspach, to invest his most serene highness the Margrave of Anspach with the habit and ensigus of the most noble order of the Garter.

[Whitehall, Saturday, June 22. His majesty held a chapter of the most noble order of the garter, at Kensington, when he was pleased to present the 6 vacant blue garters to the following princes and noblemen, viz. His R. H. Pr. George, eldest son of his R. H. the Prince of Wales; his most serene highness the Margrave of Anspach (not the K. of Denmark, as in our last, from the News-papers) his Grace, the D. of Leeds (not E. Gower, ib.) his Grace the D. of Bedford; and the Rt Hon. the Earls of Albemarle and Granville.—[Prince George was not invested till the next day at noon, when the P. of Wales went with him to Kensington, and the coach horses and guards galloped most of the way thro' the Parks.]

Whitehall, July 24. The king h. b. pleased to grant unto Dudley Baxter, Esq; the office of solicitor, as well for the defence and prosecution of all causes coming before the chief commissioners and governors of his majesty's revenues of excise, as before the commissioners for appeals, and regulating the duties of excise.

From other Papers.

Earl of Pembroke, appointed master general of the ordnance; and

Earl of Lincoln,—warden of Geddington-forest, both in room of late D. of Montagu.

Tho. Fox, Esq; late Capt. of the Kent,—a Rear-Adm. [See Vol. xviii. p. 41.]

Capt. Campbell,—comm. of the Mermaid.

Tho. Nelson, Esq;—Capt. in Cholmondeley's foot. (Edm. Bagnal, pref.)

Lawrence Stringer, Esq;—Capt. in Ligonier's horse. (James Preston, Esq; ref.)

Rob. Browne, Esq;—cornet in dit. in r. of

Joshua Ellis, Esq;—Capt. in another Reg.

Geo. Carter, Esq;—cornet in Hawley's dragoons, in room of

John Bailey, Esq;—Capt. in another Reg.

Capt. Strutton,—chief engineer at Landguard Fort, in room of

Capt. Watson,—sub-director of the engineers at Tilbury Fort, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr Robinson, late Enf.—Cap. in Scotland's R. Lieut.

Lieut. *Blomberg*,—Capt. in the 3d Reg. of guards. (*Lane*, dec.)

Herman Verelst, Esq;—collector; *Tho. Smith*, Esq;—treasurer; and *Henry Cheere*, Esq;—comptroller, of the duties payable by the act for making a free fishmarket in *Westmin.*

Cha. Moncton, Esq;—receiver of customs for the N. and E. ridings of *Yorkshire*.

Rich. Wellington of *Haycastle*, *Brecon*, Esq;—Rec. Gen. for the counties of *Brecon*, *Radnor*, and *Montgomery*, in room of *Richard Lewis*, Esq; ref.

Tho. Manwaring, Esq;—Receiver Gen. of *North Wales*.

Mr *James Bernard*, attorney,—commissioner of bankrupts. (*W. Selwyn*, Esq; dec.)

Tho. Salter, Esq;—secretary to the D. of *Marlborough*, as steward of the household.

Dr *Charles*, late head-master of *Paul's* school,—secretary to the E. of *Rockford*, ambassador to the court of *Turin*.

Rich. Robinson, Esq;—secretary to *Ben. Keene*, Esq; ambassador at *Madrid*.

Sandys, Esq; one of the secretaries to the E. of *Albemarle*, ambassador to *France*.

James Baker, Esq;—a clerk of the household. (*Young*, ref.)

Mr *Thorn*,—clerk of the Cheque at *Deptford*, 100 l. per Ann.

Mr *Hughes*,—clerk of indentures of the board of treasury, 200 l. per Ann.

Zincks, Esq;—one of the 6 clerks, in r. of *John Spooner*, Esq;—examiner in Chancery. (*Arthur Trevor*, Esq; ref.)

James, Ld *Desford*; *James*, Lord *Somerville*; *John*, Lord *Belhaven*; *Rob. Dundas*, Esq; Ld President of Session; *Alex. Fraser* and *Patrick Boyle*, Esqrs, Lords of Session; *John Maule*, Esq; Baron of Exchequer; and *David Kinlock*, Esq;—trustees for encouraging fisheries and manufactures in *Scotland*, in room of 8 others, dec.

Lieut. *Aaron Clayton*, appointed to be fort-major of *Carlisle*, in room of

Cromwell Ward,—to be Lt. Gov. in r. of Lieut. Gen. Sir *Cha. Howard*,—Governor, in room of Gen. *Folliott*, dec.

Col. Ld *Rob. Manners*,—to be Lieut. Gov. of *Hull*, in room of Gen. *Jones*, dec.

Lieut. Col. *John Barrington*,—to be Lieut. Gov. of *Berwick*, in room of Gen. *Price*.

Major *Rich. Bowles*,—to be Lieut. Gov. of *Pendennis-Castle*, in room of Col. *Wait*, dec.

Lieut. Col. *Wm Deane*,—to be Lieut. Gov. of *Jersey*, in room of Lieut. Gov. *Beake*, dec.

Lieut. Gen. Sir *John Ligonier*,—to be Col. of the 2d Reg. of dragoon guards, in room of the D. of *Montagu*, dec.

Capt. *Rob. Slaughter*,—to be exempt and Capt. in the 2d troop of horse-guards, commanded by Ld *Cadogan*, in room of

Ben. Carpenter,—Guidon and Maj. in r. of *Hen. Gore*,—to be Cornet and Maj. in r. of

First Maj. *Cha. Clarke*,—to be 2d Lieut. and Lieut. Col. in room of

Earl of *Effingham*,—to be 1st Lieut. and Lieut. Col. of the said troop of guards.

Wm Mount, Esq;—treasurer of *St Thomas's* hospital.

James Ogilvie, Esq; of a plentiful fortune in the isles of *Orkney*,—Receiver Gen. and manager of the fisheries on the coast of *Scotland*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to July 1. present *Peter Platel*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Ashburton*, with the chapels of *Buckland*, and *Bucklington*, *Devon*, void by the translation of Dr *Gilbert* from the See of *Llandaff* to *Salisbury*.

From other Papers.

MR *Churchill*, presented to *Minning*, R. *Berkshire*, 200 l. per Ann.

Giles Gordon, A.M.—*Sheffield*, R. *Suffolk*.

Mr *Askew*,—*Bindon*, R. *Suffex*, 200 l. p. An.

Montague North,—*Little Glenham*, R. *Suff.*

Jn Wynns, M.A.—*Lennebar*, R. *Brecknocksh.*

Mr *Wilkinson*,—*Shafton*, R. *Suffex*.

Nat. Foster, Cl.—*Hetbe*, R. *Oxfordshire*.

Mr *Gregory*,—*Berrifield*, R. *Essex*.

Leonard Howard, D. D.—*St George*, *Southwark*, R.

John Ewer, M. A.—*Dengey*, R. *Essex*.

Edw. Hyett, Cl.—*Woolfnewton*, R. *Monmouthshire*.

Mr *Harriott*,—*Worsley*, V. *Northamptonsh.*

Mr *Atkinson*,—*Thorp Arch*, V. *Yorkshire*.

Mr *Newman*,—*Peele cum Haley*, V. *Derbysh.*

Mr *Child*,—*Lakenham*, V. *Suffolk*.

Mr *Hugh Howard*,—preacher and chapl. to the forts and garrisons of the Isle of *Wight*.

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

John Wyatt, { *Peldon*, R. } *Essex*.

M. A. { *Little Walsham*, R. } *Essex*.

Rich. Stevens, { *Weston*, R. } *Nottinghamsh.*

M. A. { *Nareby*, R. } *Leicestershire*.

Hollis Pigot, { *Eppersstone*, R. } *Nottinghamsh.*

M. A. { *Doncaster*, V. } *Yorkshire*.

Tho. Price, { *Buckingham*, V. } *Northam-*

Cl. { *Norton Davie cum* } *pton-*

{ *Whittlebury*, R. } *shire*.

Edw. Jackson, { *Petrockslow*, R. } *De-*

Cl. { *Bucklander brewer*, V. } *won.*

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Places. Elected. In room of

Dunwich, Sr *Jac. G. Downing*, Sr *G. Downing*, &c.

B—N K R—P T S July 1749.

John White of *Castle Cary*, *Somerset*, fergemaker.

Tho. Hill of *Primrose street*, *London*, brewer.

John Sockley of *Stone*, *Staffordsh.* carrier.

Andrew Mayaffre jun. of *St Anne Soho*, jeweller.

Alexander Gillenders of *Wapping*, oilman.

John Collic of *Itchenor*, *Suffex*, blacksmith.

Wm. Tookey of *Uppingham*, *Rutlandsh.* mercer.

Ralph Lister of *Gatehead*, *Durham*, merchant.

George Parker of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, brewer.

Patrick Hays of *St Martins in the Fields*, wine-mer.

Wm. Jack of *Oakingham*, *Berks*, shopkeeper.

Charles Giffing of *Eye Suffolk*, grocer.

Abia. Andrews of *Tokenhouse Yard*, *London*, jeweller.

John Speciall of *Mile-end*, *Middx.* merchant.

Nathan Tillotson of *Whitechapel*, hofier.

Martin Hickey of *St Martin in the Fields*, victualler.

Wm. Simmonds of *Holborn*, *London*, vintner.

Wm Taylor of *London*, warehouselman.

P E R S I A.

Mirza Ibrahim, who was in rebellion against his brother *Adil Shah*, king of *Persia*, (See Vol. XVII. p. 554 Vol. XVIII. p. 334) has defeated, taken, and depriv'd him of fight; and caus'd himself to be crowned. *Shawroke*, a young prince, grandson to *Shah Nadir* and *Shah Hussein*, has also been crowned at *Mosbat*; so that *Persia* is to be again deluged with blood.

B E R N in S W I T Z E R L A N D.

A dangerous plot for altering the regency of this canton has been discover'd just on the point of execution, which was to have begun by firing some houses; three of the chief conspirators have been executed, and many more are in custody,

A conspiracy has also been discover'd for delivering up the island of *Malta* into the hands of the *Turks*, by means of the *Turkish* slaves, who were to be supported by several *Ottoman* vessels, and a squadron of *Barbary* corsairs. As the *Maltese* custom is never to give up their prisoners, this was the scheme of a *Turkish* bassa, a prisoner, to get his freedom.

S P A I N.

Great preparations are making for employing the forces of this crown in humbling, or rather subjecting the *Algerines*; in which enterprize they are to be assisted by those of *Portugal*, *Naples*, *Venice* and *Genoa*. But letters from *Holland* intimate, that some considerable powers do not wish the reduction of any of the piratical states of *Barbary*, since it might cause a diminution of the commerce of their own subjects, which they are able to protect, and transfer it to the petty States of *Italy*, who not at present, separately, either weight or force enough to secure a free navigation.

P O R T U G A L.

The king by a late ordonance having prohibited the wearing of all gold and silver stuffs, laces, embroideries, &c. the *French* warehouses in *Lisbon* are shut up, and the *Italians* also suffer considerably, the damasks and velvets of their country being prohibited. But as luxury is a great support to trade, and the prohibition extends to *America*, all the king's own subjects who are merchants must likewise suffer by it.

H O L L A N D.

Hague, July 15. N. S. A resolution was taken on Friday last, by the States general to raise the sum of 7,5000,000, florins by way of lottery on account of the generality. A placart was pub-

lish'd last week by which the State of *Holland* inform the public, that, with the advice and participation of the Stadtholder, they were come to a resolution to levy, (after Jan. 1. 1750) by a collection, all the several imposts formerly farmed out.—"The *French* appear very little disposed to renew their treaties of commerce upon the old foot, but, on the contrary, continue to treat us in every respect as on a level only with other nations. Heretofore our duties were so easy in their ports, that foreigners might be furnish'd with their produce and manufactures upon as easy terms here as there. Now the tables are turned, and they may purchase them in *France* upon the same terms that we can; which is profitable to other nations, and to the *French* themselves, but highly detrimental to us; and the mortifying scenes that pass daily before our eyes, add to our chagrin. These are the *Swedish* and *Prussian* vessels that appear upon our coasts, carrying the commodities and manufactures of *France* into the *Baltic*, where a few years ago they never came but into our bottoms. From being the factors, from executing the commissions of all the northern nations, we are reduced to the sad state of being the bare speculators of their carrying on that trade themselves. Alas! the day seems at hand when, by a new and unsuspected revolution, other nations are to thrive in their turn, and to thrive at our cost."

F R A N C E.

The affairs of this kingdom are represented in a very flourishing state: the price of all the royal funds is considerably advanced, and is like still to be higher. According to a plan form'd by M. *Rouille*, minister of the marine, there is to be ready to put to sea every in time of peace 111 ships of the line, 22 bomb ketches; and 25 fire ships.

Marshal *Saxe*, who had been some time at *Dresden*, went on the 13th, inst. to wait on the k. of *Prussia* at *Potzdam*; he was received with all the military honour due to his high dignity, and nothing can equal the mutual testimonies of satisfaction. On the 15th M. *Saxe* saw several regiments exercise and very much admir'd their beauty and dexterity. At his departure the king presented him with his picture and a snuff-box richly set with diamonds. The principal motive of his journey is said to be the restoring a good understanding between this court and that of *Prussia*, in which he has perfectly succeeded.

BILL of Mortality from

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in JULY, 1749.

Day	BANK E.-India.	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	Bank Ann	Bank Ann	Bank Ann	Lottery	3per Cent.	India Bon.	B. Cir.	Wind at Deal.	Baro- meter	Day
28	Stock.	185½a86½	106	106a½	106a½	106a½	106a½	1747.	101	79sa80	5 0 0	E.S.E.	30,1	28
29	136½		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8	1748-9.	101	79s	5 0 0	N.W.	30,1	29
30	136½		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8			80sa79	5 0 0	S.S.E.	30,2	30
1	136½		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8			80sa79	5 0 0	N.E.	30	1
2	Sunday											E.byN.	30	2
3	136½a½a4		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8			76sa77	Do	S.W.	30,15	3
4	136½a8		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8			77sa78	Do	S.W.	30,1	4
5	136½		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		101½a½	78sa79	Do	West	30,05	5
6	136½a8		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		101½	79sa80	Do	N.W.	30,1	6
7			106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8			80sa81	Do	North	30,1	7
8			106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8			81sa84	Do	S.E.byE.	30,2	8
9	Sunday											E.S.E.		9
10	136½		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		101½	83sa85	Do	N.E.byN	30,15	10
11	136½		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8			84sa81	Do	E.byN.	29,85	11
12	136½a8		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		101½a½	80sa82	Do	S.W.	29,85	12
13	136½a8	188	106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8			83sa82	Do	S.W.	29,9	13
14	137	188	106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8			82sa85	5 10 0	S.W.	30,0	14
15	Sunday								101½a½	84sa83	5 10 0	S.W.	30,05	15
16												S.W.		16
17	137a½		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		101½a½	83sa84	Do	S.W.	30	17
18	137a½	184½a185	106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		101½a½	84sa85	Do	S.W.	29,9	18
19	137a½	185	106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		100	85sa86	Do	S.W.bW.	29,8	19
20									100a½	85sa88	Do	S.S.W.	29,7	20
21	137a½		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		100	89sa90	Do	South	29,9	21
22	137a½		106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		100	89sa90	Do	S.W.	30,05	22
23	Sunday											S.byE.		23
24		185½	106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		100a½	91sa90	5 12 6	S.W.	29,7	24
25	137a½	185½a4	106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		100a½	88sa90	5 12 6	S.W.	29,9	25
26	137a½	185½a4	106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		100a½	80sa90	Do	S.W.	30,1	26
27	137a½	185½a4	106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		100a½	88sa83	Do	South	30,1	27
28	137	185½	106a½	106a½	105½a8	105½a8	105½a8		100a½	83sa79	Do		29,9	28

June 27. to July 25.
Christened.
Males 511 } 1033
Females 522 }
Buried
Males 781 } 1586
Females 805 }
Under 2 Years old 539
Between 2 and 5 — 125
5 and 10 — 49
10 and 20 — 52
20 and 30 — 147
30 and 40 — 178
40 and 50 — 176
50 and 60 — 128
60 and 70 — 101
70 and 80 — 64
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29	Barley 14s to 17	16s to 17qr	19s to 20 qr	17s to 20 qr	16s to 19qr	16sto 19 od	17s to 19	17s to 20	2s 02d	13s to 14
30	Oats 14s to 15s od	15s to 18 od	17s to 18	16s to 17s	17s to 19	16sto 19 od	13s to 17	15s to 20	2s to 2s 9d	13s to 15
31	Beans 18s to 20s od	24s to 25 6d	20s to 24	25s to 26	20s to 24	26s to 28	26s to 29	22s to 28	2s 9d	18s to 21

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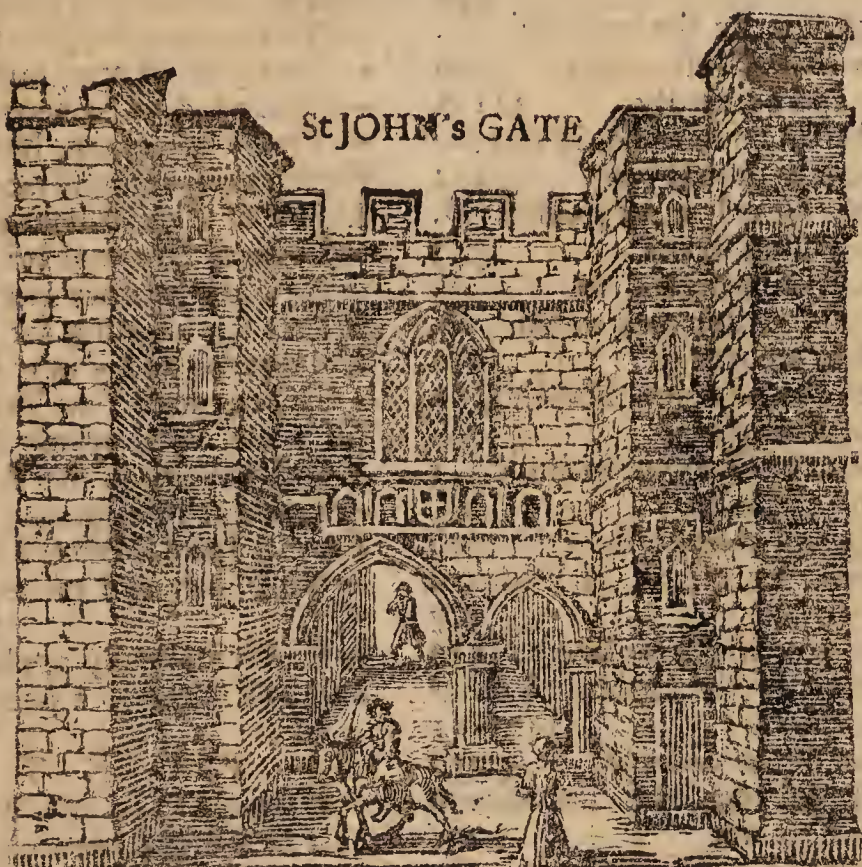
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Illustrated with the Plan of *St Petersburg*; a Map of the river *Neva*; the draught of a very curious machine for measuring the expansion and contraction of metal by heat and cold; a new *Swedish* water-bellows for forges; and 20 Noblemen's Arms, neatly engraved on copper plates.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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* * * We are obliged to omit *The Patriot*, and many other pieces.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For A U G U S T 1749.

Dissertations on several Mathematical Subjects; by M. DIDEROT. 8vo. 243 P. Paris, 1749. (From the French.



HIS is a very curious work, and contains *five* dissertations; we have at present only room to mention the 4th, which contains an ingenious

design of a new Organ, by which may be easily performed any piece of music, in two, three, four, or more parts.—

This instrument, the author asserts, will be equally of use to those who have skill enough in music to compose, and to those who are quite ignorant. It is

hardly possible to make the reader understand this machine for playing all sorts of airs. It is founded on the same principles as the *German Organ*; but

he must conceive that the pegs or pins round the barrel, for producing the tones, are moveable in this new Organ,

in such a manner as to admit a kind of frets, which shall have the effect of quavers and semi-quavers. There is but

one thing to be wish'd by the unskilful in music, which is, a method of determining the measure of playing an air in a taste required, and with such a

vivacity or gravity, a quickness or slowness, as may be desired. The author was sensible that his organ would be but

of little service without such a contrivance: with this view, therefore, he invented a *chronometer*, which is fixed to

the barrel, and is furnished with moveable pins. By means of this new regulator, it is supposed one may come to

play an air in exact time and measure.—What suggested the notion to the author, who appears very well versed in

physics and geometry, may be seen by the following extract from his work:

'It is perhaps (says he, speaking of the *German Organ*) not so much the imperfections of that instrument, the

'use which is made of it, and the little merit shewn in playing on it, that render it contemptible, as the hands in which it is ordinarily found. As the instrument is grown common, the boxes that inclose it are seldom open'd

A but to gratify the curiosity of children, who are struck with wonder to hear sounds proceed from a body,

'which, by its outward appearance, in their apprehension, seems not at all made for it. For my part, who am

'hardly more bashful, or less curious than a child, I had no rest nor ease,

B 'till I had examined the first *German Organ* I heard; and, as I have no skill as a musician, but am a great

'lover of music, and would fain feed my ears without the trouble of studying the notes, it came into my mind,

'on inspection of this instrument, that it would be very convenient for me,

C 'and others like me, who are in no small number, to have such an organ, or some other instrument, which

'might require neither more natural fitness, nor less acquired knowledge, and on which one might perform all

D 'sorts of musical compositions.'—Such was the origin and occasion of the discovery of this new Organ.

With this notion did our author set out; and, from reflexions to reflexions, some serious, some idle (for, says he, I

E seldom make any other) he hopes to attain the construction of an organ which shall amuse, and on which may be play'd the pieces of the Horn-pipe, French-horn, Bassoon, &c.

[Several considerable improvements in Music have been lately made in England, among which, the Lyricbord, advertised

F often as a curiosity, is, according to the best judges, an eminent instance; it keeps in tune beyond all other stringed instruments, because the strings are straitened by weights, instead of screws.]

The Story of CAMILLUS.

Twice printed in the *Gazetteer*.

CAMILLUS, in that year which will ever stain the *English* annals, A was reduced to the most pressing circumstances; which, tho', to outward appearance, he bore like a man of sense, yet it was thought to have prey'd on his spirits: It was not, however, long before a lady, who took a liking to him, gave him an opportunity, by marrying her, of living in a more gay B and affluent manner than ever. It he was chagrined before at his reduced circumstances, his gratitude on being delivered from them heighten'd his passion to his wife; in short, he regarded her as that dear friend that had snatch'd him from distress and want, C and accordingly paid her not the affection only of the husband, but the compliances of the most obliged friend. The undesigning, artless *Camillus*, was no sooner in these agreeable circumstances again, but his friends also reviv'd; for they only died in his adversity; and they reviv'd only to reduce D once more the unhappy *Camillus*. How shall I tell it! the designing, artful villain, *Maskevell*, imposed so much on the honest-hearted *Camillus*, that he became his surety in a bond for a much larger sum than he was worth; the villain having thus raised a purse, immediately made off. The confused report E of his being gone abroad was too soon confirmed to the unhappy *Camillus*, for he was informed by a letter, that as *Maskevell* was gone abroad, and the security of the bond devolved entirely on him, it must be very shortly call'd in. What a blow was this to the generous F *Camillus*! how unpleasing his prospect! how severe his reflection! what can he say to his wife? how shall he comfort her? how shall he tell her he has reduced her to as low circumstances as she had reliev'd him from? how shall he reconcile her to the change; how attempt it, when, aggravating thought! G it is a change effected by his own imprudence? I had forgot to tell you he had four children, who now occasioned as many uneasy sensations as ever they had agreeable ones.

Saluted in the morning of life as heirs to a splendid fortune, they were the joy of their parent; but the reflection H of their being exposed to the storms of want, now distracted him: For, what can he do for them, who, perhaps, rotting in a jail, subsists himself

on the common basket? subsists on that charity, just sufficient to make misfortune live? Fancy heightened all his prospects into horror: The baseness of his friend, the reproach of his acquaintance, the suddenness of the change, aggravated his other circumstances into terrible ones indeed: He thought it was worse than death to live, and therefore resolved to struggle no more: His thoughts were now taken up about the instrument that he should use, whether the rope or pistol; and as one undetermined, he prepared both, and went up to his room, where, after he had fixed the rope to his mind, he wrote a letter to his wife, which he left on the table with the pistol: He then went to take one last view of his children, who were playing in the court, when accidentally one of them fell and cut himself; the unhappy *Camillus* immediately felt the bowels of the father; and, forgetting every thing but that it was his child, ran down immediately to his relief; the confused noise he made in running down, together with the child's crying, frighten'd the good woman, who ran directly up to her own room, where she expected to find her husband, as he had told her he should go up and lie down on the bed; where, who can describe the anguish of her mind, when she found not her husband, but the rope, the pistol, and the letter! who can describe the pangs she felt when she read she was to become a widow, a helpless widow to four fatherless children! The powerful workings of amazement and horror had perhaps fixed her there a monument of grief, had she not been awakened by the coming in of her husband, who returned to execute what he had intended! I shall not say much of the spectacle each was to the other; if the one blush'd at the discovery of the purpose, the other wept at the knowledge of it: Her anguish of mind, under the apprehension of losing him, stagger'd his resolution; alternately he blush'd and glow'd: But when she declared that tho' they had lost all, she should still be happy, if he lived, and that she would not survive him;—she could not be a father and mother too; oh! she could not bear the thoughts of the children's losing their only guide and guardian, their father! The tears ran from his eyes; the tenderness of the husband, the affection of the friend; the bowels of the father, stood confess'd in silence, eloquence, and speaking grief. His intention

attention now appeared to him as the highest act of cruelty and ingratitude; as a cowardly intent of withdrawing himself from the sharing of those misfortunes in which he had involved his family; and as a base refusal of that aid to make them more tolerable, which perhaps he might one day be able to give. 'Tis sufficient to add, that he now resolved, by industry and application, as a merchant, to discharge his bond, and maintain his family. The event answer'd his most sanguine expectation; his father-in-law supported him with all his credit and fortune; he bended his mind entirely to trade; and in a few years, with unexampled industry, and untainted honour, he found himself in a capacity of discharging his obligation to his father, and of giving a handsom fortune to his children; for he used often to say, his misfortunes had taught him to be content with that which would place his children above the temptation of doing wrong from want, and prevent their being ruin'd by too much. I need only add, that he often used latterly to say, he had felt so much true pleasure since his misfortunes, that he should certainly have been ruin'd if he had not been betrayed. His life, indeed, ever afterwards was the life of the righteous, and his latter end was like theirs. When he died he left this Laconic advice to all his children;—HOPE.

PHILOPATRIÆ.

REMARKS on the Foregoing.

AS the story of *Camillus* recommends the manfully bearing the misfortunes of life, in opposition to the increasing practice of meanly withdrawing from them, by *Suicide*; it may be proper to consider how this practice obtained so much, especially as our legislature hath provided a law, admirably well calculated, to prevent it. 'Tis certain, however, that this law cannot execute it self, and that it may be greatly perverted by artful and corrupt, or weak and ignorant men. And, I fear, 'tis to the last that we are chiefly to ascribe (next to the luxury of the age, which not only enervates the mind, and renders it incapable of resisting adversities, but also plunges men into them) the increase of this practice. The temper of the *English* is soft and tender, and therefore what they apprehend to be hard or cruel, they will, if possible, supersede. Now this law investing the property of the deceased in the crown, driving a pile thro' the bo-

dy, and forbidding a burial service to be read over it, is judged by the *English* in general, to be a hard and cruel law, as pursuing the criminal even to his grave, and punishing the innocent for the guilty, in making the widow and children feel not the loss of a husband and father only, but the more intolerable ones also of poverty and disgrace: No; they will rather endeavour to set it aside, tho' no circumstances of lunacy shall appear; but, on the contrary, perhaps many evident ones of design and cool reasoning; and, rather than oppose their natural inclination to mercy, they will adjudge the man to have been *non compos*, and send him (as a coroner once express'd himself) *quietly to the Grave*. However lovely and amiable the principle of such conduct is, the consequences, I am afraid, are bad; for will my countrymen assert that to be a hard and cruel law, which promotes the good of the whole, because it may bear hard upon a few particulars? Such is the imperfection of human wisdom, that there can be scarce any laws made on which the same objection may not be fix'd. Will they call that a hard law, which should prevent the crime? And can they assert, if it had been duly executed, that it would not have prevented it? Trifles often influence us to actions, and trifles often influence us to desist from actions, where motives of much greater moment fail. Did not the ancient *Lucretias* dread more the being dragg'd thro' the streets, and exposed naked, than the hemlock? While they remain'd deaf to the cries of their fathers, while neither the love of life, nor the intreaties of friends, could prevail, a law forbidding the interment of their bodies, effectually withheld their hand. Human nature is the same in all ages; and why may not the trifle of a stake to be driven in the body shock some? the distress of their families cool others?

But I would further ask my countrymen, if they think themselves justifiable in *Foro Conscientiæ*, in giving a verdict of *Lunacy*, when the verdict must according to legal oaths be founded not on fancy and opinion, but on evidence; and when no other kind of evidence is offered of a man's being a lunatic, besides the action itself? The law would be absurd, if no one can wilfully murder himself: it manifestly supposes the contrary. The evidences then to try the fact upon must arise *ab extra*; it must not be the action it-

self

self, but the circumstances preceding and attending it: For I would ask, whether, in common cases, we deem a man *non compos* from foolish, imprudent, or wicked actions? If so, debauchees and gamblers would be secured, and trustees appointed to manage their estates. In short, to determine a man to be out of his senses from foolish and wicked actions, would excuse the thief and the slanderer, the rebel and murderer. And yet, I am afraid, truth would support my asserting, that, in many cases, no other evidence has been offered, or enquired for; and in general, that 'tis determined by the action only; the *very few* instances of a different verdict (never *one* I believe, where the deceased was a man of property) sufficiently countenances my supposition.

If any should ask, what is the crime so much complained of, and how does it affect society? I answer, *Suicide* is a crime of a high nature, as it is a withdrawing of ones *self* from the nursery of true patriotism; from the duties of the friend, the brother, the husband, and the father: 'Tis further a high crime, as it is a withdrawing ones *self* from the duties, which, as a subject, I owe that government which protects me from injuries, and supports me in my property: and 'tis further an aggravated crime, as 'tis an encouragement even to the murdering of others. For when once a man can bring himself to think, he has a power over his own life, and can dispose of it as he pleases, he will be hardly restrained from executing the same power over his neighbour, if he has been so unfortunate as to affront him, or he imagines opposes his happiness. And shall not government stop the career of a crime, big with such fatal tendencies? In every wise one, I am sure, if mild laws did not, severe laws would be provided to effect it. The good of the whole has been attended to, in instances where it has fallen much heavier upon a part, than it can in this case, without being ever charged with cruelty. Have not pompous buildings been razed, fortunes confiscated, children and friends also banished; nay, even those of the same name with the offender, that there might be nothing left to recall the crime, or infuse the thoughts of it into others? And after this, shall it be deem'd cruel in *England*, to execute our law upon an offence equal'd by few, exceeded by none?

On this subject, See Vol. i. p. 397, 466.—ii. 715, 722, 916.—vi. 13.—vii. 290, 310, 315.—viii. 13.

On the Spirit of God, Gen. i. 2.

MR URBAN,

Observing in your late Magazines* several interpretations of that passage of Gen. i. 2. concerning the formation of the *תהו ובהו* *tobu vabobu*, or uninformed chaos, into that beautiful order in which we now see it, or rather as it was before *Noah's* flood; and not being able to reconcile them together, I presume to send you my own thoughts upon that head, being always averse to the multiplying of miracles, and shewing the naked arm of omnipotence, when the same effect may be wrought by second causes. With relation, therefore, to the point in dispute, it will be proper to consider the different interpretations that have been made of this passage, as well by the antient versions, and targums; as by the more modern expositors. The words of the original are *רוח אלהים מרחפת אל פני המים* or words, and particularly *מרחפת* there are many interpretations; *Santes Pagninus* translates it by *motabat*, the *LXX*, *Vulgate* and *Samaritan* versions, by *ferebatur*, and the *Syriac*, *Perfic*, and *Targums* of *Onkelos*, *Jonathan Ben Uzziel*, and *Jerusalem*, by *spirabat*, or *flabat* (blew). The root of the word *מרחפת* is *רחף*, which occurs but twice in the whole bible, besides the present passage; namely *Deut. xxxii. 11.* and *Jerem. xxiii. 19.* and has many different interpretations, and is thought, by many in this place, to be a metaphor taken from the act of incubation in a hen, and apply'd to the Holy Ghost; as it were, hovering, or brooding, over the face of the waters; but I should rather take it to signify no more than a *vehement wind*, which God caused to blow over the confused mass, to separate the waters from dry land (the same instrument he made use of after *Noah's* flood, to dry up the waters) and is called the *wind of God*; not only because sent by God, but also on account of its vehemence; as *Niniveh* is called the *city of God*, for its bigness, and the *cedars of God*, and *mountains of God*, are tall cedars, and high mountains; with many other instances of the same nature; in which sense likewise the *Arabic*, *Perfic*, and the *Targums* of *Jonathan* and *Jerusalem* translate it, and the learned *Dr Moore*, in his defence of the *Litteral Cabala*, p. 59. understands it in the same manner. The word *רוח* *ruabb* is also frequently,

* See Vol. xviii. p. 164, 547.

ly, and in almost every book of the bible made use of to signify the wind, and occurs no less than ten times in the book of *Job* in that sense, 12 in the *Psalms*, and 16 in the prophecy of *Ezekiel*. The *Targums* of *Jonathan* and *Jerusalem* translate these words by *ventus miserationum conspectu domini*; (which might give rise to that strange opinion of one of your correspondents, that it was spoken of the devil) perhaps, from the *Syriac* word *ܐܝܢ*; *misericordia*, or *ܐܝܢܐ* (the merciful) an epithet of God. In fine, though I deny not but that these words may be understood of the Holy Spirit, yet in dubious cases, the plainest interpretation is to be chosen, rather than by endeavouring to find out mysteries, when they were never meant by the writer, to give opportunities to the enemies of Christianity to cavil, and make their satirical remarks thereupon, and so mislead the ignorant, who are not qualified to search more particularly into the matter, and confute their reasonings; but I submit the whole to the judgment of the candid and impartial reader.

Yours, &c.

July 21.

MISOMYTES.

A Letter from Oxfordshire, August 20.

AT Rycott in this county in a mote that surrounds the Earl of Abingdon's seat, is a jack or pike of such a monstrous size, that it hath destroy'd young swans feathers and all. An old cobb swan having hatcht 5 young, (a rarity that never was known there before) one after another was lost, till 4 were gone. At length, an under gardener, mowing, saw the fish (for he was very near him) seize the 5th. The old cobb fought him with her beak and with the assistance of the gardener released this last, altho he had got it under-water. This fish will be tried for as soon as his Lordship returns to Rycott.—About a month since Mr *Christópher Lucas* a gardener in *Thame*, carried the following persons into *Cheshire*, to Mrs *Briget Bostoc* (who has now taken a great hall house) to have them cured, 1. his own wife, with an incurable palsy; 2. *Mary Canon*, the daughter of *Thomas Canon*, bell-man of the town, who hath been blind for 5 years; 3. the wife of Mr *Samuel Dudley*, a grocer, with a plague in her side, turned out incurable, from the hospitals in and about London.—The latter is come home cured, but the other two remain as they were, and are likely to continue so.

Yours

D. H.

N. B. An answer from *Yorkshire* to the *Remarks on Dr R—forth's System*, p. 268, came too late.—Questions proposed, to be answered in our next.

From the London Gazetteer, August 24.

Answer to a young Lady, who complained of her lover's want of gallantry, who in a poem to her, has not a line of her fine eyes, which every body says are the finest in the world.

Dear JULIA,

IF a gallant person is your aim, please to attend to the following anecdote:

Some time since an odd fellow, a foreigner, thinking that he understood *England* better than the natives, wrote a book on our customs and manners; wherein, amongst other remarks equally just and wise, he is pleased to observe, 'that the *English* women of fortune advertise in the public papers for husbands, and by that means procure such as they like, or have seen and desire.'*

* See Vol. XVI. p. 626.

Upon the credit of this idle relation, there is lately arrived from *France* a very smart, dapper, black fellow, who shews himself about the great squares, at *Kensington*, &c. to the utmost advantage; his chariot, liveries and running footman differ but little from the *French* ambassador's, and he is often mistaken for his excellency. This son of *La Mancha* waits impatiently the commands of some woman of distinction; and you may know him, by the above description, and by nobody's being able to tell you who he is. But you may almost depend upon it, that so spirited an adventurer can write a very pretty poem on your fine eyes. I am Yours, &c.

The FOOL.

*** It has been intimated to us, from the Rev. Dr *Miles*, that he did not intend to prescribe a new method of keeping an account of the barometer, any farther than hanging it without doors, in the shaded air, leaving every one to his own method of registering his accounts, and that he added a table only to shew the state of his glasses at the time, in one view, which table was best adapted for his purpose, tho' another column was suggested as better. (See p. 211 A.)

S I R, Reading, August 21.

I Think I can remember, in your useful collection, † some directions for the recovery of persons supposed to be dead by drowning; and, as a confirmation of what has been there advanced, I here send you an instance, that can be attested by a multitude of creditable people, who were eye-witnesses.

† Probably Vol. xv. p. 260. See also Vol. xvi. p. 284, 362. Vol. xvii. p. 567, 427; and an extract from a treatise entitled, The uncertainty of the signs of death*, by M. *Bruhier*, Vol xv. p. 311, 312.

* A new edition is just published at Paris, in which M. *Bruhier* hath mentioned above 150 new and remarkable cases of persons buried alive, some of which had eaten their own flesh.

A jour-

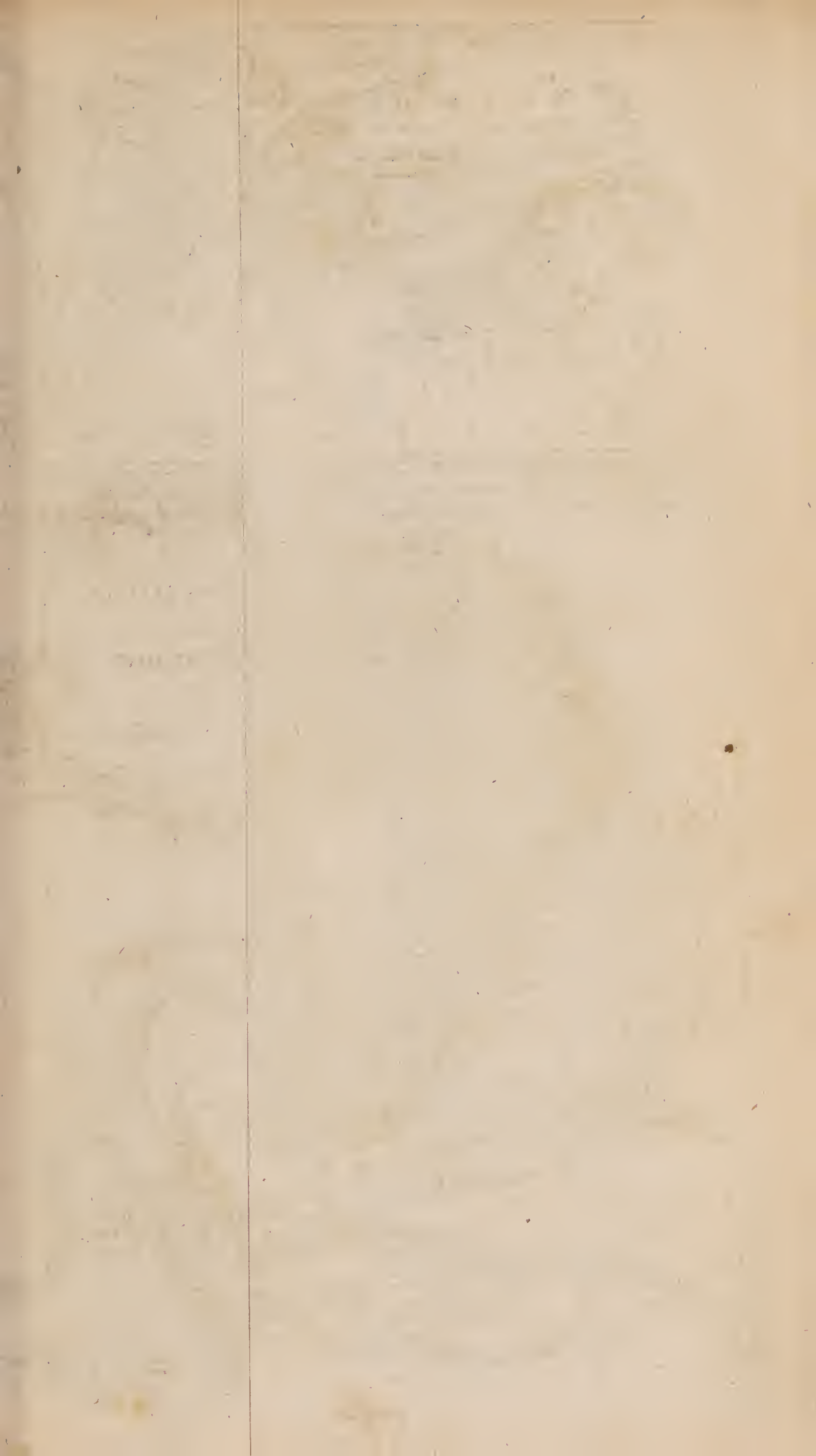
A journeyman shoe-maker, in this town, as he was last Sunday washing himself in the *Kennet*, near *Blake's Bridge*, fell into a hole out of his depth; and, as he could not swim, he struggled some time, then sunk under water, but rose 3 times, as is said to be usual, and as often sunk to the bottom. A young lad attempted to save him, whose wrist he grasped with his hand, and held it fast; but the lad not having strength to keep the man and himself above water, it was with difficulty that he disengaged himself, and saved his own life. After this, the man was seen to stand some time erect on the ground, in the water (which was about 9 feet deep) and then to fall flat on his belly to the bottom, where he lay without the least motion, when one *Mr William Ward*, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who gave most of the particulars, came by, and being informed that a man was drowning, he went down from the bridge to the river's side, and after some minutes spent in various ineffectual endeavours to get a sight of the body, he at length succeeded, and then pulled off his coat and waistcoat, hat and wig, and jump'd into the river, in order to fetch him up; but when he endeavour'd to dive, he could not sink, by reason of his shirt, so that he was forced to come out again to pull that off. which made the delay considerably longer, as his wristbands, stock, and neck were to be unloosed; and after all, his shirt stuck so close to him, that it was not easy to strip it over his head. He then jump'd in a second time, and being directed by the spectators to the spot where the man lay, he dived down, laid hold of his arm, and drew him to shore, where he was taken up without any signs of life; and all present gave him over for dead. But while the hurry and crowd continued, a person who, 'tis supposed, had read your Magazine, came by, and advised first of all to lay him on his belly across a timber log, with his head downwards, so as to let the water run out of his mouth, &c. This was accordingly done, and he had scarce remain'd a quarter of an hour in this situation, and was quite emptied, when he was perceived to heave; and when no more water would come forth, he was carried home; and, proper care being taken of him, in less than two days he was so well recover'd as to be able to follow his business.—This is thought to be a remarkable case, and as such I send it you, Yours, &c. H. D.

EXPLANATION of the References on the Plan of St Petersburg.

- A The Empress's flower garden and summer house.
 B A water engine.
 C The winter palace.
 D Dock for building ships of war.
 E Dock for building galleys.
 F A foundry. H An arsenal.
 G The master of the ordnance's house.
 I General *Weide's* house.
 K Imperial resident's house.
 L An hospital.
 M Elephant's house, a very large one.
 N Braiers and ironmonger's row.
 O Kababa, or a large beer-house.
 P An inn, that belong'd to *Pr. Menzikoff*.
 Q Prince *Menzikoff's* row.
 R Prince *Menzikoff's* stables.
 S A high tower, a sea mark.
 C T The printing-house. V Academy.
 W *Russian* Trinity-church.
 X *Russian* Admiralty-church.
 Y Prince *Menzikoff's* church.
 Z Lutheran church.
 a Finland Lutheran church.
 b Romish church.
 c New Romish church.
 D d *Russian* churches.
 e Prince *Menzikoff's* district.
 f Large waste places.
 g A new plain for builders, artificers.
 h Fine rows of trees.
 i The Chancery, now burnt down.
 k *Pr. Menzikoff's* palace and gardens.
 E l Bojars, or noblemen's houses.
 m Tartars market and exchange.
 n Storehouse for provisions.
 o Slaughter-house.
 p Harbour for frigates.
 q Great Exchange.
 r New state chancery.
 s Noblemen and senators houses.
 F t Crown prince's palace.
 u St *Alexander's* Convent.
 w Posthouse waste meadows.
 x The Empress's garden, summer-house, stables, and attendants lodgings.
 y A beer-house. z A rope-walk.
 1 German quarter. 2 Saw mills.
 G 3 Noblemen's houses.
 4 General *Du Pree's* palace.

Explication of the Figures in the small Scale, in the upper Part.

- 1 Batteries. 2 St John's battery.
 3 Sea beacon.
 H 4 Harbour for ships of war.
 5 ——— for merchant ships.
 6 Cottages of peasants.
 7 Red flag. 8 White. 9 Blue.
 10 *Russian* monastery.





GULF OF FINLAND

Harbour of CROWN SLOT
The RIVER NEVA,
CANAL made from the said
River to the R. Wolschowa.

LADOGA
LAKE

NOVOGARDIA
and Morafs
Kibona R.
the Wood
Ladoga
New Ladoga

INGEMEERLAND

Wafli Osterow or Menzikoffs Island. design'd
for a new City and laid out in Canals and Streets,
in which are already some Buildings

GULF

OF

FINLAND

BERESOUWI
ST PETERSBURG

PLAN of
ST PETERSBURG,
with it's
Fortifications,
built by
PETER the GREAT
in 1703.

NEVA
RIVER

Passage for all the outward bound
Ships, but very difficult on account of its Rapidity

Catherinen Hof,
formerly a Royal
Country Seat

Russian Klaffterns
100 200 300 400 500 600

A critical ACCOUNT of CLARISSA
in 7 Volumes. Translated from the
French. (Continued from p. 246.)

THE method which the author has pursued, in the history of *Clarissa*, is the same as in the life of *Pamela*; both are related in familiar letters, by the parties themselves, at the very time in which the events happened; and this method has given the author great advantages, which he could not have drawn from any other species of narration. The minute particulars of events, the sentiments and conversation of the parties, are, upon this plan, exhibited with all the warmth and spirit that the passion, supposed to be predominant at the very time, could produce, and with all the distinguishing characteristicks, which memory can supply, in a history of recent transactions. Romances in general, and *Mariwau's* among others, are wholly improbable; because they suppose the history to be written after the series of events is closed by the catastrophe; a circumstance, which implies a strength of memory, beyond all example and probability, in the persons concerned, enabling them, at the distance of several years, to relate all the particulars of a transient conversation: Or rather it implies a yet more improbable confidence and familiarity between all these persons and the author. There is, however, one difficulty attending the epistolary method, for it is necessary that all the characters should have an uncommon taste for this kind of correspondence, and that they should suffer no event, nor even a remarkable conversation to pass without immediately committing it to writing; but, for the preservation of these letters, once written, the author has provided with great judgment, so as to render this circumstance highly probable.

We shall now proceed to the history itself, to which we shall add some cursory remarks.

CLARISSA, a young lady of consummate merit, singular beauty, and uncommon delicacy, had refused many offers on account of the defects which she had discovered in the morals of the persons by whom she had been addressed. Among others, a young gentleman, whose name was *Lovelace*, of a noble family, a fine person, and sprightly wit, becomes enamour'd of her; and, by the mistake of an uncle, is introduced, as a suitor, to the elder sister of *Clarissa*, as disagreeable as *Clarissa* is

lovely; and his relations having made some advances towards engaging him with this lady, whom he can never love, he has recourse to an artifice to get her to reject his suit, from which he could not otherwise conveniently desist. As his principles are not strictly virtuous, and as he has an extraordinary talent for gratifying his passions, by intrigue and dissimulation, he succeeds, and pursues his design of espousing *Clarissa*, who permits his addressee, with the consent of her parents. Her only brother, who is insolent and avaricious to excess, and has an absolute ascendancy over the father, just at this crisis, arrives from his travels; and, as he had conceived an irreconcilable hatred against *Lovelace*, opposes his match with his sister, and, at length, provokes him to a duel, in which the aggressor is wounded and disarm'd.

The family incensed at this event, and prompted by the sister whom *Lovelace* had slighted, forbid him the house. Another suitor, wholly disagreeable to *Clarissa*, is introduced, and supported by her parents, who use her with great and unjust severity, in order to compel her to marry him, which she absolutely refuses.

Clarissa had begun a kind of correspondence with Mr *Lovelace*, by her mother's consent, which she now continues, partly for prudential reasons, and, perhaps, more by inclination. In the course of this correspondence, and after the intervention of a great variety of scenes, which are finely painted, she is led to give *Lovelace* a private meeting, which, by a new artifice, he causes to terminate in her going off with him, almost in spite of herself; an event which overwhelms her with doubts and terrors, very natural to a young lady in such circumstances. *Lovelace* has no sooner got her into his hands, than he falters in his resolution to marry her, and resolves to attempt to prevail on her to live with him as a mistress, and in spite of frequent intervals of virtue and tenderness, which incline him, from time to time, to do justice to so much merit, his criminal resolution becomes predominant. To carry this design into execution, he finds means to bring the lady into a private brothel, where she lodges some time, without knowing her danger; he talks to her of marriage and of a licence without reserve, to lull suspicion; he wrests from her a confession of her regard for him, and attempts to get admission into her chamber, at midnight,

Night, under favour of a fire, which had been contrived, between him and the people of the house, to break out in one of the upper rooms. The virtue of *Clarissa* delivers her from this snare, and on the next day she leaves the house, and escapes to *Hampstead*. *Lovelace* pursues her thither, and by various subtleties and intrigues cuts off all correspondence between *Clarissa* and her friend, whom we shall mention in a proper place. *Clarissa* is then deceiv'd by a new artifice, and carry'd back to the vile house, from whence she had escaped, where opium is given her, and during her insensibility the last outrage is committed on her person. Scenes of the utmost horror succeed the perpetration of this crime. She frustrates a second attempt of *Lovelace*, by being prepared to kill herself if he should persist, and escapes from the house a second time. The abandoned wretch, whose house she quits, discovers the place of her retreat, and causes her to be arrested, under pretence of debt; she is accordingly carry'd to prison, where she suffers a thousand insults from the wretched associates of the vile woman. *Lovelace*, touched with remorse, and a just, but involuntary, reverence for unhappy virtue, sends an old friend and companion of his follies, who was, notwithstanding, less abandoned to vice and dissimulation, to set her at liberty. *Belford*, for that is the name of his friend, accordingly releases her from prison; but the inhumanities she has suffered, particularly the cruel behaviour of her own relations, during her distress, bring on a consumption, of which she dies. *Lovelace* is killed in a duel, by a relation of *Clarissa*, and all the persons, who have been parties in his crime, receive a punishment proportioned to their guilt. All these events happen within the space of 8 months.

The principal characters, next to *Clarissa* and *Lovelace*, are the following:

Miss *Howe*, the intimate friend of *Clarissa*, to whom she addresses her letters. This lady has many good qualities, but they are allay'd by too much fire and impatience, which serve as a foyle to the mild and gentle temper of *Clarissa*.

Mr *Belford*, the intimate friend of *Lovelace*, and the person who is supposed to have collected and preserved all the letters which compose this work, had been in his youth a debauchee; but was at length reformed, by the amiableness of [*Clarissa's*] virtue, and his own reflexions on the death of many of his

friends and relations, whom he had intimately known, and whom he has inimitably described: He becomes the hero of the piece, at the end of the work, and inherits the estate which was intended for *Lovelace*, who was too much abandoned to wickedness; and he merited this good fortune by the generous protection which he afforded *Clarissa*, in the depth of her distress. His stile is natural, less florid than that of *Lovelace*, but full of just reasoning, and he excels in drawing a character.

There are twenty other characters, which are essentially connected with the principal action, and they are all sustained with an exactness, that requires the truest taste, and the most diligent attention. There is not a single person, whose character is not impressed on all his letters, as the bust of a prince is upon all his coins, and a glance is sufficient to distinguish the pen of the virtuous *Norton*, the cruel *Arabella*, the indulgent *John Harlow*, and the rude *Antony*. Even the middle characters are justly painted, which is much more difficult than to give a strong likeness of those which are distinguished by any excess or extrem.

The style of *Clarissa* is peculiar to itself; that of *Lovelace* is full of new words, arbitrarily formed in his own manner, which are strongly expressive of his ideas. The style of every letter is excellently adapted to the character of the writer; but there is such a gentility, so easy and natural an elegance preserved in the whole, as would alone render this work valuable. As the greater part of the most interesting scenes are exhibited in dialogue, proper attention must be given to the change of the speakers, the author being, in every sense, above the common way of distinguishing them by putting their names before their respective parts of the conversation.

The pathetic has never been exhibited with equal power, and it is manifest, in a thousand instances, that the most obdurate and insensible tempers have been softened into compassion, and melted into tears, by the death, the sufferings, and the sorrows of *Clarissa*. We have not read any performance, in any language, that so much as approaches to a competition; for here nature is represented with all its circumstances, and nature only can persuade and move. In *Clarissa* we see a virtuous character, in the same station of life with ourselves, suffer with an immovable and unshaken constancy. The misfortunes of an *Ariane* move me

not at all, those of a Princess of Cleves but faintly. The heroes there are beings too different from myself, and the misfortunes which happen to them, bear no proportion to any that may happen to me. I cannot but know it to be a fable, and the necessary effect of this knowledge is insensibility.

The chief ornament of *Clarissa* is the description; there are some in *Pamela* which are excellent, but those of her younger sister are more frequent, more elevated, and more animated. The death of *Belton* is represented with such circumstances of horror, as cannot but intimidate the most daring profligate. The sufferings of *Clarissa* during her injurious imprisonment, the preparations which she makes for her death, her death itself, her noble defence against the second attempt of *Lovelace*, her sorrows, and even her deliriums, her funeral; all this, is drawn with an animated expression, that strikes, persuades, subdues—Such is the unanimous opinion of all readers, however diversified by taste, disposition, and capacity.

But *Clarissa* is rendered almost inestimable, by those exalted sentiments of piety, virtue, generosity, prudence, and humility, which adorn the person of the heroine, and are inculcated by her discourse and conduct. It is impossible to read the three last volumes without being conscious to a secret elation of mind, a species of delight, equally pure and noble, arising from the contemplation of human nature in the highest perfection to which it can attain by the purest virtue, and the most distinguish'd grace.

But has this *Clarissa*, which we thus

extol, no faults? This reflexion frequently arises to the reader, whom a journalist too apparently endeavours to prepossess. There is a degree of malignity in the human breast, and we should be inconsolable when our praise is extorted by admiration,† but for the pleasure of mingling some criticisms with our eulogium; this raises us nearer to a level with those whom we cannot but commend. But to be serious and impartial, *Clarissa* has faults, at least, with respect to our manners and customs; for, I will not venture to assert, that they can justly be styled faults by an *English* reader.

I do not mean the faults of which *Clarissa* is guilty, and which bring on her ruin: It is, however, certain, that a lady of her prudence, and purity of mind, should have broke off all correspondence with *Lovelace*, the moment it was forbidden by her mother; for the necessity of continuing it, to prevent ill consequences (1), is apparently no more than a pretence; and a good intention does not justify an evil action.

She is also guilty of another very considerable fault, in consenting to two (2) assignations with a lover, whom she knew to be a rake, and had been forbidden the house by her parents, whom she loved and honoured.

She seems also to take the part of *Lovelace*, against her relations, with too much zeal (3). She ought rather to have heard their accusations, and to have suffer'd herself to be disabused.

She treats Mr *Solmes* with too much disrespect; she might laudably have refus'd him, in such terms as might leave him no hope, but she ought not to have (4) insulted him.

On

ANSWERS to the OBJECTIONS.

[† The *French* author has here furnished us with an excuse for adding some critical annotations, in answer to what he has objected, probably, for want of a second perusal.

(1) The author of *Clarissa* seems to know human nature too well, to attempt to draw a character, however nearly perfect, absolutely so. *Clarissa* has something to blame herself for, at setting out, tho' nothing in intention; and often blames herself for faults, for which every reader, her circumstances and persecutions considered, is willing to acquit her. The generality of readers have thought she bore too much. Her self-blame, and strict impartiality, are a shining part of her character.

(2) Mr *Lovelace* had behav'd so well in an interview into which he had surprised her (See Vol. I. Letter xxxvi.) that she had no reason to apprehend any ill consequences from these assignations. One of the assignations she revokes from proper motives; so that she met him but once; and that in hopes to pacify him on the resolution she had taken, contrary to the expectation given him, not to abandon her father's house.

(3) She takes no part with *Lovelace* against her relations, but from the effect of that strict impartiality, which is her almost peculiar grace. She repeatedly offers to give up *Lovelace*, the man she owns she could love, if her friends would not insist upon her marrying the man she hates. Her father, a gloomy and implacable tyrant, both as a husband and a father, made her opposition to his will, in a point so interesting to herself, a crime. She had actually heard what their accusations were, from her more tender and indulgent mother; and *Lovelace* at that time appear'd to her, as he does to the reader, in the light of a persecuted man: And this engaged her generosity in his favour.

(4) Every

On the other hand, she shews too scrupulous a delicacy after she has suffered herself to be carry'd off by *Lovelace* (5): It then became expedient for her to marry *Lovelace*, who, more than once, offer'd her his hand, in the involuntary transports of his passion. — A lady, who has once put herself into the power of her lover, is no longer to affect distance, or expect the punctilio's of courtship should be observed.

But, I repeat it, all these petty faults of the heroine are, with respect to the reader, no faults at all. It was necessary that *Clarissa* should be unfortunate, because parents were to be warn'd against forcing the inclinations of their children in marriage, and daughters against trusting themselves with a lover, whom they know to be a libertine, whatever his profession and their distress. And for the more natural and useful cultivation of these morals, the author has acted judiciously in rendering the indiscretions of a virtuous character productive of its misfortunes, and in giving opportunity of striking reflexions to those who have all the failings, without any of the eminent virtues of *Clarissa*.

It is also certain, that the author has abused the privilege, which he derives from the unbounded liberty of his coun-

try: He has dispersed, in some parts of his book, the particulars of freedoms taken by *Lovelace*, which exceed the bounds of decency. The infamous house into which the heroine is introduced, and in which she is so grossly abused, makes me fear that *Clarissa*, at least in *France*, will share the same fate with the *Theodore* of *Corneille*. All the libertines of *Paris*, all the ladies of gallantry, who feared nothing in the crime itself, were disgusted with the coarseness of the expression, and the piece, though it was the work of *Pierre Corneille*, was not suffer'd to be play'd out. (6)

It is even a doubt with me, whether probability is preserved in the detestable audacity of *Lovelace*; to carry a lady of quality to a brothel, to confine her as a captive there against her will, to give her opium, and to violate her person. Is this possible in a country so jealous of its laws and its liberty? Can it be thought that *Lovelace*, who was not deficient in understanding, and who expected to be a peer of the realm, would expose himself to the persecution of a powerful family, exasperated against him, beyond the possibility of reconciliation? An answer to these questions can only be expected from a native of *England*. (7)

There is yet another scene which *Bel-*

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

(4) Every reader, it is presumed, who reflects upon *Solmes's* odious qualities, and upon his obstinate adherence to his pretensions on her, against intreaties of hers, so earnest as would have moved any other man, for his own sake, to withdraw them (*See her Letter to him, Vol. I. p. 225—227. Edit. II.*) will acquit her of this charge. He would not be refus'd. She could not but look upon him, as is evident from a conversation, which she overhears between him and her brother and sister, as an implement in their hands to bring about their deep-laid designs against her. An unimpeachable sincerity was another of her amiable qualities. She left no body in doubt of her heart, whether her openness made for or against herself.

(5) *Clarissa* has been accused of over-scrupulousness, when in the power of *Lovelace*, by many of the readers of her story in *England*, as well as by this gentleman. But, whoever reads with attention, *Lovelace's* letters to his friend *Belford*, when he had got her into his power, and considers the artifice which she found he had been guilty of, in order to obtain that power over her, will, perhaps, find reason to acquit a person of her character and delicacy. The author, in his 2d Edition, has endeavoured to obviate this objection, by notes on the places. He there observes, that Mr *Lovelace* never offers her his hand in such a way, that a *Clarissa* could accept of it, but once. And her suspension of the day (for it was only a suspension) is then naturally accounted for.

(6) The freedoms here objected to, seem to have been particularized to do justice to the virtue of *Clarissa*. We can hardly think, that even the *French* delicacy can be wounded by the manner in which they are related, even when *Lovelace* is the relator. Whatever coarseness of expression the great *Corneille* was guilty of in his *Theodore*, all such seems to be avoided in *Clarissa*. A nice person of the sex may not, moreover, be able to bear those scenes in action, and on the stage, in presence of a thousand witnesses, which she may not think objectionable in her closet.

(7) As to the improbability supposed by the ingenious and good-natur'd remarker, of carrying a lady of quality to a bad house, &c. we shall leave it to the author to defend this part of his history. Mean time we may observe, from many places of the story, that this house was a place of genteel appearance; that two of the principal women in it were persons of education, ruined by *Lovelace*, and therefore entitled, as he might think, to his consideration; and who maintain'd great outward decency, especially when in the presence of *Clarissa*; who, tho' she liked them not, little imagin'd what they were. The lady was not a captive in the house. She thought herself at liberty (and that upon trial) to go and come as she pleas'd, till things arose so high between them, after the vile outrage, that *Lovelace* must have lost her for ever, if he had suffer'd her to leave him.

Belford has painted in the most offensive colours; a view of the life of common women. It is, indeed, excellently drawn; but can it be exhibited at all, without disgusting a delicate reader? (8)

Is there not something trifling in the incoherences, which *Clarissa* writes in her delirium? in the counterfeited signing of her name by letters cut in wood, in which (by the way) there appears to be some degree of affectation?

Was not *Lovelace* himself too little criminal in the duel that occasioned his death? *Morden* had threatened him, and does not this circumstance too much excuse him, according to the general opinion of the polite world concerning duels? And could he not have been urged to his own destruction by the mere

impulse of his irregular appetites? (9)

Let us here quit the subject. There never was a book without fault; at least, in which a fault could not be found, if it was diligently sought. Happy are the authors who, with the editor of *Clarissa*, can captivate nations, and to whom the suffrage of some, who are critics by profession, is not deny'd!

B *Of the Adhesion of the CUSCUTA, or DODDER, to other Plants.*

IT is somewhat surprising to see different plants over-run with long filaments, which make them appear bearded or rayed; this phenomenon, which is particularly remarkable on clusters of grapes, has been thought so extraordinary, that a bearded, or hairy grape has,

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

him, and was in hopes, by detaining her, to induce her to forgive and marry him. He defied the laws of his country, as too many of his cast do. Mr *Morden* hints at crimes committed by him at *Florence*, which had made his sudden departure from thence necessary. And in one place *Lovelace* vows revenge upon *Clarissa's* family, altho', for the sake of it, he were to become an exile from his native country for ever; and frequently declares, that all countries are alike to him. Are there not such men in all nations? in all governments? Need we refer to the public executions for crimes the most atrocious?

The author seems to us, to have provided against the main force of this objection of improbability, on this head, by giving early the situation of the house: A back-house within a front one; the lady residing in the latter, as the most elegant, and most retired; the two houses communicating by a long passage, and made secure with doors within, and iron rails without, as if for ornament. A house made convenient, as *Clarissa* afterwards says, for dreadful mischief. The wicked woman of it, is very solicitous for the credit, for the reputation of her house. The lady is deprived of all other refuge, denied all other protection. How is her glory heightened by the difficulties in which she was involved!—Nor does *Lovelace* bring her thither, till he found all his artifices to intangle her virtue ineffectual; and was convinced, that her generosity, her innocence, and other amiable qualities, could not fail, in any other dwelling, to procure her friends and partisans, who would, probably, frustrate his wicked purposes.

(8) The scene which *Belford* has painted in the most offensive colours, to use the remarker's words, is, indeed, a shocking one. It could not be otherwise. It was evidently designed to be so. The question is, Whether such a scene ought to have been at all exhibited? The author seems to be aware, that this objection would be made, by affixing a note to the place, apologizing for it. Be his apology allow'd, or not allow'd, satisfactory, let him look to that. There is no question, that the history of *Clarissa* has faults. But we scruple not to say, that most of those above remarked (candid as the remarker certainly is) are not of the number. And this we may observe (which is a peculiar of the work) that the different persons, writing to each other in this piece with great freedom, point out what the faults of each other are; as *Clarissa* does her own; and that without aiming at palliation.

(9) As to the objection, that *Lovelace* was too little criminal in the duel that occasioned his death; it may be answered, that his punishable crime was not to be the duel, which yet he himself brought on, by effect of his natural courage and impetuosity. The *Thunder*, as is said by *Miss Horne*, seems to have been for some time rolling towards him for his accumulated crimes; some of which, perhaps, were other duels; for he tells *Belford*, that he was no unskilled novice; and that he loved this sport as well as he loved his food. And he fell in the way that was most likely to add to the pangs of his disappointment; confident as he was of victory.

It was, we think, no improper instance of the author's charity—shall we call it? that he left some little room for pity to be shewn to *Lovelace*, and for dividing of blame, as to the duel, between him and Col. *Morden*, who, tho' the least apparently faulty of all the men in the piece, was to have something to blame himself for in this affair. And that he does blame himself, affords an opportunity to decry the practice of duelling; which the author has not, on other proper occasions, as well as on this, forgotten to censure as such a subject demands.

We shall add, that the author has prefixed to his second edition, a table of contents; which he has so drawn up, that the reader will see, by the distinction of a different character, where the answers may be found, in the work itself, to particular passages that had been thought objectionable; and which take in some of the above. And this he has had the justice to print separate, for the sake of the purchasers of the first edition.]

has, by learned botanists, been reckoned among the monsters of the vegetable tribe. But we are assured that there is nothing monstrous in it, for these filaments, or threadlings, are part of a parasite plant, called *Cuscuta*, or *Dodder*, which deserves not the attention of the naturalist the less for being in its natural order; and M. Guettard*, who has carefully study'd it, has observed some remarkable properties belonging to it.

The *Cuscuta* springs from seed, as does the misseletoe, with this difference, that the seed of the misseletoe takes root on the very plant which is to afford it nourishment, and is furnished with the proper organs for attracting the substance of that plant; whereas the *Cuscuta* springs from the earth, like all other plants, and shoots up a kind of thread, or root, by help of which it raises itself to take hold of any plant it meets, for want of which it would soon perish; but, what justly deserves observation, is, that before such meeting, we can discover no organ proper for fastening on plants, or drawing nutriment from them.

Such organs, however, certainly exist, but do not disclose themselves, and, perhaps, never would without the occurrence of another plant; a difficult point, on which M. Guettard could not satisfy himself, till after repeated observations, and the most exact anatomy.

The stalks of the *Cuscuta* consist of longitudinal vessels, and a parenchymatous, or vesicular, substance; when a foreign body is embraced by these stalks, the bent, or curvature, produces on them two different effects; on the exterior, or convex, part of the curvature the bark has liberty to grow, and, consequently the vessels and vesicles on that side are not injured; but on the concave part of the curvature, the folded bark is not at liberty to extend itself, whence the vesicles soon make apertures in it, and appear like nipples, which stick and glue themselves to the plant on which the *Cuscuta* is to subsist, and where it begins to contract an adhesion, which is, however, no more than the effect of the application of the nipples against the plant, when, as yet, it has drawn nothing from it; this observation is seldom made but in cool and shady places, for in other situations the parts would wither and dry up. When the adhesion is once formed, the *Cuscuta* is not in the least injur'd by the strongest rays of the sun, but rather seems to delight in them.

* Of the Royal Acad. of Sciences at Paris.

Soon after, the longitudinal vessels, which appear to have accompany'd the nipples, shoot forth from their extremities, and make their way into the *nurse*-plant, by dividing the vessels, and insinuating into the tenderest part of the stalk. These are the parts which M. Guettard calls *suckers*, which serve the *Cuscuta* to draw its nourishment from the plant to which it is fasten'd, and from which it cannot be easily separated; for it is usual for the suckers to remain in their fixed state, it being easier to break than unloose them. M. Guettard however carry'd his point, and had the satisfaction to see distinctly the sucker introduced into the bark, and sometimes into the stalk of the *nurse*-plant, after which it was not difficult to comprehend how it was nourished.*

There are observable, three different kinds of *parasite* plants.

The first, as the misseletoe, seed and propagate on the plant that is to nourish them.

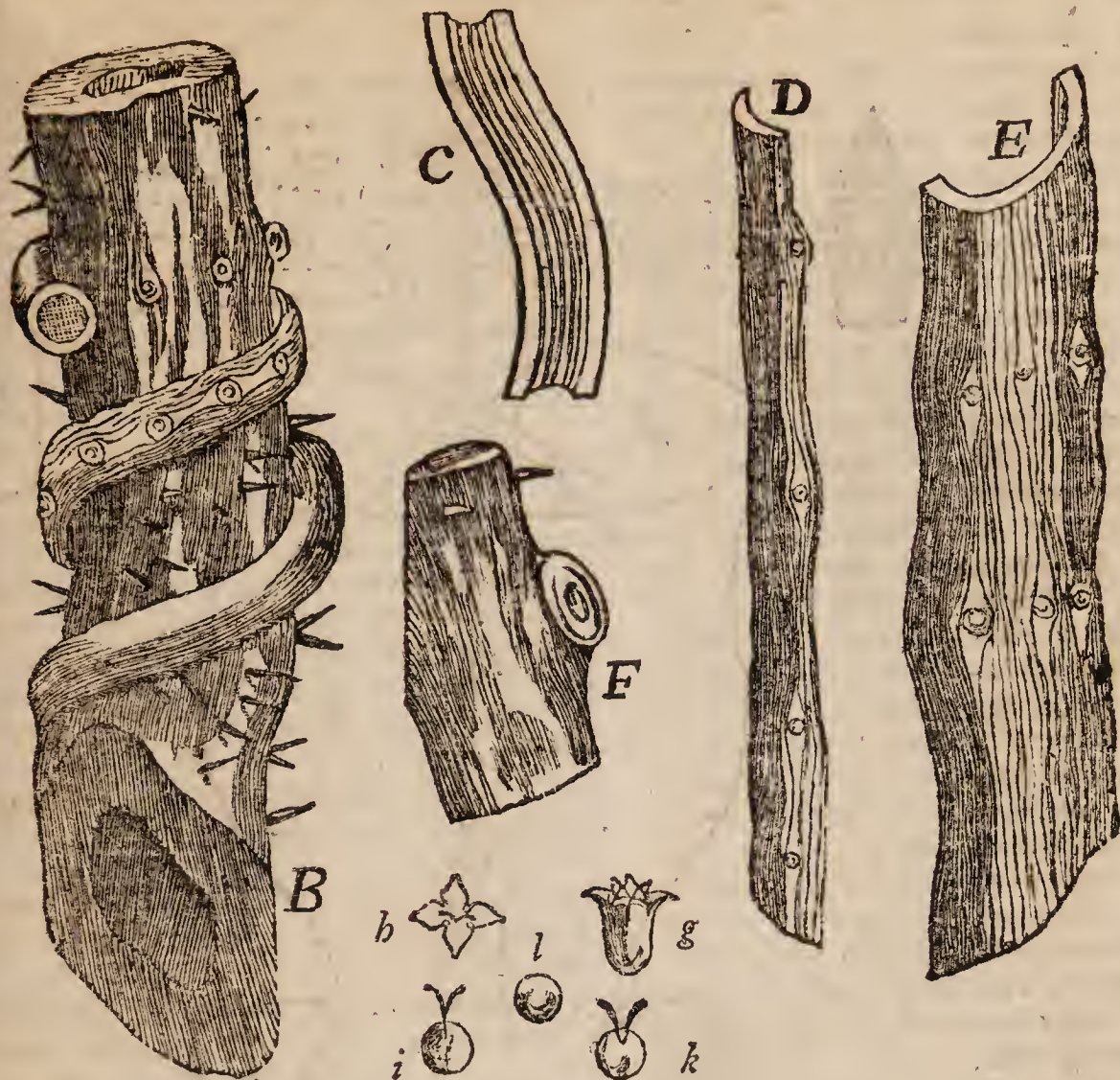
The second, as the *Cuscuta*, seed and shoot in the earth, and afterwards twine themselves about other plants.

The last shed their seed in the ground, there sprout forth, and afterwards fasten on the roots of some other plant; such are the *Orobanches*, the *Hypocistis*, the *Clandestine* and others.

We may make, says the author, a fourth kind, of such as live upon other plants, but, perhaps, receive no nourishment from them, since they grow indifferently upon the ground, or attach'd to rocks, stones, or walls, as the lichens, sea-fucuses, and several others, which may be all comprehended under the general name of *bastard parasites*. These grow and spread themselves on all sides, as well as the misseletoe and *Cuscuta*. The branches of trees are often cover'd with lichens, which are also found at the tops and bottoms of rocks, and often heap'd one upon another, and intertwin'd all together; and the same is observed of the sea fucuses. These properties seem to require an organisation in those different plants, which, perhaps, deserves our observation no less than the *Cuscuta*.

B A view

[* This plant is said (in RAY) to purge melancholy humours, but it partakes also of the virtues of the nursing plants, from whence it draws its support; which plants, such as flax, and those of the pulse kind, it often chokes, pulls down, and destroys; so that in *Suffex* the common people call it *Hel-weed*, and *Devil's-guts*]



B A piece of a nettle, and of the *Cuscuta*, or *Dodder*, twined about it, magnified; the middle round being inverted, and peeled, to shew the direction of the vessels which form the nipples, or teats.

C A piece of a branch of the *Cuscuta* cut lengthways, and magnify'd, to shew the arrangement of the parenchyma, and longitudinal vessels.

F A piece of the bark of a nettle, viewed on the inside, to shew the separating of the vessels for letting forth the sucker.

E The same magnify'd by a glass.

F A piece of a nettle stalk, on which remains a sucker, which is also seen on the third round of the branch marked **B**.

g A flower of its natural size.

h The flower seen on its face, with its four quarters, or divisions.

i A young imperfect flower, which has the pistil only divided at top.

k The same with the pistil divided to its base.

l The bottom, or cup of the flower, seen from the top, which is open.

Substance of a MEMOIR on ELECTRICITY, read by M. D'ARCY in the ROYAL ACADEMY of SCIENCES at Paris.

M. D'Arcy, after having demonstrated the great usefulness of an electrometer, or an instrument to measure the force of electricity, gave the following description of one, which had been invented jointly by him and the son of M. Julien le Roy.

This electrometer is only an hydrostatic balance, made with more than common exactness; it is composed of a kind of vial *a**, to the neck of which is adapted a small rod, perfectly cylindrical,

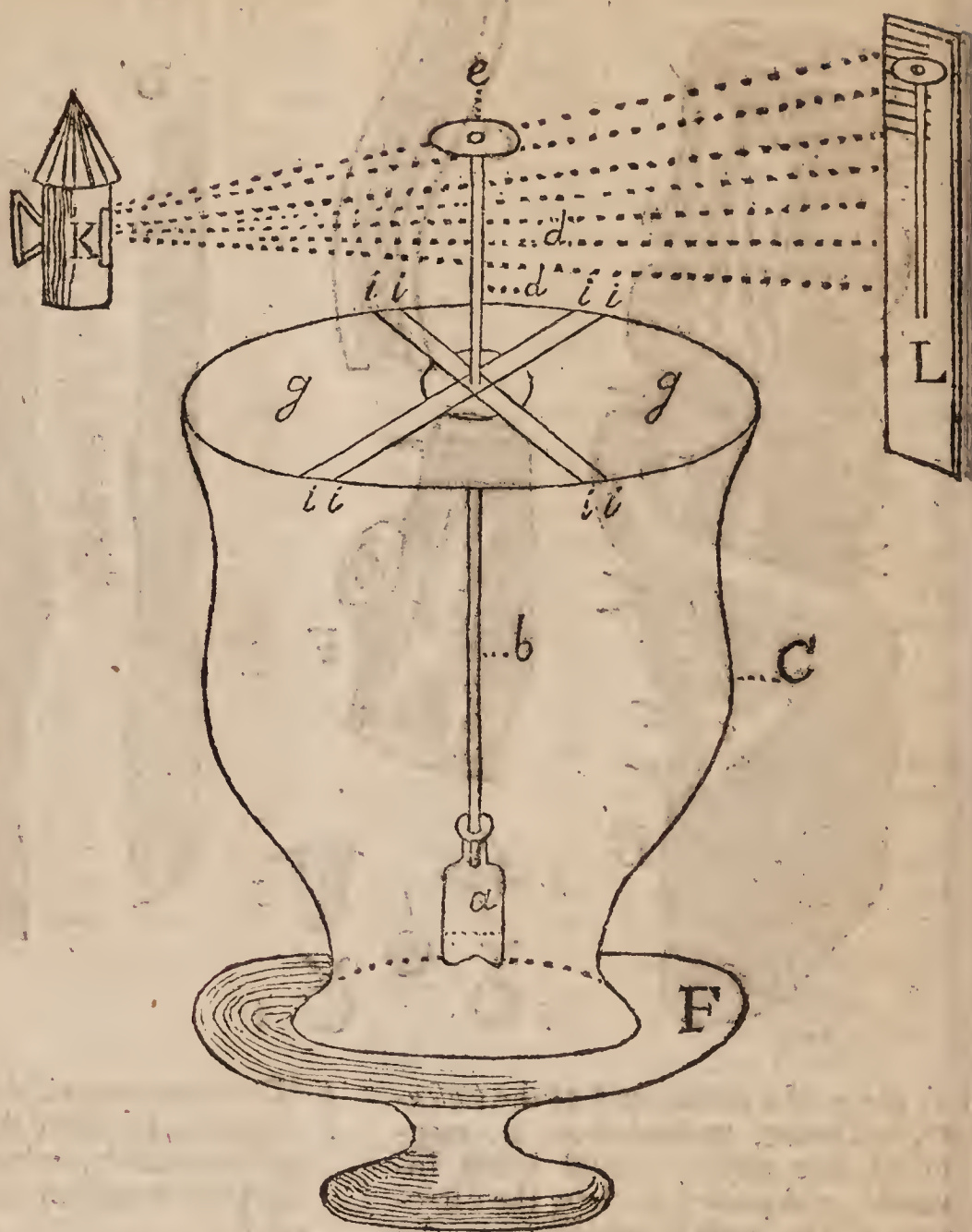
* See the Cut in the following page.

one line in diameter, and 12 inches long, the whole is immersed in a large vesicle of water *C*, but in such a manner as that when the instrument is at rest, a considerable part of the rod is above the surface of the water, as at *d*, and the vial is ballasted with mercury, so that it may always keep a vertical position. Now it is apparent that the forces which sustain this instrument at different heights above the point of rest, will be to each other as those heights, because they sustain

sustain columns of water, between which there is the same proportion.

It follows that if electricity can be made to raise this instrument 1, 2, 3, 4, inches, &c. above the point of rest, these different forces will bear the same proportion to each other as those numbers double, treble, &c. This is easily effected by adjusting to the superior extremity of the cylindrical rod, a circular plate, or button, *e*, of 15 or 20 lines diameter. By this method, if the whole vessel of water becomes electrified, and is placed upon a stand of glass *F*, or some other body, which will prevent the electricity from run-

ning off, the instrument will immediately begin to rise, and by the force of electricity will be sustain'd at 1, 2, 3 inches, &c. above the point of rest. And this effect will be easily accounted for, if it be consider'd that it is one of the properties of electricity to repel electrified bodies from each other; for it follows from this principle, that the button, at the end of the rod, being repulsed by the surface of the water, is forced to rise to that height, at which the repelling force becoming equal to the weight of the column of water, which it sustains, the two powers are in equilibrio. But to conceive a yet more exact idea of this electrometer, the vessel of water may be supposed to be covered with a brass plate *g g*, perforated, at its center, with a large aperture for the rod to pass through. Upon this plate, double threads *i i*, extremely fine, may be supposed to be placed so as to form a *cio's*, and which are to leave, in the middle of the plate, and consequently at the center of the aperture, a kind of square space, through which the rod



passes, and in which it moves freely. This invention serves only to keep the vial in the middle of the vessel of water, for otherwise it would float from side to side. And if we apply what has been said of the repulsion of the force of the surface of the water to that of the plate which covers the vessel, the elevation of the instrument will appear to be always in proportion to the difference of the electrical force, and, consequently, that this instrument is a true and exact electrometer. But this is not sufficient; it is necessary to know exactly the difference of all these elevations, which is not easy, by reason that all electrical bodies lose their electricity, the moment they are approached. But *M. d'Arcy* contrived the following simple method of avoiding this inconvenience. He darkened the room, and illuminating the electrometer by the projection of the light of the lantern *K* upon it, the shadow was received upon a transparent graduated scale *L*; so that an observer, placed behind this scale, might observe, with the utmost nicety

nicety all the motions of the instrument.

M. d'Arcy, after having demonstrated that this instrument has all the qualities, essentially necessary to an electrometer, as, that it is certain, very sensible, and universal, observes that it may also be used as an instrument, in making a great number of electrical experiments, to determine the laws of attraction, repulsion, diffusion, transmission, &c. of electrical bodies; experiments which are very difficult in the common way.

But to give a clearer idea of this manner of using the electrometer, M. d'Arcy relates an experiment, which he made, to discover whether the force of electricity is in proportion to the solid contents, or the surface of bodies. In this experiment, the electrometer served to discover, whether the degree of electricity was the same in all experiments; and another electrometer determined the point in question, and it appeared that a body, the surface of which was always the same, but the solid contents of which was increased to sixty times its original weight, had always the same degree of electrical force; it was therefore concluded, that electricity was in proportion to surfaces only.

MR URBAN,

THE regard I pay to every treatise, which contains the natural history of countries, induces me to compare the accounts of authors, on that subject, than which nothing is more engaging. I make no doubt of the veracity of your *Spanish* authors, of whom one (as I hear) is now in *England*, and is very much esteemed by the learned. Neither can I suspect the truth of Mr Moore's account, in his history of a Voyage † to *Georgia*, who would not publish for fact what several now in *England* with him could contradict. As both these authors write from ocular evidence, how are we to reconcile their different accounts of the skin of the crocodile, which our countryman tells us is penetrable, and the *Spanish* traveller that it is not? We must conclude, as is often the case, that animals of the same species, are in some respects different, in different climates. I send you the passage from Moore, p. 57, to compleat your account of the crocodile.

“OF reptiles, the Crocodile, which seems to be the chief, abounds in all

* Printed for Jacob Robinson, 1744.

(Gent. Mag. AUG. 1749.)

the rivers of *Georgia*; they call them alligators. I have seen some of these, I believe, 12 foot long. A number of vulgar errors are reported of them; one is, that their scales are musket-proof; whereas I have frequently seen them killed with small shot; nay, I have heard from people of good credit, that when they have found one, at a distance from the water, they have killed him with sticks, not thinking him worth a shot. And Mr Horton, more than once, has struck one through with a hanger. The watermen often knock them on the head with their oars, as they sleep upon the banks; for they are very sluggish and timorous, though they can make one or two springs in the water with nimbleness enough, and snap with strength whatever comes within their jaws. They are terrible to look at, stretching open an horrible large mouth, big enough to swallow a man, with rows of dreadful large sharp teeth, and feet like dragons, armed with great claws, and a long tail, which they throw about with great strength, and which seems their best weapon, for their claws are feebly set on, and the stiffness of their necks hinders them from turning nimbly to bite. When Mr Oglethorpe was first at *Savannah*, to take off the terror which the people had for the crocodiles, having wounded and catch'd one, about 12 foot long, he had him brought up to the town, and set the boys to beat him with sticks, the creature gaping and blowing hard, but had no heart to move, only turned about his tail, and snapt at the stick, till such time as the children pelted and beat him to death. At our first coming on shore they would stare at the boats, and stand till they came up close to them, so that Mr Horton killed 5 in one day; but being frequently shot at they grew more shy. They destroy a great deal of fish, and will seize a hog or a dog, if they see them in the water; but their general way of preying is lying still, with their mouths open, and their noses just above water, and so they watch till the stream brings down prey to them: They swallow any thing that comes into their mouths; and upon opening them, knots of light wood have been found in their guts. They rarely appear in winter, being then in holes. They lay eggs, which are less than those of a goose: They scrape together a number of leaves, and other trash, of which nature has taught them to choose such as will ferment and heat; of these they make a dung-hill,

X x

hill, or hot-bed, in the midst of which they leave their eggs, covering them over with a sufficient thickness. This heat, help'd by the warmth of the climate, hatches them, and the young crocodiles creep out like small lizards."

Continuation of the Enquiry into the Extent, &c. of the Levitical Degrees, from p. 301.

DR GREY, in his abridgment of the *Codex* (*Tit. xxii. p. 136.*) has reduced our table of marriages to this small compass.

A MAN, may not marry

His grandmother,
aunt,
mother,
daughter,
sister,
grandaughter,
niece,

A WOMAN, may not marry.

Her grandfather,
uncle,
father,
son,
brother,
grandson,
nephew,

either by marriage, or by blood, in any sense whatever.——For the better understanding of which prohibitions, together with the grounds and limitations of them, it may be not improper to mention some special rules which have been laid down for that end, both by lawyers and divines, *viz.*

1st, That marriages, in the ascending and descending line; *i. e.* of children, with their father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, and so upwards, are prohibited without limit.

2^d, That there are several degrees, which, altho' not expressly named in the Levitical law, are yet prohibited by that, and by our laws, by parity of reason.

3^d, That consanguinity and affinity (letting and dissolving marriage) is contracted as well in them, and by them, which be of kindred on the one side, as in and by them which be of kindred on both sides.

4th, Consanguinity and affinity (letting and dissolving marriage) is contracted as well by unlawful company of man and woman, as by lawful marriage.

5th, That the relation still continues after the decease of the party related (*Grey, ibid.*) [N. B. in p. 299, C, I have mentioned, by mistake, this rule, as one of those under our marriage table, which please to correct.]

As the 1st of these rules is never likely to be disputed, I shall only set down this short reason for it, from Dr *Gibson. viz.* because the father, grandfather, &c. are the cause (immediate, or mediate)

of their children's being;——and it is directly repugnant to the order of nature, which hath assigned several duties and offices essential to each, that would thereby be inverted and overthrown." (See *Gibson's Codex*, Vol. I. *Tit. 22. p. 498.*)

A According to the 2^d, the same learned Dr, after citing the 99th canon 1603, *viz.* "No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God, and express'd in a table set forth by authority, in the year of our Lord God 1563.——And all marriages so made and contracted, shall be adjudg'd incestuous and unlawful, and consequently shall be dissolv'd as void from the beginning, and the parties so married shall, by course of law, be separated: *" observes, that this is a prohibition, not only of the marriages mentioned *Lev. xviii.* but also of marriages within the degrees there mentioned; which, tho' not forbidden in terms, are yet forbidden by parity of degree, and the plain reason of the precept.——

And, this difference, (says he) as to the interpretation of the Levitical prohibitions, in point of extent, was remarkable among the *Jewish* doctors; some of whom (the *Talmudists*) confined it to the letter of the law;——others (the *Harraits*, or *Scripturists*) extended it to all marriages of the same degree with those that are prohibited by name——which latter opinion, as most agreeable to scripture and reason, was followed by the primitive Christians, as appears from the apostolical canons (*Can. 18.*) which forbid the marrying of two sisters, and of a brother or sister's daughter. The first of which is also forbidden by another ancient canon, made about the year 305, in the council of *Eliberis*. Now neither of these cases are forbidden, literally, by the Levitical law, but only by the rule of parity in degree; which is also follow'd in the table (*ibid. p. 499.*)——According to which, in the case of *Wortley and Watkinson* (2 *Levinz*, 254) a consultation † was granted, where one

G * It is noted by the lawyers, that tho' these marriages are voidable, as here declared, they are yet not void, until dissolv'd by law. Accordingly Judge *Vaughan* observes from *Hobart* (*Rep. 222.*) in the case of *Rennington* (below) yet thro' the omission of the divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, which ought not to have been, the wife had dower.

† Consultation, is a writ, whereby a cause being removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, to the king's court, is returned thither again; for if the judges of the king's court, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion

one had married the daughter of the sister of his former wife;—which (as Sir John King laid the argument) is in the same degree of proximity, as the nephew's marrying the father's brother's wife: And this being expressly prohibited (*Lev. xviii. 14. xx. 20.*) the other, by parity of reason, is so too;—as it had been declared (*16 Jac. I.*) in *Rennington's* case, before the high commissioners (*1 Hobart 181.*)—which point was again argued *1 Anne*, in the case of *Snowling* and *Nurfey* (*Lutwich 1075.*) and consultation granted as before; notwithstanding the case of *Richard Parsons*, mentioned by my *Ld Coke* (*1 Inst. f. 235.*) in which it was first determined not to be within the Levitical degrees, and prohibition granted; but a consultation being awarded, on debate, 2 years after (*Vaughan 322.-3; Keble, 660.*) that case is said to have been expunged out of the first institute, by order of the king and council.—I will only add, that this was the very point, in which (presently after the making the act) *Cromwell* desir'd a dispensation for one *Masse*, who was contracted to his sister's daughter of his late wife; (*Strype's Cranmer, p. 46.*) but the Archbishop refused it, as contrary to the law of God, and gave for reason, that, as several persons are prohibited, which are not express'd, but understood, by like prohibition in equal degree;—so, in this case, it being express'd, that the nephew shall not marry his uncle's wife, it is implied that the niece shall not be marry'd to the aunt's husband.—Much less can it be doubted, whether the like rule of parity of reason, doth not forbid the uncle to marry his niece;—which, though not expressly forbidden, is virtually prohibited, in the precept that forbids the nephew to marry the aunt;—nor is it of moment to allege, that the first is a more favourable case, as the natural superiority is preserv'd; since the parity of de-

gree
gestion of the party, find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully call'd from the ecclesiastical court, then upon this consultation, or deliberation, they decree it to be return'd; whereupon, the writ in this case obtained is call'd a consultation.

Prohibition;—is a writ issuing out of the Chancery, King's Bench, or Common Pleas, to forbid the Spiritual court, Admiralty court, &c. to proceed in a cause there depending; upon suggesting that the cognisance thereof belongs not to the said courts, but to the common law courts. (*See Jacob's Law Dict.*)

gree (which is the proper rule of judging) is the very same. (*Raym. 464. Mod. Rep. P. 5. p. 170.*) (*See likewise Dr Hammond 2. S. 20. 22. Vol. 1. p. 584.*)

A But where the case in the spiritual court was, that one had marry'd the wife of his great uncle, this was declared to be not within the Levitical degrees; and accordingly (after the opinion of all the judges, taken by the king's special command) a prohibition was granted. This was the case of *Harrison* and *Burwell* (*20 Car. 11.*) very particularly reported by *Vaughan*, and *Ventris*, (*Vaughan 206. 2 Ventris 9.*) In which reports (together with that of *Hill* and *Good*, which is likewise set forth at large by *Vaughan 302.*) may be found a variety of learning and argument, upon this point of Levitical degrees; the results of which are here set down. (*Codex, p. 498, 499.*) — We are told by *Ventris*, at the end of the above report, p. 22, that, in that case, *Dr Stern*, the then Archbishop of *York*, was very zealous and industrious to set aside the prohibition:—"That he made several, and distinct, applications to the judges about it, and earnestly, and particularly, debated the matter with them, and gave them papers of his arguments, and reasons to prove this marriage incestuous and unlawful."—It, indeed, creates a very preposterous set of relations, when sons or daughters become uncles or aunts to their own parents.—

D It is, I think, forbidden in *Justinian's* Code. But the civil law (as *Ventris* justly observes) is of no more force in *England*, in points not adopted by the legislature, than is the *Persian* or *Indian* law.—*Dr Gibson* adds, (according to the fourth rule above) that, in the case of *Haynes* and *Jephcot*, (*Modern Reports, Page 5, 168.*) a prohibition was pray'd to the spiritual court, on a suit there, against a man for marrying his sister's bastard daughter, as not within the Levitical law.—

But it was urged against the prohibition, that, in this case, legitimacy, or illegitimacy, made no difference, and that if a bastard be not within the rule, then a mother may marry her bastard son.—

The court inclined not to grant a prohibition, but the cause was adjourned, and it appears not what became of it.

—*Codex 449. Note, All those Law Quotations are from thence.*

H An extract from *Strype's* life of Archbishop *Cranmer*, containing his letter

ter to *Ld Cromwell*, on the subject above referr'd to. *viz.*

"In those times, there were great irregularities about marriage in the realm; many being incestuous and unlawful; which caused the parliament, two or three years past, *viz.* 1533, in one of their acts (that of the 25th of *Hen. VIII.*) to publish a table of degrees, wherein it was prohibited by God's law to marry. —But the act did not cure this evil: —many thought to bear out themselves, in their illegal contracts, by getting dispensations from the Archbishop; —which created him much trouble, by his denying to grant them. —There was one *Masse*, a courtier, who had contracted himself to his decess'd wife's niece, which needing a dispensation, the party got the Lord *Cromwell* to write to the Archbishop in his behalf: especially, because it was thought to be none of the cases of prohibition contain'd in the act. —But such was the integrity of the Archbishop, that he refused to do any thing he thought not allowable, tho' it were upon the persuation of the greatest men, or the best friends he had. —But he writ this civil letter to *Ld Cromwell* upon the occasion.

My very singular good Lord,

IN my most hearty wise I commend me unto your lordship. And whereas your lordship writeth to me in the favour of this bearer, *Masse*, an old servant to the king's highness, that being contracted to his sister's daughter of his late wife decess'd, he might enjoy the benefit of a dispensation in that behalf; especially considering it is none of the causes of prohibition contain'd in the statute: Surely, my *Ld*, I would gladly accomplish your request herein, if the word of God would permit the same. —And whereas you require me that if I think this license may not be granted by the law of God, then I should write unto you the reasons and authorities that move me so to think; that upon declaration unto the king's highness, you may confer thereupon with some other learned men, and so advertise me the king's farther resolution: For shortness of time, I shall shew you one reason, which is this: By the law of God many persons be prohibited, which be not express'd but be understood, by like prohibition in equal degree — As *St Ambrose* saith, that the niece is forbid by the law of God, altho' it be not express'd in *Leviticus*, that the uncle shall not marry his niece. —But whereas the nephew is forbid there, that he shall not marry his aunt, by the same is understood that the niece shall not be married unto her uncle. —Likewise as the daughter is not there plainly express'd, yet whereas the son is forbid to marry his mother, it is understood that the daughter may not be married to her father; because they be of like de-

gree. Even so it is in this case, and many others. For whereas it is there express'd, that the nephew shall not marry his uncle's wife, it must needs be understood that the niece shall not be married unto the aunt's husband, because that also is one equality of degree. And altho' I could alledge many reasons and authorities mo for this purpose; yet I trust this one reason shall satisfie all that be learned, and of judgment. —And as touching the act of parliament concerning the degrees prohibited by God's law, they be not so plainly set forth as I would they were. Wherein I somewhat spoke my mind at the making of the said law, but it was not then accepted. —I required then, that there must be express'd mother, and mother-in-law; daughter and daughter-in-law; and so in further degrees directly upwards and downwards, *in linea recta*; also sister, and sister-in-law; aunt, and aunt-in-law; niece, and niece-in-law. And this limitation, in my judgment, would have contain'd all degrees prohibited by God's law, expressed and not expressed; and should have satisfied this man, and such others which would marry their nieces-in-law.

*Thus, my Lord, right heartily
fare you well.*

At Ford the 7th day
of September.

Your Lordships own,
Tho. Cantuarien.

N. B. The omission, of which his grace complains above, is since corrected in our marriage table.

I come now to consider a great authority, on the other side, *viz.* that in *Prideaux's Connection*.

The history of the birth of *Hyrcaus* (says he) is very remarkable; it is told at large by *Josephus*, in the 12th book of his *Antiquities*, Chap. iv. in manners as followeth.

"*Joseph*, in the time of the former *Ptolemy*, father of *Epiphanes*, going to *Alexandria* on his occasions (as he frequently had such there, while collector of the king's revenues in *Cælo-Syria* and *Palestine*) *Solyminus*, his brother, accompany'd him in the journey, and carry'd with him a daughter of his, with intent, on his coming to *Alexandria*, to marry her to some *Jew* of that place, whom he should find of quality suitable for her. *Joseph*, on his arrival at *Alexandria*, going to court, and there supping with the king, fell desperately in love with a beautiful young damsel, whom he saw dancing before the king, and not being able to master his inordinate passion, he communicated it to his brother, and desired him, if possible, to procure for him the enjoyment of this young woman, and in as secret a manner as he could, because of the sin, and shame, that would attend such an act; —which

Seby

Solymius undertaking, put his own daughter to bed to him.—*Joseph* having drank well overnight, perceived not that it was his niece, and having, in the same secret manner, accompany'd with her several times, without discovering the deceit, and being every time more and more enamour'd with her, still supposing her to be the dancer,——he at length made his moan to his brother, lamenting that his love had taken such deep rooting in his heart, that he fear'd he should never be able to get it out, and that his grief was,—that the *Jewish* law would not permit him to marry her, she being an alien (*See Exod. xxxiv. 16. Deut. vii. 3. 1 Kings xi. 2. Ezra ix. 10. Nehem. x. 30. and xiii. 23.*) and if it would, the king would never grant her unto him.—Hereon, his brother discovered to him the whole matter, telling him, that he might take to wife the woman he had so often accompanied, and was so much enamour'd of, and lawfully enjoy her, as much as he pleased. For she, whom he had put to bed to him, was his own daughter;—that he had chosen rather to do this wrong to his own child, than suffer him to do so shameful and sinful a thing, as to join himself to a strange woman, which their holy law forbade.—*Joseph*, being much surpriz'd at this discovery, and as much affected with his brother's kindness to him, express'd himself with all the thankfulness, which so great an obligation deserv'd, and forthwith took the young woman to wife; and of her, the next year after, was born *Hyrchanus*." (*Prideaux's Conn. Part 2. B. 2. Vol. III. p. 202. Edit. 10.*)—Then follows his note on the legality of this match (which is not in *Josephus*) viz. that according to the *Jewish* law, an uncle might marry his niece, though an aunt could not her nephew; in proof of which, he cites *Lev. xviii. 12, 13. and xx. 19*, and says, that the *Jewish* writers give this reason for it;—"that the aunt being, in respect of the nephew, in the same degree with the father or mother, in the line of descent hath naturally a superiority above him; and, therefore, for him to make her his wife, and thereby to bring her down to be in a degree below him, as all wives † are, in respect of their husbands,—would be to disturb and pervert the order of nature.—But that there is no such thing done, where the uncle marries the niece; for, in this case, both keep the same degree and order, which they were in before, without any mutation in it."

† Not in the line of descent surely,

As I know this argument has perverted some of honest meaning, it may not be amiss to observe on it,

1st, That it would have been equally to the Dr's purpose (if he designed to vindicate this story) to have given us the *Jewish* reasons, which justify a father's prostituting his daughter, contrary to the precept *Lev. xix. 29*, as the pious father in his story did, in order to prevent his brother from doing so shameful and sinful a thing, as to join himself to a strange woman, which their holy law forbade; as, in appearance, to justify this match, by pleading this excuse for it, as from *Josephus*, who only lays the plain matters of fact before us, without the least justification of them.

2^{dly}, That this reasoning is entirely confuted only by turning to those scriptures, which the learned writer has cited, to support it.—viz. *Lev. xviii. 12. Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy father's sister: She is thy father's near kinswoman:—And the same of the mother's sister, ver. 13. Again Lev. xx. 19. Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy mother's sister; nor of thy father's sister: for he uncovereth his near kin: they shall bear their iniquity.*—Not a word here of disturbing or inverting the order of nature, or the appearance of any other reason, but nearness of kin.—And certainly an uncle is as near o' kin to his niece, as an aunt is to her nephew.—"It is not of moment to alledge (as the Bp of Lond. above) that the first is a more favourable case, as the natural superiority is preserv'd; since, the parity of degree (which is the proper rule of judging) is the very same;—that propinquity is the only ground of these interdicts; and not reverence. See likewise Hammond's answer to six Queries, Q. 2. §. 13, in the 1st Vol. of his works. p. 583.

Though (if we regard the sense of civilians) what *Grotius* (as well as the Archbishop above) observes against a match between a father and his daughter, may, perhaps, be of some force here, viz. that, though the daughter would in this be inferior to the father, yet their very marriage commences such a kind of society, or intercourse, as is not consistent with the reverence due to him from her.—*Quia, quamquam inferior est (filia patri) in matrimonio; ipsum tamen matrimonium talem inducit societatem, quæ illius necessitudinis reverentiam excludat.* (*Grotius de Bello & Pace, Lib. II. Cap. v. Sect. 12, 2.*)

I shall close this part, with an account

count of a trial, which, Dr *Echard* tells us (in his *Hist. of Eng.* p. 451. Ed. 3d. Fol.) was the subject of great discourse and speculation, at the time when it happen'd, viz. in 1631, in the reign of *Charles the 1st.*—This, says he, was of Sir *Giles Arlington*, a rich knight, who, contrary to admonition and authority, had marry'd his niece, the daughter of Mr *Dalton*, for which incestuous marriage, he was questioned by the high commission-court, with which he had a long and hard struggle.——His advocates pleaded, it was not within the Levitical interdict, where the marriage of the nephew and aunt is forbidden, but not of the uncle with the niece, for which they alledged *Bellarmino's* authority.——But these arguments being judged not better than evasions, Sir *Giles* had recourse to the Common Pleas, from whence he obtain'd two rules, one requiring the High-Commissioners to shew cause why a prohibition should not be granted; and the other intimating, that if they proceeded, a prohibition should follow.——This was judg'd so great an incroachment, that the king thought fit to interpose, and, by the Ld. Keeper, to blame the judges, who thereupon desisted; and the rather, because the Bp of *London* (*Laud*) protested, that he would excommunicate the judges in his diocese, and denounce it himself at *St Paul's*, in case the Archbishop of *Canterbury* did not do it in his province.——Upon this Sir *Giles* was forced to submit to the High-Commission-Court, where, by the mouth of eight Bishops, and four civilian Judges, he receiv'd a solemn sentence,——to pay a fine of twelve thousand pounds to the king,——to give twenty thousand pound security never to cohabit with his niece, and to be imprison'd, or give sufficient bail, till both he and his niece had done penance at *St Paul's* cross, and at *St Mary's* church in *Cambridge*.

[To be continued.]

AN ACCOUNT of several remarkable TRIALS at Winchester.

(Continu'd from p. 294.)

WILLIAM COX, otherwise *Blue Will*, was try'd on two indictments, for robbing on the highway, and found guilty on both. This fellow had list'd himself for a soldier at *Portsmouth*, to go to *Gibraltar*, after committing these robberies; but was taken by the description of *Wm Miller*, an officer of the customs, whom he robbed of 20 s. and 6 d. and an old silver watch. *Miller*

being ask'd in court, if he knew the prisoner before he was robbed by him, because he had been so exact in describing him? Answer'd, *No: But when he had taken his money from him, he had nothing else to do but to mind him.*

The 6 following persons were also capitally convicted.

WM BUTFIELD and **JOHN GREEN**, for robbing *Ann Clutcher* on the king's highway, of one shilling.

JOHN DRAKE for stealing 20 guineas out of the house of *Andrew Brandt* of *Gosport*.

WM FREEMAN for stealing 125 l. out of the house of Mr *Hill* at *Gosport*. The prisoner was an apprentice to Mr *Hill's* son, and while the family was at church one Sunday in the afternoon, being entrusted with the care of the house, he broke open the bureau, and took out the money, with which he made off.

RICH. ANDERSON for shop-lifting.

And, **PATRICK WALL** for breaking open the chest of *Thomas Lavender* of *Portsmouth*, and stealing money and several other things of value.

ELIZABETH PAYNE, widow, who kept the publick house at *Rowland's Castle*, where the murder of *Galley* and *Chatter* was first conceiv'd; and **MARY CARTER**, widow of *Wm Carter*, executed in *January* last, for the said murder, were indicted as accessaries to the murder of *Wm Galley* only, by inciting, stirring, counselling, persuading, &c. the persons mention'd in the indictment to commit the said murder.

Serjeant *Gundry*, and Mr *Banks*, of counsel for the crown, were very particular in explaining to the jury, the nature of the offence, and, among other things, they observ'd, that to be accessaries to a murder, it was not necessary that the persons accused should be present when the murder was committed; nay, that the nature of the offence was such that they could not be present at the time of committing it, for then they would be principals, and not accessaries, a distinction which the law has thought proper to make, tho' the punishment in both cases is the same; it was, therefore, sufficient cause to find offenders guilty, if they were proved aiding, advising, consulting, or consenting to it; and this was the crime wherewith the prisoners, at the bar, were charged. They then went on to relate every circumstance that attended the murder of *Wm Galley*, (See Vol. XVIII. p. 425.) but nothing could be produced against Mrs *Payne*, except that she proposed sending

ing for Wm Jackson and Wm Carter to see if they KNEW the two strangers, meaning Galley and Chater) upon which her two sons immediately went for them. After which it did not appear that she was present at any of their consultations, but only to fetch them liquor, or what else they wanted; and that she called George Austin out, to advise him to go home, because, she said, he had drunk enough; and the witness did own he was in liquor.

As to MARY CARTER, Steel, the evidence, swore that she was present, when a consultation was held about what should be done with the two men; and when it was proposed to murder them: and throw them into the well in the horse pasture, she made answer, *no matter what you do with them, whether you kill them, or hang them, for they are come to ruin us*, meaning the smugglers there present, among whom was her husband; but the resolution of murdering them, at that time, being over-ruled, the court was of opinion, that the words, spoken in the manner above related, did not amount to such a counselling, advising, or exciting, as the law required, to make Mary Carter an accessory to the murder: that afterwards ensued; nor could the bare sending for Jackson and Carter amount to a capital offence in the widow Payne; and, therefore the court ordered the jury to acquit them both of this indictment; but another indictment was immediately found against them, for a misdemeanor, on which they were found guilty, as was Edward Payne for going to fetch Jackson, &c.

ROBERT COX, Captain's clerk, on board the *Royal George*, was try'd on two indictments, the first for stealing a certain obligation, call'd a *seaman's ticket*, the property of Benjamin Berry; the other for forgery in endorsing the same.

The case was this, as opened by Sergeant Gundry: It is the custom of the navy, when ships of war that have been long abroad, return home, to lay them up, and to turn the crews of such ships over to the guard ships, that they may be ready to be put into such cruisers as the government shall think fit to send out upon any immediate service; that, upon these occasions each man has a bill, or warrant, sign'd by the principal officers of the ship to which he belonged, commonly called a *seaman's ticket*, made out for him, expressing the time of his service, the expences due by him to the purser, &c. for necessaries during that time; and the wages to which he is entitled; which ticket, when proper-

ly signed, and endorsed by the owners is negociable; but, because the men should not be tempted to sell their tickets under price, instead of being put in their possession, they are sent, with them, to the Capt. of the ship to which they are turned over, and lodged in his hands, till they are ordered to some other ship, and then these tickets are sent along with them. In this manner, the *Glasgow* man of war being laid up, part of her crew was turn'd over to several ships successively, and at length to the *Royal George*. Soon after peace was agreed upon, and these men were of course discharged, and the tickets put into the hands of the proper owners; but those of Mr Berry and twelve seamen more were missing, and no account at all could be given of them. They immediately went and laid the fact before the Lords of the Admiralty, by way of petition, who wrote to Capt. Harrison to know the reason why the petitioners were deny'd their tickets; Capt. Harrison answer'd the letter, but was unable to assign any other reason for withholding the mens tickets, but that they could not be found: Upon which, the Lords of the Admiralty thought fit to mulct the wages due to the men, out of Capt. Harrison's pay. It then became Capt. Harrison's more immediate concern to look after these tickets; and accordingly advertising them with a reward to any person who should make a discovery, Mr Callen, who formerly kept the *India* arms in Gosport, recollected that these tickets were brought to him by the prisoner Robert Cox, and pawn'd for 20 guineas.

The prisoner also immediately after the advertisement apply'd to Mr Callen, and begg'd of him to take his bond for the twenty guineas, and to return him the tickets, otherwise he should be undone. Mr Callen refused, telling him, if he came honestly by the tickets, he might instantly dispose of them, and pay him the money; if he did not come honestly by them, it was fit the truth should be known. Upon which he went his way, and Mr Callen acquainted Capt. Harrison with the whole fact; and then the prisoner was committed to goal; but upon this tryal no body being able to prove that the prisoner stole the tickets, and he pretending to have bought them, the jury acquitted him of the theft, but afterwards, upon the second indictment for forging Mr Berry's hand upon the indorsement, he was found guilty.

A Description of a new water-bellows; invented by M. Triewald, a Swedish gentleman.

THE water-bellows which M. Triewald has invented are, as to their effect, noways inferior to the wooden bellows, made use of in Sweden at all their iron forges, and furnaces, &c. but far more advantageous in all other smelting works, that require large bellows.

Whoever has seen the invention, made use of at *Tivoli* in *Italy*, and several other places, and call'd *soffi d'acqua*; and shall attentively consider the following description, will be convinced, that this new invention of water-bellows (Fig IV.) is built on the very same foundation to which leathern and wooden bellows owe their use and original, and will in several cases prove of more signal service.

The vessels A and A are made of wood, not unlike the shape of diving bells, in the form of a truncated cone, and consequently wider below than at top, where they are furnish'd with close heads B and B, but at the lower ends E and E quite open. At the heads B and B are two valves V and V, which open internally, and are made like the claps of other bellows, with their hinges, and the valves themselves cover'd with hatters felt, and shut by an easy steel spring, till the air from above opens the same, which happens only when these bellows receive their motion upwards; but are shut by means of the pressure of the air within, when they sink down into the water. To the same heads are two pliable leathern tubes R and R, fixt, one at the top of each vessel or bellows, which tubes are made and prepared in the same manner as those used in water-engines for extinguishing fire: And reach from the vessels to wooden tubes, T, T, which carry the wind into the iron furnace M, or any other place, according to pleasure.

The vessels are likewise provided with iron chains K, which are fastened to two sweeps, S, S, by which means they hang perpendicular from the balance beam, and at the same distance from the center of its motion C.

Upon the balance beam are fix'd two sloping troughs, F, F, into which the water alternately runs from the gutter G, and so gives motion to the whole work: So that these troughs do the same service as an over-shot, or any other water-wheel, and cost a great

deal less, but give as even and regular a motion, as any pendulum for measuring of time: For, as soon as so much water runs into either of the afore-mentioned inclined planes of the troughs, so that the momentum of the water exceeds the friction near the center of motion C, that trough immediately moves down, with a velocity increasing, till the balance meets with the resistance of the wooden springs H and H, and at the same time raises the opposite vessel of the water-bellows, on that vessel which is fixt under the opposite trough. In the same moment again, and the said trough begins its motion, being come down on the springs, delivers all the water it has receiv'd; and at the very same time the water begins to run in to the opposite trough, which receives its load of water almost as soon as the former is emptied.

These sloping troughs placed upon the balance do, therefore, all the service and effect, which a water-wheel does in working the ordinary bellows, and that by means of the power which the water applies to the wheel for giving the common bellows their motion; after the same manner does the water here make the balance to do the same work.

As to the means whereby these water-bellows blow the fire, and perform the same as the ordinary leathern and wooden ones, when the vessels are lower'd down into the water, the air which they contain must necessarily be compress'd by the water which rises alternately into them and must go, thro' the leathern tubes R, R, where it meets with the least resistance.

From which it undoubtedly follows that the larger, that is to say, the more air these vessels are made to contain, and the greater the velocity is by which they are made to descend into the water, so much the greater is their effect, which must be equal to that of the ordinary leathern or wooden bellows of the same capacity, in containing an equal quantity of air.

As to the advantages of this new invention, it is known, that the power which works the common bellows made use of at iron furnaces, must be sufficient not only to compress the bellows, but at the same time to force down the lever with its weight on counterpoise; which lever serves again to raise the bellows, when the cog or button on the axle-tree of the water-wheel slides off from the bellows-tree: so that the power must be sufficient at once

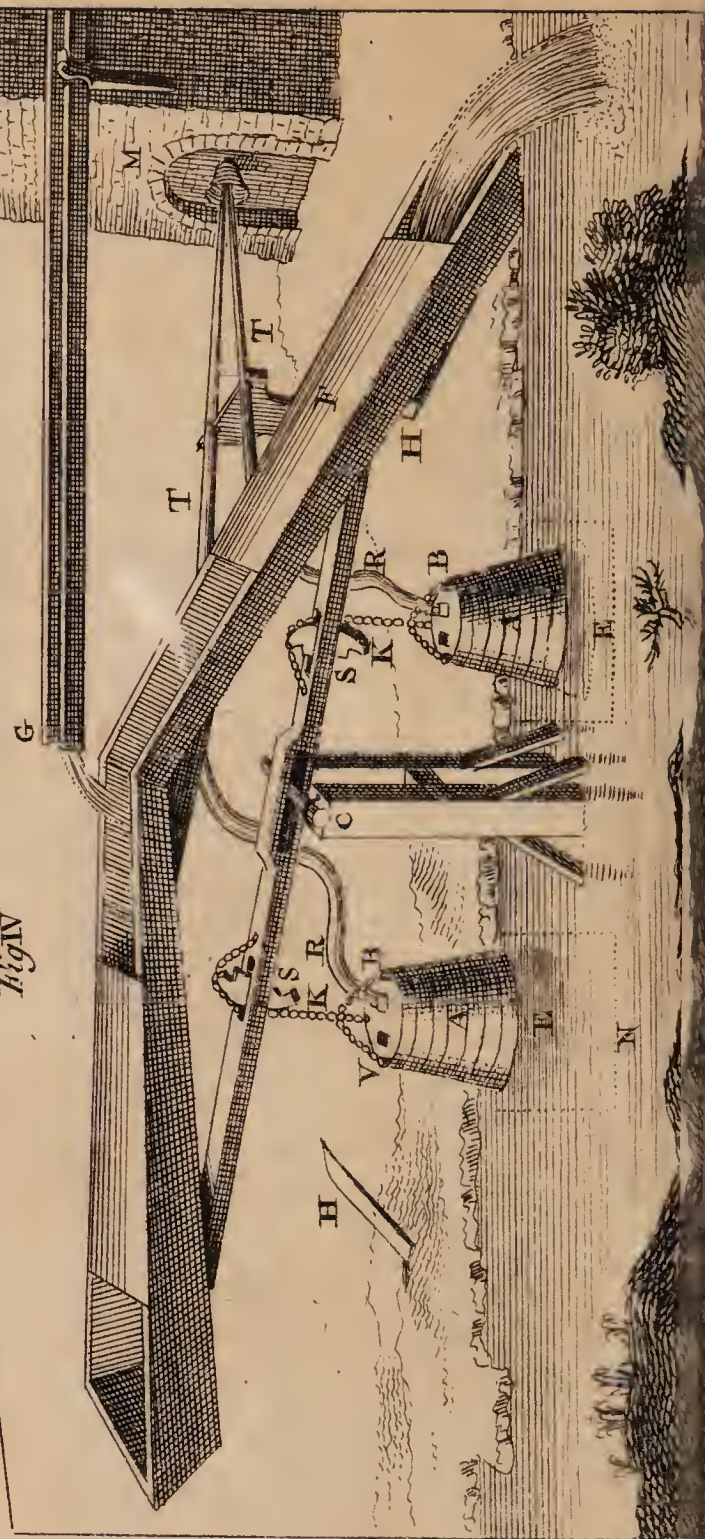


Fig. IV

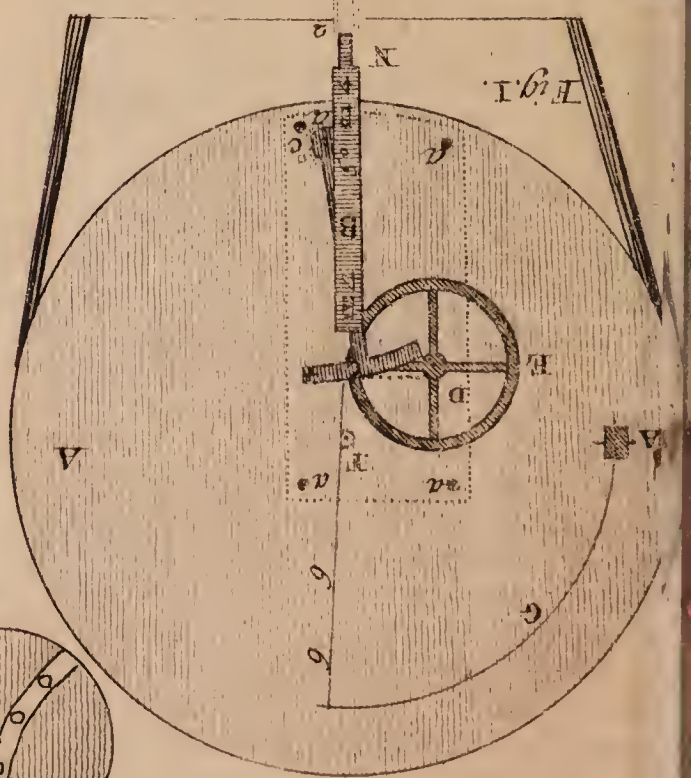


Fig. I.

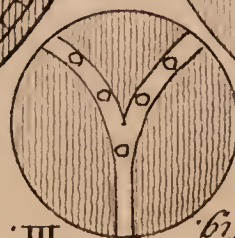


Fig. III.

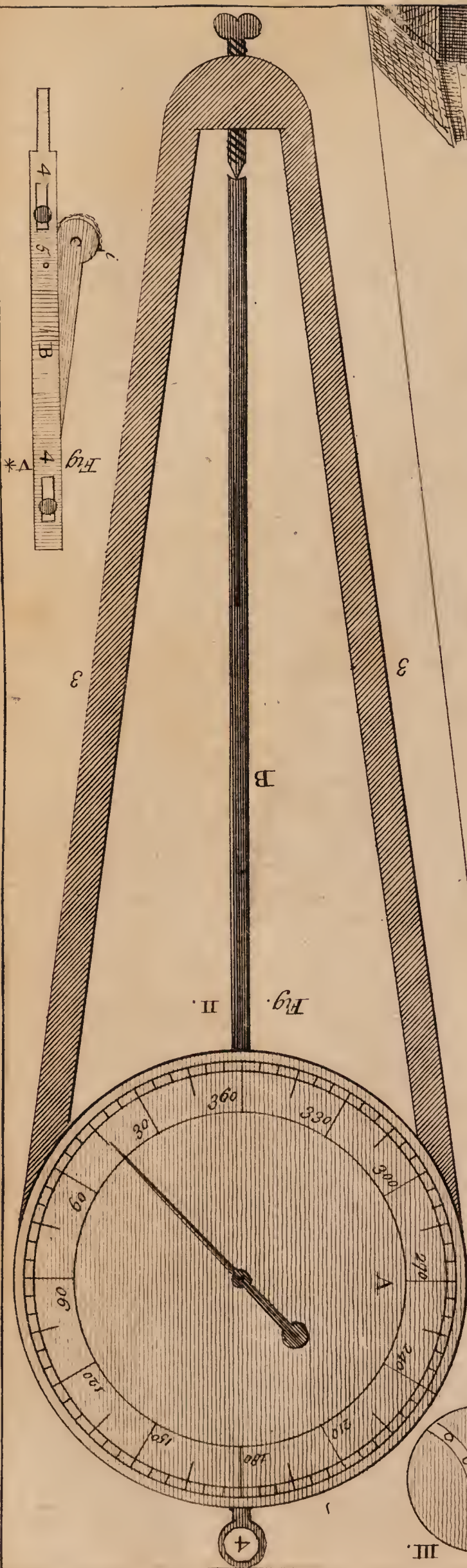
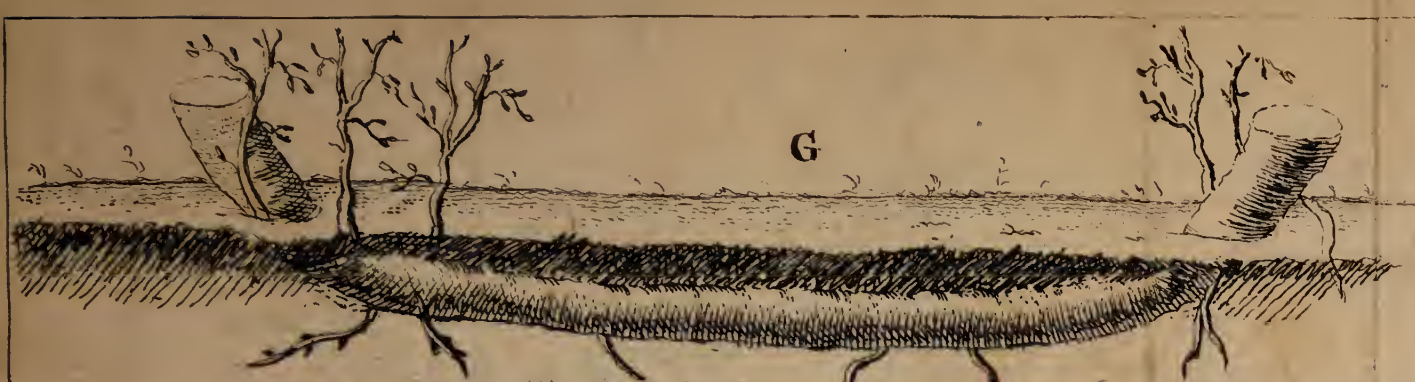


Fig. II.



Fig. 4.



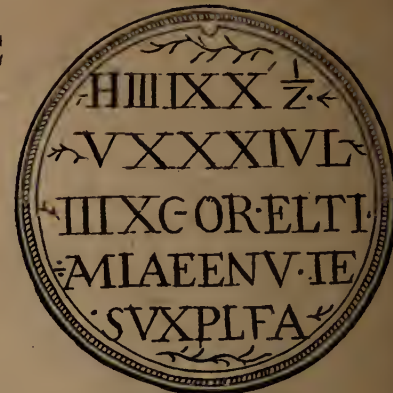
G



F



E

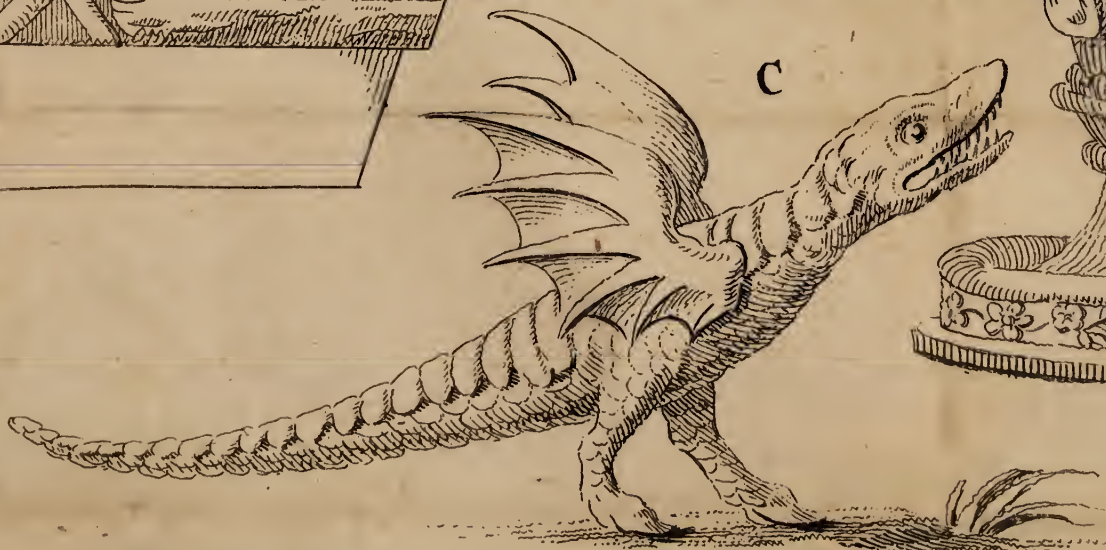


B



A

D



C

a	q	z	e	x	y	3	9	7	e	q
b	1	n	w	h	o	4	v	8	q	1
c	1	z	3	b	6	6	8	9	9	1
d	1	n	w	h	5	4	v	8	9	1
e	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
f	1	v	w	h	od	47	v	7	9	1
g	1	2	3	2	45	6	1	8	9	1

once to produce two different effects; whereas these new water-bellows require scarce any greater power than what is necessary to overcome the friction near the center of motion, on the axis C: For, in this invention of M. *Triewald's* an advantage is obtain'd, which very rarely happens in mechanics, *viz.* that the weight to be mov'd is, as here, on the balance in *æquilibrio*; since the bellows A and A cannot be otherwise conceiv'd than as two equal, tho' heavy, weights in a pair of scales, which balance each other, tho' their weight be ever so great: So that if each of these bellows should weigh a ton, they must still equiponderate; which is so much the easier attain'd to, since it requires very little art to make them both of a weight, and place them at equal distances from the center of motion.

And as a small power is required to set the scales of a balance with equal weights, however great, in motion; so the same power may, with good effect, be applied to these water-bellows.

It may indeed be objected, that the vessel, which sinks down into the water at N, becomes so much lighter, as it loses of its weight in water, whereby the vessel to be rais'd becomes so much heavier; but this is compensated, if we consider, that the water which falls down along the sloping trough, acquires a power of a falling body; which power increasing in the same proportion as the vessel which is to be rais'd grows heavier, suits admirably well with the weight to be rais'd: For, the vessel that sinks down into the water at N, does not at once lose its weight in the water, but gradually as it comes deeper into the same: And in the same manner the ascending vessel does not grow at once heavier than the other, but gradually, growing heaviest just when the lowermost edge gets even with the surface of the water; and that happens at the same instant of time when the power of water in the sloping trough is at the highest pitch, or has receiv'd its greatest *momentum*.

This shews very plainly, that the power requir'd to work these water-bellows is far less, and consequently, that less water will be consumed in working them, than for those commonly used: And again, that an iron furnace, which, for want of water to work the common bellows, cannot be kept at work longer than 6 weeks, tho' it be provided with all necessaries, may, by

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means of such water-bellows as here described, be kept at work above 12.

Besides, it is no small advantage that these bellows are of so very easy a structure, that any carpenter at first sight is able not only to make the whole engine, but easily repair any part of the same; and that they require the least repairs of any that can be used: If the vessels should be of cast iron, they would last for several ages; and, when cast strong, they would not require any weight to sink readily in the water: If of wood, they may be cover'd with lead, or if made of thin copper, a thick leaden hoop at top will make them sink. As to their shape, it is not necessary that they should be circular, except for the iron hoops; they may be made square, in a triangular, or other shape, provided they be double the width at bottom as at top: If they be made of wood, it will be necessary to provide an edge round the tops, for containing as much stones or leaden weights, as will be found necessary to make them sink readily, when they are lower'd down into the water.

Lastly, if we consider the charge of those bellows made use of at iron furnaces, with the water-wheel and its axle tree, &c. and compare the same with the charge of these, we shall find a vast difference in favour of these.

In fine, the blast of these bellows is regulated, as well as that of the common ones, by letting more or less water into the sloping troughs, and by taking out and putting in pluggs for that purpose.

M. *Triewald* the ingenious author of this invention is mentioned Vol. XIII. p. 503, but an F is used instead of T.

[We are informed by the learned Dr *Altree*, of *Norfolk-street*, that there have been, for several years, in *Staffordshire*, engines for raising water, that are worked by a balance beam, in the same manner as the above mentioned; that the water which falls about 9 foot, runs into a ladle, at each end of the beam; and so causes the alternate strokes of the pistons; and that in particular Mr *Pearsehouse* at *Walsal* has one, and Henry *Vernon* of *Hilton*, near *Wolverhampton*, Esq; another of these engines, which is kept in repair for about 5s per Ann.]

EXPLANATION of FIG. I. and II. on the Plate of Mechanics; being the Draught of an accurate Pyrometer or Instrument to measure the Extension, or Contraction, of Metal, or other Rods, even Tobacco Pipes, and Glass Tubes; being so sensible as to be alter'd, by the Approach only of a warm hand; invented by

Y y

by Mr Withurst of Derby, and now in the Possession of Mr Ardens, Teacher of the Mathematicks and Philosophy there.

FIG. I. AA The back part of a circular plate of whited brass, the other side of which is marked with a graduated circle, and fitted with an index, as in Fig. II. This plate makes the further side of the machine, and the near side is of wood, marked by dotted lines; the mechanism lies between them.

a a a a Pillars, or studs, about 3 quarters of an inch in height, by which the 2 sides of the machine are connected, leaving sufficient room between them for the other parts of the apparatus to move freely.

B A flat piece of brass, for a slider, so adapted as to slide upward and downward the length of the two slits 4 4, between the heads of 2 skrews, or pegs, and the inside of the board marked by dotted lines, in which they are fixed.

C Part of a circle grooved, fixed at the end of a lever, which turns on a center *c*, at the lower end of it.

*Note, There is a piece of a watch chain put round that end of the lever, which is perforated by the center *c*, as expressed by the dotted semi-circle, and one end of this chain is fixed to the inside of the slider at 5. Another chain is also fixed at *t*, and passed round D.*

D A small pulley.

E A large pulley on the same arbor as D, making together the center and periphery of the wheel D E.

F A very small spiral pulley, fixed on the same arbor as the hand.

6 6 Is a piece of fine silk, put round and fastened to the large pulley E, and fastened, at the other end, to G

G A piece of a watch-spring, which regulates the motion of the index.

N 2 an aperture in the frame, to admit one end of the bar of metal; the expansion, or contraction, of which is to be shewn by the index.

FIG. II. Is a view of the whole instrument on the other side.

A The graduated circle and index.

3 3 The frame of wood.

4 A ring to hang it up by.

B The bar of metal to be expanded, one end of which passes through the dotted aperture in the frame, and is pushed forward by the screw at the other end, till it touches the slider, and brings the index to 360.

FIG. III. An iron *A*, by which the

wooden frame is fastened to the brass plate.

—It is evident that when the bar B, Fig. II. extends, or grows longer, it immediately impels the slider B, Fig. I. which, by means of the chain, fixed at 5 to the slider, and passing round the center *c*, moves the piece C. The piece C, by means of the chain passing round the pulley D, turns the wheel D E, which, by means of the silk passing round its periphery (or the larger pulley E) and also round F, the spiral pulley fix'd on the arbor, which carries the index, must move the index. And from a comparison of the motion of the index with the motion of the expanding metal, also of the pulley E with the pulley F, 'tis evident that the smallest degree of extension is instantly perceptible. It makes an excellent thermometer.

C FIG. V. * Represents the inside of the slider apart, and shews that the watch chain, passing from 5 on the slider, is fastened near the end of the lever at *i*, which makes it turn on its axis *c*; also shews the heads of the screws over the slits 4 4.

[As this instrument exceeds any that we have yet heard of, we shall procure one, for our own use, and the satisfaction of our friends, who may not understand the description.]

Mr URBAN,

IN last July's Magazine, in the list of deaths, I saw the name of *Matthew Martin* of *Wivenhoe*, Esq; who was a gentleman greatly esteem'd for his honesty, generosity, and affable behaviour, as well as for the gallant action I am going to relate. First, I must set you right as to a mistake or two, which are these, that he died the 25th of June, instead of the 20th of July, and it was not from *Angria*, but from a much more formidable enemy, he made his escape, viz. from 3 French men of war, a 70 and a 60 gun ship, and one, the same force as himself, of thirty two guns. These ships had taken a proper station in the *East Indies*, to intercept all the outward bound ships that year, but Capt. *Martin* led 'em such a chase as luckily to escape himself, and to defeat their intentions. His ship was very rich, having above a hundred thousand pounds in foreign specie on board, and that he thought they knew, or else he imagin'd they would have sunk him, with their lower tier, when they were so near as they were 2 or 3 times. The first time he saw them, was on Thursday morning, and it was Saturday night before

fore he was quite clear of them. His officers and people would persuade him they were *English* ships, and mention'd their particular names, the largest, they call'd the *Barrington*, upon which he haul'd up his sails, and was sending his boat to invite the captains to dine with him, and to enquire what news; but not being thoroughly satisfied, he kept viewing them with his spy-glass, and, at last, perceived the largest knock out her lower tier of ports; and haul them to again, which made him ask, if the *Barrington* had two tier of ports, and being answer'd in the negative, he call'd his boat on board, and made all the sail he could, which they no sooner perceiv'd, but they began to fire upon him, and haul'd down *English*, and put up *French* colours, and so they continued smartly engaged for 2 or 3 glasses, before he could get any distance from them. They kept chasing him till the next day, when they were so near, that they could hear what was said on board one another's ships. Just at that time he, perceiving thick weather arising, form'd a scheme that was of great service to him, which was this: Without any noise he order'd all his men to their proper posts, and to trim the sails as sharp as possible; then he went to the man at the helm, and told him that when he order'd him to put the helm hard a weather, he must put it hard a lee, and that if he made no blunder, he would handsomely reward him, but if he blundered, the least in the world, he would shoot him thro' the head; then going on the poop, and seeing the *French* ship so near, he fell a stamping, and asking him if he had a mind to be on board her, and bid him put the helm hard a weather, but the man put it quite contrary, as he was order'd, and brought the ship quite round, almost close under the *French* ship's bowsprit, which surprised them greatly, and they imagined he designed to board them. As soon as they were convinc'd that was not his design, they began to fire, and put their helm hard a lee too, but their sails not being prepared, as his was, were all taken a-back, which put them into great confusion, and had there been as much wind as he hop'd there would, from the appearance of the weather, in all probability they had lost all their masts, which was what he wished for: But as it was, before they could get in a proper posture to follow him, he had got above a league a-head. This was reckoned a very nice piece of seamanship, as well as a profitable stratagem. Being

at such a distance, when night came on, he could easily alter his course, without their observing it, which he did, and got close in under land, and came to an anchor to refresh his people, and repair his rigging and sails, which were pretty much shatter'd, and he has said he never slept sounder in his life than he did for 4 or 5 hours that night on the bare deck, and a log of wood for his pillow. But not being perfectly at ease, as soon as it was dawn, he ordered some men up to the mast head to keep a good look out, where they had not been long before they called out, they spied a pagoda, but he knowing the coast very well, knew there could be no such thing in sight, and guessed it to be one of the *French* ships, and immediately cut away his anchor, and made all the sail he could, and before he was well under way, as he thought, the *French* 60 gun ship was pretty well up with him, and thus they continued all day, and at night he played them another trick. As soon as it was dark, he ordered a light to be put in the great cabin window, and no other light to appear in the ship: Then he ordered a water cask to be sawed in halves, and in one of the halves he fixed a mast, exactly the height of the light in the window, to which he hung a candle and lanthorn, and putting the light out in the window, he turned it adrift. The *French* soon perceived and came up with it, and believing it was his ship, and that he designed to fight them, they prepared accordingly, but before they could make out what it was, it sunk and left them in the greatest consternation what to do. Capt. Martin kept on his course, and, in a little time, arrived safe in the port he was bound to, where they had not been long, before they heard the two biggest *French* ships were put into some port, pretty near, in a sickly and shattered condition, and as the neighbourhood of two such ships could not be agreeable, it was given out that Capt. Martin was coming down to fight them, and to make it appear the more plausible, they put an 100 soldiers on board, and made him set sail, but the *French* ships not caring to receive him, went away for *Europe* in the condition they were in, and leaving all their sick behind them; and in going about the *Cape of Good Hope*, one of the ships sprung a leak, and was in great distress, and the other going to her assistance, it being very dark, run full aboard of her, and both went down to the bottom, and not a soul was saved; this,

this, Capt. *Martin* was told by the captain of a third ship that was in company with them, but could no way assist either of them. This is a true account of the action, for which the *India* company made him the presents you mention. The medal is the company's arms enamell'd on gold, and set round with 48 rose diamonds. This very gentleman was offered to be knighted by *Q. Anne*, for making her a present of a fine lion, tho' the government took no notice of this gallant action. Such is the caprice of princes, and such the merit which they too often reward.

August 23,
1749.

Yours, &c.

PHILALETHERS.

From the REMEMBRANCER, Aug. 5.

IN a pamphlet called, *A Letter from a Person of Distinction to the Right Hon. J. E. of Eg—t*, two passages had a surprising effect upon me.

First, The following character therein given of H— W—.

He is a gentleman of a plain English address; who, without affecting the orator, speaks well, and always to the purpose; who never wavers from the point in debate; who is heard with deference and attention; and whose character has raised itself above the arts of malice and faction, to be valued and esteemed by the HONEST part of his country.

As to this person, I had been long ago inform'd, that his character was always of the motley kind: In his youth both butt and buffoon: In his next stage projector and tool: At all times a blunderer and busy-body: And that even during the last f—n, when he was heard with so much deference and attention, he never rose up to speak, but his party were more in pain for the effects of his indiscretion, than proud of his countenance, or pleas'd with his officiousness: To exemplify his address, I have heard it said, that all he had ever seen of the graces, was their backsides: But of the elevated place he holds in the opinion of any part of his country, honest or dishonest, no mention was ever made before.

And as I cannot prevail on myself to think so dishonourably of mankind, as to imagine the meanest of them would flatter this gentleman, I presently concluded, that the person of distinction, who had trowel'd him so substantially, was HIMSELF; and this stands on full as good authority as the letter-writer can produce, for ascribing three several pamphlets to the E— of Eg—t, and

then abusing him for a presumption on his own.

The second passage, in the said pamphlet, is a story, repeated last f—n, in one of this gentleman's speeches, in the H. of C—m—s, which is given in the following words:

Mr Sp—r,

“In the latter end of the reign of the glorious King *William*, when this nation was grown giddy with the happiness so lately communicated to them, by their great deliverer; we may remember it to our shame, that there were not wanting, even in this house, men of such turbulent, uneasy, and captious dispositions, that they opposed, with malice and vehemence, every measure projected by that great king, or his ministers, and returned the many blessings he had heaped upon them and their posterity, with clamour, faction, and calumny. Among the number of these wrong-heads of those days, none made a greater figure in mischief than one *Jack How*, who by the help of much impudence, a great deal of malice, and but superficial talents, and a certain art of confounding facts with the grossest falsehoods, and most contradictory glosses, had contributed more than any man in the kingdom to embarrass the measures of the government. This *Jack How*, Sir, had certain common places on which he eternally harped; such as danger of the national liberty, POPERY, slavery, and arbitrary power, &c. On all these he rung CONSTANT CHANGES, and whatever was the nature of the debate, his speeches in this house, and every where else, turned upon these alarming topics: He never spoke, but the hearers would believe that the king and his ministry were at the doors, ready to burst in and cut their throats; the danger was imminent and apparent to *Jack*, whatever view it might appear in to others. After a melancholy harangue of this kind, Sir *Thomas Lyttelton*, an honest revolutioner, who knew liberty and its blessings, when he felt them, in answer to *Jack How*, told the house, that he happened one day to be in a coach and six with two young ladies, in order to visit a neighbouring gentleman; the road was as smooth as a bowling-green, the horses good, the coach-braces, and other furniture strong, and in good repair. The coachman drove at an easy steady pace; yet one of the ladies screamed out every minute, as if she had been on the brink of

of some precipice, and ready to be dashed to pieces. I addressed, says Sir Thomas, the other sister, who sat very quiet, and seemed to enjoy the pleasure of a fine road, in a beautiful country, to know what made her sister so terribly afraid? O Lord, Sir, replied the lady, you must not mind my sister, she is not at all afraid; she knows she is in no danger, but fancies she has a fine voice, and that squalling becomes her; on this satisfactory answer, added Sir Thomas, I left the young lady to please herself in her own way, without giving myself any trouble to convince her that she was in no danger."

With regard to the person so politely discoursed of, by the name of ONE Jack How: He was a gentleman, and a revolutioner, as well as Sir Tho. Lyttelton; was member for Cirencester first, and afterwards for the county of Gloucester, and was so eminent for his figure and address at court, as well as in the House of Commons, that he was thought a fit person to be Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Mary: He was still in that office, when he declared himself dissatisfied with the measures then pursued: And tho' the disappointment of his avarice and ambition, probably, had the same operation in his case, as in that of the two Whigs in the year 1717, he had the younger Hampden, Sacheverel, Garraway, &c. &c. to countenance the party he took; all whigs as well as revolutioners; and who, instead of growing giddy with the superabundance of happiness communicated to them by their great deliverer, made no difficulty to declare, that their discontent arose from the imperfection of their deliverance; as is apparent in the history of those times.

But, that this gentleman's birth, rank, and figure, could not exempt him from this coarse usage, after he had been so many years in his grave, is not so much to be wondered at, as a failure of another consideration, which, of all men living, this person of plain English address should not have forgot; I mean, his, Jack How's, near relation to a certain noble Lord, to whom, if common fame is ever to be depended on, the said person was broker in the affair of his purchase, on such advantageous terms to himself, as to be a considerable gainer by the job.

His character of Jack is also as injurious, in many respects, as his manner of speaking of him is contemptuous: For no wrong-head can make a great figure in mischief. But Jack maintained his credit both in parliament and out, during

the whole reign of King William; and, in the beginning of the next, was made paymaster: A circumstance which might be made use of to work up a parallel very different from that before us, especially, when we consider, the portrait which was drawn of him, in the character of a sneaker, when he refused to quit his place, for the sake of his party; and, also, those other glaring resemblances of much impudence, great malice, and but superficial talents.

Jack had certainly a boldness of speech, which, till then, had never been heard in parliament: And among his sallies of that kind, none ever gave so much offence as his calling the second treaty of partition, a felonious treaty, when it was under the consideration of the House. What, therefore, can be more astonishing, than to find this House, in the very letter wherein he extols himself so highly for having remembered another man's story, and censures Jack so highly for his impudence, should copy, or at least, imitate, the most impudent thing he ever said. And yet such is the matter of fact: For, having occasion to say, that the Emperor had wantonly plunged this nation into a war, and having assigned a motive for his supposed sincerity, in the negotiations at Hanau, which I cannot tell how to think ever came into his thoughts, he proceeds to say, 'I believe it is pretty evident, that the secularizing project, in that treaty (of Worms) was the only motive, I mean personal motive, the minister had to negotiate that INFAMOUS TREATY.'

Nor is this licentious expression the only remarkable thing contained in this paragraph: In the said definitive treaty of Worms, as published by authority, there is no such secularizing project to be found, as is here alluded to: And if it was contained in any secret article, how unfaithfully has this country been dealt by! How dexterously those in power have contrived to expose themselves, by committing that secret to such a sieve as this! And if the treaty itself was infamous, how is it possible to exculpate those who ratified it; of whom no less than seven in eleven are the very persons, that, next to himself, he would have the nation look up to, as their only saviours?

The REMEMBRANCERS 12, and 19, continue the same subject, in which it is hinted that the propositions made by the late Emperor, at Hanau, were rejected

jected only by 4 of the L—ds J—ces, and that all were not *duly summoned*: and a demand, made by the heir of a noble family in the H— of C—s, is repeated, *viz.* “If the propositions were good, why rejected? If bad, why not laid before them?”

Lastly, It is urged, if the treaty of *Worms* was *pernicious*, as *H. W.* advances, why was it ratified by those who rejected the propositions? wherefore did the younger b—r, to the best of his abilities, become an advocate for it in the H— of C—ns, where he spoke as follows:

“*France* and *Spain* had offered the same terms to the King of *Sardinia*, and the Emperor too; who was to grant him the right to *Final*, in the same manner the Queen of *Hungary* did: It was, therefore, NECESSARY to conclude that treaty (of *Worms*) and give him *Final*; he being peremptory for our answer, *if we would do the same*, and pressing for it, and the time being come, they were FORCED to sign it the day they did; though the full powers for it to the Q. of *Hungary*’s minister were not arrived, tho’ they came the very day after the signing it.”

From the REMEMBRANCER, Aug. 26.
On the Parliament of Paris remonstrating against Taxes.

THE French king having, on the peace, taken off half the tenth penny, his parliament remonstrates,—Our high tax is continued; we hear of no remonstrance; and yet his majesty had said,—The inviolable duty and loyalty, so universally and steadily shewn by my faithful subjects, shall never be FORGOTTEN.

From the WESTMINSTER JOUR. Aug. 19.

THE truly great Lord BACON has left, among his many other inestimable writings, a proposal for a *new digest* of the laws of *England*.

As this was very much wanted in his time, about 150 years ago, the multiplication of statutes hath since been so great, that the necessity of it, I presume, is now more than doubled.

I know something has been done, with regard to the laws of the navy: And it would be a great point obtained, as the statutes are now so numerous, if a particular digest, by authority, were made for every distinct order of men, and common circumstance, or state of society. This would be a great step to-

wards a general digest of the whole, which might afterwards be made with the more facility.

Tho’ *Denmark* be under an arbitrary government, all the laws, which respect the people, are comprised in two small volumes.—And most of the nations of *Europe*, except ourselves, are busy in reforming projects of the like nature.

All the statutes, which are enacted from session to session, are obligatory in some particular cases, and most of them, in one respect or another, penal. Thus have we obligations and penalties multiplied upon us, which are too numerous for the common people, (who may accidentally incur the forfeiture, or sentence,) clearly to understand: And this for want of knowing the general bounds of their liberties and privileges.

Every act of parliament in favour of the constitution, hath something in it which it concerns us to know as much as the laws that bind us down under penal conditions.

In the 60 years since the revolution, many such acts have passed. Would it be amiss, if a *new declaratory law* were now to be given us, that the bounds of our present rights and privileges might be clearly traced, and a comparison made betwixt antient and modern liberty? To such a law, I conceive, there can be no *reasonable* objection, in an age that boasts so much of its preference to all former ages. If it were once proposed, and *any objections at all* were made to it, I should much suspect our condition to be not altogether so happy as it has been represented.

The WESTMINSTER JOURNALS of the 5th and 26th, and OLD ENGLAND of the 26th, shew, from history, that *France* has always been too cunning for *England* in negotiations; and seem to presage some unfriendly designs of the former, notwithstanding her professions of friendship, which, as the late Duke of *Marlborough* wrote to Q. Anne, must be destructive to this nation.

From the OLD ENGLAND, Aug. 5.

Clodius accusat mæchos.

IT is with infinite pleasure, that I behold the advancement of gravity and experience among the present *Justitiani*; where the learning of obsolete law, and modern witticisms abound, and seem to vie for superiority.

A gentleman of the road, having formerly stole from the post of honour on

Houn-

Hounslow-beath to the bench, a delinquent, apprehending himself not well used by his old friend, thought it necessary to remind him, by the following *impromptu*:

Suppose some brother, grown decrepid, should
Forsake the road and covert of the wood,
Be made a justice of the peace and quorum,
And that some quondam friend be brought
before 'im,
It would be strange should he decry the crime,
Which he'd committed many & many a time.

To which his Worship answer'd,
That I have travers'd many a road with you, B
And cut some purses, is extremely true;
But now, translated 'mong a private band,
Make all by warrant, not by pistol, stand:
Legally now I raise the *lawless* fine,
And hang who robs in other ways than mine.

This introduces a dream, in which the writer (who signs *Aretine*) sees a reverend row of people on a bench, and an odd figure in the chair, with a vizard on his face, as he at first imagined; but soon perceived it to be the natural face of one whom he had seen on the stage, and at the puppet-show; and who should it be but that renowned bastard *Tom Jones*? This figure harangued the crowd, and declared that he was come to tell them of laws that had not been heard of for 1000 or 300 years.—There follows a long satirical parody on a charge to a grand jury, in which he retorts all that is pointed against libels and libellers, on a certain person, who was the writer of a contemptible newspaper, called the *Champion*; a scribbler of *Tom Thumb*, and some theatrical pieces, in which private characters were so treated as to cause the stage to be licensed. Him (says the Parody) you are bound, by your oaths, to present as a nuisance to civil society, the bane of peace, and scandal of human kind; especially as he is become a private informer against the liberty of the press, and stands condemned from his own mouth.

From the OLD ENGLAND, August 12.

WE find, by the news-papers, that a late commander of one of his majesty's ships of war, who had been removed from that station by the sentence of a Court-martial, and judged incapable of service, for misconduct, in a late famous action, is appointed upon the rank of *Rear Admiral*.—While boys are placed at the head of a set of *time-servers*, to preside over the affairs of *Neptune*, a brave man, on such partiality, would hurl in the teeth of one

so placed above him, what the famous Duke *d'Offuna*, in *Spain*, disdainfully said to his undiscerning King, *This it is to serve under a boy!*

The late Earl of *Berkeley* shewed his inflexible virtue, as first lord commissioner of the *admiralty*. A gentleman, who was the natural son of one of the greatest men of his time, had, while *Chef d'Escadre*, or, as we call it, *Commodore*, incurred a violent suspicion of his unwillingness to fight the enemy, who appeared to be stronger by one ship only than himself. The Earl marked him down in his black book, and when, by the interest of his family, he was named for a flag, refused to sign his commission, and persisted in it, even against the commands of his sovereign, not from any personal pique, but because he would not give a bad example in the navy.—If any after-circumstance has appeared in favour of the gentleman, who so happily found means to re-establish his own reputation at the expence of that of his judges, it ought to have been made public, previous to the mark of m—n—st—r—l honour, with which he has been dignified, as well in justification of the gentleman himself and his c*t-friend, as of the court-martial, where no such favourable circumstance occurred to consideration.

An INSCRIPTION found on a small portable ALTAR at Burgh on the Sands, in Cumberland, in the House of one John Hodgson.—A reading of it is desired.

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A short EXTRACT from Mr Hervey's so greatly admired MEDITATIONS; &c. that the 6th Edition is printed off, and will soon be published.—See Vol. XVIII. p. 563, and following Letter.

POOR man with difficulty accomplishes a single work: Hardly, and after many efforts, does he arrive at a tolerable imitation of some one production of nature. But the Almighty artist spoke millions of substances into instantaneous being; all wonderfully various, all completely perfect.—Repeated experiments generally discover errors

errors in our happiest inventions. But these fine structures have pleased, for almost 6000 years; and no fault been discovered in the original plan, no room for the least improvement upon the first model.——All our performances, the more minutely they are scanned, the more imperfect they appear. But, with regard to these delicate objects, the more we search into their properties, the more we are ravished with their graces: They are sure to disclose fresh strokes of the most masterly skill, in proportion to the attention with which they are examined.

Nor is the simplicity of the operation less astonishing, than the accuracy of the workmanship, or the infinitude of the effects. Should we ask, “Where, and what, are the materials that beautify the blooming world? What rich tints, what splendid dyes, what stores of shining crions, stand by the heavenly limner, when he paints the robe of nature?” ’Tis answered, His powerful pencil needs no such costly apparatus. A single principle, under his conducting hand, branches out into an immensity of the most varied, and most finished forms. The moisture of the Earth, passed through proper strainers, and disposed in a range of pellucid tubes:——This performs all the wonders, and produces all the beauties, of vegetation. This creeps along the fibres of the low-spread moss, and climbs to the very tops of the lofty-waving cedars. This, attracted by the root, circulating thro’ invisible canals, and pervading the substance of the minutest twigs, bursts into gems; expands itself into leaves; and cloaths the forest with all its verdant honours.——This one plain and simple, cause gives birth to all the charms, which deck the youth and maturity of the year. This blushes in the early hepatica, and flames in the late-advancing poppy. This reddens into blood in the veins of the mulberry, and attenuates itself into leafen gold, to create a covering for the quince: This

† Eccles. iii. 14. *I know that whatsoever God doth, it shall be for ever; Nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it.*

‡ When every several effect has a particular separate cause, this gives no pleasure to the spectator, as not discovering contrivance. But that work is beheld with admiration and delight, as the result of deep counsel, which is complicated in its parts, and yet simple in its operation; where a great variety of effects are seen to arise, from one principle operating uniformly.

Abernethy on the Attributes.

breathes in all the fragrant gales of our gardens, and weeps odorous gum in the groves of Arabia.——So || wonderful is our creator in counsel, and so excellent in working!

In a grove of tulips, or a knot of pinks, one perceives a difference in almost every individual. Scarce any two are turned and tinted exactly alike: Each allows himself a little particularity in his dress, tho’ all belong to one family; so that they are various, and yet the same.——A pretty emblem this, of the smaller differences between protestant Christians. There are modes in religion, which admit of variation, without prejudice to sound faith, or real holiness: Just as the drapery, on these pictures of the spring, may be formed after a variety of patterns, without blemishing their beauty, or altering their nature.——Be it so then, that, in some points of inconsiderable consequence, several of our brethren dissent: Yet, let us all live amicably and sociably together; for we harmonize in principals, though we vary in punctilios. Let us join in conversation, and intermingle interests; discover no estrangement of behaviour, and cherish no alienation of affection: If any strife subsists, let it be to follow our divine master most closely, in humility of heart, and unblameableness of life: Let it be to serve one another most readily, in all the kind offices of a cordial friendship. Thus shall we be united, though distinguished; united in the same grand fundamentals, tho’ distinguished by some small circumstantial; united in one important bond of brotherly love, though distinguished by some slighter peculiarities of sentiment.

|| Isaiah xxviii. 29.

MR URBAN,

ONE of the greatest proofs of the present decay of Christian piety, is our scandalous neglect of the duties of the LORD’S DAY; I have long wish’d for Reformation in that respect, and whilst I was despairing to see her issue forth, clad with the robes of authority, I met with a most valuable little book, every way fitted to awaken mankind, and to quicken in them the latent, and almost extinguished seeds of devotion; I mean that excellent poem, called SUNDAY THOUGHTS, whose author has with great judgment and perspicuity, with irresistible force and truth, with sound divinity, in a most engaging and

and harmonious dress, and (what pleases me above all the rest) with a sincere and truly honest heart, bleeding for the souls of his brethren (as appears throughout the whole poem) lamented the thoughtlessness, and disclosed the danger of sabbath-breaking christians. And as I cannot believe any thing more is wanting to induce mankind to reap that benefit, which the author designed to their souls; than that this little jewel should be universally known and read, I beg the favour to insert in your next magazine some extracts, whereby the publick may have a taste of the beauties, and of the usefulness of that invaluable little piece.

As every man is bound by the relation he stands in to mankind in general, to do all the good in his power to his brethren; I, therefore, tho' not able by writing to persuade men out of their lethargic and actual sins; yet think it my duty to promote and extend the knowledge of his works who can.—

The paragraphs I send you are not chosen because they excel the rest of the poem; for the whole is so uniformly good; and so worthy to be universally known, that I had great difficulty to restrain myself (in a manner) from copying the whole; and I fear you'll think those I now send you too long; but because the subjects of them are somewhat distinct and various:—The design of the poem being to promote piety and devotion, and so far agreeing with the plan of the ingenious † Mr HERVEY, springing from the same principle, a love of souls, I can't help looking upon the author's following address to him, as a great beauty. I hope you'll not fail publishing this, and you'll therein join in doing the good, intended to mankind by the author principally, and by, Mr Urban,

August 15, Your constant reader,
1749. PHILANTHROPOS.

SUNDAY THOUGHTS.

Hail morn! more sacred than creation's light,
When Jesus rose! accomplishing a work
In man's redemption happier than his birth.
Thee, holier sabbath, may I rise to hail,
To sing thy honours, and reprove a world
Forgetful of its SAVIOUR. O what pangs
My secret thoughts have felt! the griefs to
Of slighted Sion; in the hallow'd rest [view
Of CHRIST, dishonour'd! Now let pity move,
(Let large philanthropy for erring man)
To win the wand'rer from the path of death.
And thou, dear SPIRIT OF GOD! so wont
to bless

† See an extract of his work, p. 368.
(Gent. Mag. AUGUST 1749.)

The day of JESUS, quick'ning with thy pow'r
The sin-dead soul, regenerate by thy word:
O teacher, friend, and comforter of saints,
Smile on my work of heart-felt charity;
That to thy influence, some at least, some
breast [joy.

May melt, and angels † taste a new-caus'd
Dear HERVEY! in whose page, commun-
ing oft',

Our souls associate (twin-born souls are ours!)
Cast in one mould, cemented by one taste,
Wrought to one likeness, temper'd in one
flame, [them;

Nurs'd by one judgment, tutor'd to one
Dear, as if present to my visual sense,
(Mystr'y of vulgar minds) tho' never seen;
Tho' distant, in ideal sight retain'd,
With kindness like fraternal sympathy;
While in thy shades of *Weston**, haply, now
Sweet labours new thy genius meditates,
In prose, ear-rapturing like the voice of song;
O mild of censure! shall my lay engage
Thy gentle approbation, that delights
With her love-impuls'd verse to join thy name.

The above paragraph contains the author's address to the divine spirit to assist his muse; the following enters upon the work, bewailing, in a beautiful manner, the sloth and sinfulness of the greater part of Christians.

See on *Augusta's* tall, ascending spires
The lamp of morn has shot his whitening beam;
Fair structures, rear'd for blest religion's use.
But where the living temples wilt thou find
Of GOD? where most his presence loves to
dwell, [heav'n!

Where man? the favourite sanctuary of
Some on the bed of sloth, in sleep supine
False rest indulging, or in wine's mad dream,
Fast captiv'd, or the folds of deadly sin.
Some wakeful with th' alarm of worldly care,
Base *mammon*; or on roving pleasures call'd
Ill tim'd, th' *all-holy season* to profane.
Can'st thou not find the few? the pious few?
(Ah were their numbers more!) whose hearts,
prepar'd,

In secret join the fellow saints above,
Leagu'd in their blest employs, and well ap-
prov'd

By their all-seeing gracious FATHER's eye?
Can'st thou not mix in spirit with their train?
Lift from dull earth thy thoughts? from sen-
sual scenes? [heaven?

And soar with kindred souls to long'd-for

And after the author has attended the pious few, to their morning closet, and church duties, with proper, tho' short, precepts for praying and hearing with advantage; he excites them to family prayer.

The solemn work is over—hear! the priest,
With awful mien, and lips of grace, pronounce
Zz The

† Luke xv. 10.

* *Weston Flavel*, near Northampton, the residence of the above-nam'd reverend, polite, and ingenious gentleman.

The parting benediction.—But is all,
All ended here? is now the vacant time
For trifling visits? for the vain discourse
Of worldly friends? by nearer int'rests claim'd,
The calls, domestick, of intrusted souls.
The soft companion of thy life's vow'd hours,
Where, where is she? thy other dearer self?
Where her lov'd offspring? wedlock's sweetest
bonds,

Pledges of mutual faith, of chafest joys?

Invite 'em round thee by a father's voice,

That voice of mildest, soft authority.

Examine, teach, exhort them, warn, reprove.

Their instrument of being, ah! be mov'd,

Be rous'd, be arduous for their highest weal.

O education! are thy tend'rest laws [love?

Expell'd the parent's heart? where then is

Paternal love, that first of laws, O where?

Where nature's strongest instinct felt of all?

And hast thou one, within thy menial charge,

One left (by servitude's inferiour place)

O'erlook'd, neglected in thy partial thought?

Subordination meer, of man to man.

Name of corporeal difference, not of souls.

Souls have one essence, one congenial life,

One dignity, one worth: in heav'n's high kin,

Nearest affinited; one SPIRIT breath'd

Their virtue eminent, immortal, pure,

Impress of DEITY: one hapless fall

In guilt enthrall'd 'em, one rich blood re-
deem'd.

By dust thy brethren too, thy flesh, thy bone,

Parts of thy dread account, thy awful trust:

Parts of thy common nature:—shall not these

(Careful for thee) excite a grateful strife?

Of due returns some generous heaven-warm'd
zeal?

Large, best returns, a master's worthiest care.

Ah! drop distinction now, while call'd to serve

One heavenly MASTER in thy house of faith.

By common wants, by common mercies joyn'd,

Joyn in petitions too, in mutual praise.

He next recommends meditation,
and visits of charity; and warm'd with
a sense of the comforts and pleasures
which arise from the performance of our
duty, more especially the duties of reli-
gion, he proceeds as follows;—with
which I shall close my long letter:

Are these the pleasures in religion's paths

(Blest paths of safety) to be *only* found?

And will deluded man, perverse of heart,

Self-cruel, on the world's infested wilds,

Risque for vain toys the *jewel of his soul*?

View that tumultuous road! how thick appear

The sons of sportive folly! bent on speed,

When heav'n's high wisdom bids a sacred rest.

Perverting, in that breach, his kind decree,

Ease, to the labour'd creature: haply some

Shall, ere return, his dire resentment feel,

Death-smit (how frequent) by disaster sore.

View those ill-peopled fields! the thoughtless
throng!

All, on unseemly recreations drawn!

What swarms! of ev'ry rank, and sex, and age!

Vagants from *Sion* all, God's *humbler throne*.

Ah! better far a day, an happy hour,

One heavenly *moment*, in thy blissful courts,
Than *ages*, lavish'd in their impious joy.

Dread charge! of precious seasons vainly spent,

Or *lost* in sensual indolence at home.

Others, the bands of bolder riot, view!

Sunk in debauches o'er th' imtemperate glass,

Or loud in feuds, or clamorous levity;

In oaths, in revels wasting sacred time,

To decent silence due, and publick peace:

Too oft' in dismal consequences rue'd;

Disease, neglected families, and loss

Of strict paternal government, youth's bane.

Presumptuous insult on almighty pow'r!

Contemptuous scorn of sov'reign will! that

pow'r

Heard in the thunder, in the light'ning *seen*;

Felt in the angry wind!—his goodness too

Lives free, diffus'd through wide creation's

space.

And dares weak man? dependent, subject man,

Affront the law of God? his maker's law?

His governor? his judge? dares the vile worm,

Reptile of earth, defy the lord of heav'n?

O native *Britain*! land of *gospel* light!

Fay'r-rite of heav'n! professing purest truth!

Seat of mild liberty to vice abus'd!

Justly, dear parent! do thy *virtuous* sons

Drop o'er thy matron neck the conscious tear;

Of thy insensate, iron progeny

The griev'd spectators: vex'd (like upright *Loth*

In wrath-doom'd *Sodom*) while our mourning

streets

The nightly lewdness shames, the raging oaths

Of blasphemy, and *Circe's* bestial throng.

While musick in the *sober hours of morn*

Effeminates our isle; waste, luxury,

And sloth-engend'ring sloth, worst social ill:

He; who his *sabbath rest* ordain'd, enjoyns

Thy *six days labour*: sloth affronts his law.

Lamented view! while on the devious stage,

Lewd *Comedy* in loose intriguing dress

(Degenerate from the antient, worthier scene)

Appears, seductive of the youthful heart;

While (blush to manners) on the midnight sleep

In revels, wakes th' infernal *Masquerade*:

Transplanted vice of modern *Italy*,

Sink of dark superstition, sloth and sin.

Shall not, for guilt like this, long patient

heav'n

In judgments visit?—O'er the slumb'ring realm

Has shook (already felt) its milder rod.

Already war has thinn'd thy numerous sons,

In death left weltring on a foreign plain.

Rebellion, worst domestic fiend! has rag'd

Thy frighted cities round: and through thy

herds [want,

Long-wasting *murrain*, threat'ning ghastly

Has breath'd contagious; *breathes her threat'n-*

ing still.

Should locusts, summoning thy harvest fields

Their legions call (whose scouts have late been

sent [lence

To spy thy coasts) should broad-wing'd pesti-

Her millions sweep away—alarming thought!

How big with portent! O provok'd at last,

Shall not, for guilt impenitent? for guilt

Accumulate like thine, long-patient heav'n

Rise terribly vindictive? doom-full rise

To smite, to waste a vain-professing land?

Ye medley of mortals that make up this throng, Spare your wit for a moment, and list to my
 song; What you would not expect here, my wit shall be new, And what is more strange, ev'ry
 word shall be true Sing tan-ta-ra-ra-ra, truth all, truth all, Sing tan-ta-ra-ra-ra, truth all.

Not a toy in the place you'll buy cheaper than
 mine, [coin;
 Bring your lasses to me, and you'll save all your
 The ladies alone will pay dear for my skill,
 For, if they will hear me, their tongues must lie
 still. Sing tantararara, mute all.
 Tho' our revels are scorn'd by the grave, and
 the wise, [spife;
 Yet they practise all day, what they seem to de-
 Examine mankind, from the great to the small,
 Each mortal's disguis'd, and the world is a ball.
 Sing tantararara, masks all.
 The parson, brimful of *October* and grace,
 With a long taper pipe, and a round ruddy face,
 Will rail at our doings; but when it is dark,
 The doctor's disguis'd, and led home by the clerk.
 Sing tantararara, masks all.
 The fierce roaring blade, with long sword and
 cock'd hat, [he'll do that,
 Who with wounds he did this, and with 'sblood
 When he comes to his trial, he fails in his part,
 And proves that his looks were but masks to his
 heart. Sing tantararara, masks all.
 The beau acts the rake, and will talk of a-
 mours, [whores;
 Shews letters from wives, and appointments from

But a creature so modest, avoids all disgrace,
 For how would he blush, should he meet face to
 face! Sing tantararara, masks all.
 The courtiers and patriots, 'mong other fine things,
 Will talk of their country, and love to their kings;
 Yet their masks will drop off, if you shake but
 the pelf,
 And shew king and country all center'd in self.
 Sing tantararara, masks all.
 With an outside of virtue, miss Squeamish, the
 prude, [are rude;
 If you touch her, she faints; if you speak, you
 Thus she's prim and she's coy, till her blossoms
 are gone, [man, or John.
 And when mellow, she's pluck'd by the coach-
 Sing tantararara, masks all.
 With a grave mask of wisdom, say physick and
 law, [no flaw,
 In your case there's no fear, in your cause there's
 Till death, and the judge have decreed, they look big;
 Then you find you have trusted a full bottom wig.
 Sing tantararara, masks all.
 Thus life is no more than a round of deceit,
 Each neighbour will find that his next is a cheat;
 But if, oh ye mortals, these tricks ye pursue,
 You at last cheat yourselves, and the devil cheats
 you. Sing tantararara, masks all.

To HENRY FIELDING *Esq*;
 On reading his inimitable history of Tom Jones:

—neque
*Si chartæ fileant, quod bene feceris,
 Mercedem tuleris.*

HOR. LIB. IV. ODE VIII.

Long, thro' the mimic scenes of motly life,
 Neglected *Nature* lost th' unequal strife;
 Studious to show, in mad, fantastic shape,
 Each grinning gesture of his kindred ape,

Man lost the name: while each, in artful dress,
 Appear'd still something more or something less:
 Virtue and vice, unmix'd, in fancy flood,
 And all were vilely bad, or greatly good;
 Eternal distance ever made to keep,
 Exciting horror, or promoting sleep:

Sick of her fools, great *Nature* broke the jest,
 And *Truth* held out each character to test,
 When *Genius* spoke: Let *Fielding* take the pen!
 Life dropt her mask, and all mankind were men.

THO. CAWTHORN.

ZARA, at the Court of Annamaboe, to the African Prince, now in England.

Should I the language of my heart conceal,
Nor warmly paint the passion that I feel,
My rising wish should groundless fears confine,
And doubts ungen'rous chill the glowing line,
Wou'd not my prince, with nobler warmth,
disdain [feign ?

That love, as languid, which could stoop to
Let guilt dissemble—in my faithful breast
Love reigns unblam'd, and be that love confess.
I give my bosom naked to thy view,

For, what has shame with innocence to do?
In fancy, now, I clasp thee to my heart,
Exchange my vows, and all my joys impart.
I catch new transport from thy speaking eye;—
But whence this sad involuntary sigh?

Why pants my bosom with intruding fears?

Why from my eyes distill unbidden tears?

Why do my hands thus tremble as I write?

Why fades thy lov'd idea from my sight?

O! art thou safe? on Britain's happy shore,
From winds that bellow, and from seas that
roar? [pain !]

And has my prince—(Oh, more than mortal
Betray'd by ruffians, felt the captive's chain?
Bound were those limbs, ordain'd alone to prove
The toils of empire, and the sweets of love?
Hold, hold! Barbarians of the fiercest kind!
Fear heav'n's red light'ning—'tis a prince ye
bind;

A prince, whom no indignities could hide
They knew, presumptuous! and the Gods de-
fy'd. [rise,

Where'er he moves, let love-join'd rev'rence
And all mankind behold with *Zara's* eyes!

Thy breast alone, when bounding o'er the
waves

To freedom's climes, from slavery and slaves;
Thy breast alone, the pleasing thought cou'd frame
Of what I felt, when thy dear letters came:
A thousand times I held 'em to my breast,
A thousand times my lips the paper prest:
My full heart panted with a joy too strong,
And "Oh my prince!" dy'd falt'ring on my
tongue:

Fainting I sunk, unequal to the strife,
And milder joys sustain'd returning life.
Hope, sweet enchantress, round my lovesick
head

Delightful scenes of blest delusion spread.

"Come, come, my prince! my charmer! haste
away; [stay.

"Come, come, I cry'd, thy *Zara* blames thy
"For thee, the shrubs their richest sweets re-
tain;

"For thee, new colours wait to paint the plain;

"For thee, cool breezes linger in the grove,

"The birds expect thee in the green alcove;

"Till thy return, the rills forget to fall,

"Till thy return, the sun, the soul of all!—

"He comes, my maids, in his meridian charms,

"He comes refulgent to his *Zara's* arms:

"With jocund songs, proclaim my love's re-
turn;

"With jocund hearts, his nuptial bed adorn.

"Bright as the sun, yet gentle as the dove,

"He comes, uniting majesty and love!"—

Too soon, alas! the blest delusion flies;
Care swells my breast, and sorrow fills my eyes.
Ah! why do thy fond words suggest a fear—?
Too vast, too num'rous, those already here!
Ah! why with doubts torment my bleeding breast,
Of seas that storms controul, and foes infest?
My heart, in all this tedious absence, knows
No thoughts but those of seas, and storms, and
foes.

Each joyless morning, with the rising sun,
Quick to the strand my feet spontaneous run:
"Where, where's my prince! what tidings
have ye brought?"

Of each I met, with pleading tears I fought.
In vain I fought—some, conscious of my pain,
With horrid silence pointed to the main;
Some with a sadder the brutal thought express,
And plung'd the dagger of a barb'rous jest;
Day follow'd day, and still I wish'd the next,
New hopes still flatter'd, and new doubts per-
plex'd;

Day follow'd day, the wish'd to-morrow came;
My hopes, doubts, fears, anxieties the same.

At length—"O pow'r supreme! whose err
thou art, [heart; ;

"Thy shrine the sky, the sea, the earth, own
"Since ev'ry clime, and all th' unbounded
main,

"And hostile barks, and storms, are thy domain,

"If faithful passion can thy bounty move,

"And goodness sure must be the friend of love,

"Safe to these arms my lovely prince restore,

"Safe to his *Zara's* arms, to part no more.

"O! grant to virtue thy protecting care,

"And grant thy love to love's availing pray'r,

"Together, then, and emulous to praise,

"A flow'ry altar to thy name we'll raise;

"There, first and last, on each returning day,

"To thee our vows of gratitude we'll pay."

Fool that I was, to all my comfort blind,
Why, when thou went'st, did *Zara* stay behind?

How could I fondly hope one joy to prove,
'Midst all the wild anxieties of love?

Had fate, in other mold, thy *Zara* form'd,

And my bold breast in manly friendship warm'd,

How had I glow'd exulting at thy side,

How all the shafts of adverse fate defy'd!

Or yet a woman, and not nerv'd for toil,

Oh! that with thee, I'd turn'd a burning soil!

In the cold prison had I lain with thee,

In love still happy, we had still been free;

Then fortune, brav'd, had own'd superior might,

And pin'd with envy, while we forc'd delight.

Why should'st thou bid thy love remember
thee? [be-

Thine all my thoughts have been, and still shall

Each night, the cool savannahs have I sought,

And breath'd the fondness of enamour'd thought;

The curling breezes murmur'd as I sigh'd,

And hoarse, at distance, roar'd my foe, the tide;

My breast still haunted by a motley train,

Now doubts, now hopes prevail'd, now joy,

now pain.

Now fix'd I stand, my spirit fled to thine,

Nor note the time, nor see the sun decline;

Now rous'd I start, and wing'd with fear I run,

In vain, alas! for 'tis myself I'd shun.

When kindly sleep its lenient balm supply'd,

And gave that comfort waking thought deny'd,

And gave that comfort waking thought deny'd,

last night—but why, ah *Zara*! why impart
 he fond, fond fancies of a lovesick heart?
 et true delights on fancy's wings are brought,
 and love's soft raptures realiz'd in thought—
 last night I saw, methinks I see it now—
 'eav'n's awful concave round thy *Zara* bow;
 When sudden thence a flaming chariot flew,
 Which earth receiv'd, and six white couriers

drew;
 hen—quick transition—did thy *Zara* ride,
 borne to the chariot—wond'rous—by thy side:
 All glorious both, from clime to clime we flew,
 Each happy clime with sweet surprize we view.
 A thousand voices sung—"All bliss betide
 The prince of *Libya*, and his faithful bride."
 'Tis done, 'tis done" resounded thro' the
 skies,

and quick aloft the car began to rise;
 Ten thousand beauties crowded on my sight,
 Ten thousand glories beam'd a dazzling light.
 My thoughts could bear no more, the vision fled,
 And wretched *Zara* view'd her lonely bed.—
 Come, sweet interpreter, and ease my soul;
 Come to my bosom; and explain the whole.
 Alas! my prince—yet hold, my struggling breast!
 Ere we shall meet again, again be blest.
 "Hope all, thou say'st; I live, and still am free;"
 Oh then prevent those hopes, and haste to me.
 Ease all the doubts thy *Zara*'s bosom knows,
 And kindly stop the torrent of her woes.—
 But that I know too well thy gen'rous heart,
 One doubt, than all, more torment would im-

part;
 'Tis this, in *Britain*'s happy courts to shine,
 Amidst a thousand blooming maids, is thine—
 But thou, a thousand blooming maids among,
 Art still thyself, incapable of wrong;
 No outward charm can captivate thy mind,
 Thy love is friendship heighten'd and refin'd;
 'Tis what my soul, and not my form inspires,
 And burns with spotless and immortal fires.
 Thy joys, like mine, from conscious truth arise,
 And, known these joys, what others canst thou
 prize?

Be jealous doubts the curse of sordid minds,
 Hence, jealous doubts, I give ye to the winds.—
 Once more, O come! and snatch me to thy
 arms!

Come, shield my beating heart from vain alarms!
 Come, let me hang enamour'd on thy breast,
 Weep pleasing tears, and be with joy distress!
 Let me still hear, and still demand thy tale,
 And, oft renew'd, still let my suit prevail!
 Much still remains to tell and to enquire,
 My hand still writes, and writing prompts desire;
 My pen denies my last farewell to write,
 Still, still, "return," my wishful thoughts indite:
 Oh hear, my prince, thy love, thy mistress call,
 Think o'er each tender name, and hear by all.
 Oh pleasing intercourse of soul with soul,
 Thus, while I write, I see, I clasp thee whole;
 And these kind letters trembling *Zara* drew,
 In ev'ry line shall bring her to thy view.
 Return, return, in love and truth excel;
 Return, I write; I cannot add Farewel.

Insertio, sive inoculatio morbi.

Molustum morbum mibi pustula monstrat iniqua.
Quis morbum induxit? Quis nisi iniquus bo-
nis? J. SACKETTE.

Mr Urban,

Herefordsh.

HAD I not a greater regard to the commands of others,
 than to my own judgment, I should not desire you to
 publish this. For whatever has the name of *The Rape* af-
 fix'd to it, must appear with considerable disadvantage, as
 it will unavoidably call to view the beauties of a poem,
 that does the greatest honour to our language. Tho' in-
 deed the following trifle has one thing in common with that
 justly admir'd piece, which is, that it arose from a real
 incident. For a gentleman's taking a lady's snuff-box, on
 the lid of which was a Cupid, gave occasion to my grow-
 ing poetical: A circumstance, I believe, I ought to have
 conceal'd, since I could produce nothing better upon so a-
 greeable a subject.

Yours &c.

THE RAPE of the SNUFF-BOX.

STELLA had beauty mix'd with soft disdain;
 CINTHIO was sprightly, confident, and
 vain;

The fair he saw, seem'd charm'd with ev'ry grace,
 Dwelt on the seraph's voice, the angel's face,
 The easy mien, soft smile, and killing eye,
 And sigh'd such things, as fashion taught to sigh;
 Kifs'd *Shock*, and swore, ev'n *Shock* his envy
 mov'd,

"The puppy's happy, to be so belov'd;"
 Then sipp'd his sober tea, or humm'd a song
 Of love; for naught but love was on his tongue.

But STELLA saw, 'twas fashion all, or art;
 The soft delusion came not from his heart;
 And, vex'd to see so slight a conquest made,
 Look'd scorn at all the fond indiff'rent said;
 Quick from the seat of toys the snuff-box drew,
 "Solace of those, who nothing have to do!"

"She cried, what real joys thy charms dispense!
 "Health to the eye, and vigour to the sense!"

"No dull impertinence from thee proceeds,
 "No fribble sighs, nor sop in crambo bleeds."

What bleeds no lover, gentle CINTHIO cries,
 No victim to the lightning of those eyes?

What bleeds no lover?—Ah! too cruel fair!
 That silver toy is sure too much thy care.

Engag'd to that, thou canst not, wilt not know
 The deep-felt anguish lovers undergo;

And, left to my complaints thou deaf shouldst prove,
 I seize this mighty rival of my love.

Cupid, who for the fair his mamma left,
 Perch'd on the lid, was conscious to the theft,

And scream'd aloud, "Forbear! rash youth, forbear!
 "Revenge! revenge! the plund'rer of the fair!"

He spoke, and strung his bow; the arrow drew;
 Quick to the guilty *Cinthio*'s breast it flew;

And in a fatal moment twang'd the fatal yew.
 Adown he falls, a wretched, hapless swain;

For fashion once he sigh'd, but now he sighs for
 pain.

So some unhappy youth, who idly strays,
 Where on the mossy bank the adder plays,

Trails in the sun well pleas'd his many a fold,
 And wreaths his burnish'd neck of verdant gold,

In raptures makes the gawdy worm his prize,
 Clasps to his breast, and in a moment dies.

SELF ABASEMENT. A SOLILOQUY.

WILT thou, Supreme, *Jehovah*! condescend
 To be my guide, my father, and my friend?

Dare I, self-conscious, once presume to claim,
 Or hope, a refuge in thy sacred name?

I, who, erroneous, from thy laws have stray'd,
 And shar'd thy gifts, nor grateful homage paid?

Tho' grace my reason to correct was meant,
 How oft resisted, all the graces lent!

Thy

Thy preservations are an endless train !
 And yet how few in memory remain !
 Thy mercy boundless ! undeserv'd thy love !
 No virtue drew thy bounty from above ;
 Alas ! no works of merit have been mine,
 Before all worlds, the kind *decree* was thine.
 If ought of worth my guilty nature claim,
 From *Jesu's* side that worth imputed came.
 The more my guilt, redeeming love more bright,
 As day more radiant, when oppos'd to night:
 I plead his merit !—thence my humble claim
 To find protection in thy sacred name ;
 O for his sake ! deny not special aid,
 While here I stray thro' life's perplexing shade ;
 And all my wand'ring's o'er, permit my soul
 To gain thy courts above yon starry pole.
 There, with the heav'nly host, my voice I'll raise,
 To sing thy wonders, and exalt thy praise.

CRITO.

The FATAL INQUISITOR; a Tale.

TH O' Down the *Bed* where *Miro* lay,
 He slept not to the dawn of day.
 And who cou'd hope a moment's rest
 While thoughts like these perplex the breast ?

“ Knowledge conceal'd beyond the sky,
 “ Ah ! what can dim-ey'd man descry ?
 “ Life's good, or ill, 'till felt, unknown ;
 “ To morrow's is to morrow's own !
 “ My mortal hour the next may be,—
 “ Or heav'n may hoary age decree.
 “ My moments pass, when past I know,
 “ If fraught with happiness, or woe.
 “ The tardy knowledge comes too late,
 “ And unprepar'd we meet our fate.
 “ Ah ! why, if heav'n is wise and kind,
 “ Thus hood-wink'd man's immortal mind !
 “ Why prescience jealously denied,
 “ Of life alone the guard and guide ?
 “ Man born to woe, as sparks ascend,
 “ The means of bliss heav'n will not lend.
 Here slumber seal'd his weary'd eyes ;
 A dream ensu'd, to make him wise.
 (But all her sons, like *Eve*, shall know,
 Knowledge that heav'n forbids, is woe !)
 An angel thus bespoke him “ Friend !
 “ I come at once thy doubts to end !
 “ Full to thy view I'll make appear
 “ The fate of thy ensuing year.”

He ceas'd ; and from the doubter's eyes
 Fell scales—a scene began to rise—
 One raving in a fever lay !
 Shriek'd !—and expir'd !—turn'd cold as clay !—

Another, worn to skin and bone,
 Deep ! and more deep ! fetch'd many a groan !

And now, the shadow gasp'd for breath !
 And now, was agoniz'd, in death !—

“ Who's she, *that* fever robb'd of life !—”

The angel answer'd “ 'Twas your wife !—”

“ The man *consumption* ended who ?—”

Again the angel answer'd “ You !—”

That dreadful word like thunder broke !
 The dreamer startled !—and awoke !—

“ What can this shocking dream portend !—

“ Two deaths before the year shall end !—

“ *Mira's* the first !—Nor her's alone !

“ As much it ascertain'd my own !—

“ *Your Wife* !—*And You* !—This tingling ear

“ Still rings, as were the angel here !

“ But what's a dream ?—Nay some may hearse

“ It just denotes its own reverse—

“ Of mine shall I presume the same ?—

“ Impossible ! from heav'n it came !—

“ Came to correct this wrangling heart

“ And what but *truth* can heav'n impart ?—

“ Must I then die ?—Is death so near !

“ Good heav'n ! accept this gushing tear !

“ To every crime thy grace extend !

“ And let that death my sorrows end !

“ But how to break it to my *fair* !

“ For the dread secret she must share !

“ Warn'd, she'll prepare her self to die

“ And shine a brighter saint on high.”

The dream was told !—How struck to
 dame !

High bounds her pulse ! Her blood
 on flame !

See her in bed ! She pants !—She turns !
 She raves !—How fell the fever burns !—
 She's gone ! And when her heart-string
 broke,

Miro felt more than half the stroke !—

By fore-thought of that dreadful day,

How much was *Miro* worn away !

But *quite* to lose so fond a wife,

It shrunk him to a *shade* of life !

Ev'n *hope*, the *waster's** constant friend

That scarce deserts him at his end,

Hope flies *this* pinner's heart ! nor dare

That heart importune heav'n to spare !

But certain, that his instant doom's decre'd,

He meets grim death half-way, at

M O R A L.

Man at his peril thro' the *future* pries !

What best were hid, heav'n hides from
 human eyes.

Hence, there are *seasons* to be purely gay
 And ev'n misfortunes have their pro-
 day. [loads to bear]

Hence *Hope*, that helps life's heavy

Hence all the humble confidence of pray

Hence *Resignation* calms the pious breast

And all that heav'n permits, man co-
 strues *best*. J.

* 'Tis said, to have been observ'd that co-
 sumptive people frequently hope to recover
 to the very last.

On seeing a SCULL.

THis preacher, silent yet severe,
 Proclaims mortality to man ;
 Thou, like this emblem shalt appear,
 When time has measur'd out thy span.
 Here once was fix'd the dimpled cheek,
 And from this fallow naked crown,
 The curling honours, long and sleek,
 Fell light and negligently down.
 This part once fortify'd the brain,
 The seat of sense, in ages fled ;
 From whence might flow & raptur'd strain,
 Or truth's, by sacred science bred.
 Here hung the lips that once cou'd smile,
 And here were fixt the orbs of light ;
 Extinguish'd now, corrupt and vile,
 Suffus'd in everlasting night.
 Behold ! the sockets' empty space
 Affrights the yet perceiving eye ;
 And spreads pale horror o'er the face
 Of all who live, alas ! to die.
 Here yet remain, expos'd and bare,
 By dust defil'd of earthy hue,
 Those teeth that age vouchsaf'd to spare,
 An useless and a mould'ring few !
 Gay friend, here hung the list'ning ear,
 That fed the soul with sense, by sound ;
 Here the loquacious tongue, and here
 The nose, on this distorted wound.
 These all had converse with the soul,
 Mysterious work of heav'nly skill !
 Clay join'd to spirit form'd an whole,
 And quicken'd dust obey'd the will.
 God call'd the life he lent, away.
 The dust return'd from whence it came ;
 The spirit left the stiff'ning clay,
 And death dissolv'd the wond'rous frame.
 Be witty, mortal, bold and free,
 Yet own thy knowledge centers here ;
 Ere long thy scalp like this shall be,
 Not worth the fordid sexton's care.
 This once, perhaps, a statesman's scheme^s
 Of guilty wealth and pow'r contain'd,
 Where now are all his flatt'ring dreams ?
 And whose the mighty sums he gain'd ?
 Perhaps, some former *Garrick* bore,
 This scalp aloft with graceful pride,
 Alas ! his action charms no more,
 That once new force to wit supply'd.
 Perhaps, with cunning quibbles fill'd,
 'Twas once a lawyer's—arch and dry :
 To obviate ev'ry claim, tho' skill'd,
 He paid one debt, decreed to die.
 Perhaps some haughty beauty's charms,
 Adorn'd this bone with white and red ;
 No more the nymph the world alarms,
 The lillies and the roses fled.

Perhaps a crown these temples bound,
 Before it subject nations bow'd,
 Now undistinguish'd, in the ground,
 The begger tramples on the proud.
 What cause has mortal flesh to boast
 Of transient knowledge, wealth, and
 pow'r !
 The summons comes, our breath is lost,
 And all are nothing in an hour.
 All, all must pass this dreary road
 To dust and silence, cold and gloom,
 All rest in one obscure abode,
 The dwelling of the world, the tomb.
 O thou whose gift is life ! bestow
 Yet more in virtue and in truth,
 And lead me thro' this vale of woe,
 The staff of age, and guide of youth.
 Sustain me in the mortal hour,
 For then 'tis thine alone to save ;
 Then let me triumph in thy pow'r,
 A joyful victor o'er the grave.
Spalding 1749. STEVENSON.

EPITAPH intended for his Grace the Duke of MONTAGU.

TO honour'd rest, here *Montagu's* consign'd !
 Who gen'rous liv'd, the friend of human
 kind :
 Who firmly trod thro' life's distracting maze,
 Who sought no honours, but his country's praise ;
 Who scorn'd the meanness of the venal tribe,
 By gold unconquer'd, nor could grandeur bribe,
 Whose soul superior, spurn'd the farce of show,
 Who liv'd with freedom, and who left no foe.
 Religion's friend, the ornament of state,
 Alike lamented by the poor, and great :
 The great lament his ripen'd glories fled ;
 The poor lament him, whom his bounty fed ;
 Here widows mourn, and helpless orphans cry :
 Here sages sadden ; and here virgins sigh ;
 Here weep the virtues, here the graces mourn,
 And pour their incense round his sacred urn :
 —Ages to come shall emulate his fame,
 And every virtue kindle at his name.
 The muse too seeks to dignify her lays,
 And live immortal :—for she sings his praise. R.S.

On the following Lines, p. 279.

“ He makes his MOTHER a meer scoff,
 “ And like a truant graceless son,
 “ Affronts his FATHERS every one :”

I.

THE doctor shews his filial love
 To MOTHER CHURCH no more :
 For why ? so many FATHERS prove
 That MOTHER is a WHORE. M.

II.

BRITONS, let SUPERSTITION fall,
 And servile ROME together :
 TRUTH is the MOTHER of us ALL,
 And GOD alone OUR FATHER.
July 24, 1749. M.

Historical Chronicle, August 1749.



Bristol, July 29.

N. Monday the 24th at night great numbers of *Somersetsh.* people, having demolished the turnpike-gates near *Bedminster* on the *Ashton* road, the commissioners offer'd a reward of 100*l.* to the discoverer of any persons concern'd therein, or in any future act of that kind, besides his majesty's pardon.—On the 25th at night, a body of *Gloucestersh.* people, some naked with only trouzers, some in their shirts, some naked with their faces black'd, destroy'd a second time the turnpike gates and house at *Don John's* cross, about a mile from this city; they bored holes in the large posts, and blew them up with gunpowder. Cross bars and posts were again erected, and chains put across the roads, and men placed to assist the tollmen, and the commissioners took it by turns about a dozen in a body, to stand at the gates also, to awe the people, and oblige them to pay the toll; several persons however attempted to force their passage with cattle and colts for our fair, and insulted the gentlemen. On the 26th between 10 and 11 at night a prodigious body of *Somersetshire* people came with drums beating and loud shouts, arm'd with cutting instruments fix'd in long staves, &c. and some disguis'd in women's apparel, and demolish'd the turnpike erections newly fix'd, and the house rebuilding on the *Ashton* road, and the turnpike on the *Dundry* road.—On the 29th the turnpike gate was again erected on the *Ashton* road, and guarded with a body of seamen, well arm'd with musquets, pistols, and cutlasses. A body of gentlemen made an excursion on horse-back 8 miles into *Somersetshire*, took one of the rioters at *Backwell*, and brought him pinion'd behind one of their servants to *Bedminster*.

Bristol, August 7. On Tuesday the 1st instant, at 8 o'clock in the morning, about 400 *Somersetshire* people cut down a 3d time the turnpike gates on the *Ashton* road, and burnt the timber; then afterwards destroy'd the *Dundry* turnpike, and thence went to *Bedminster*, headed by two chiefs on horseback, one with his face black'd, and the other, a young gentleman farmer at *Nailsey*, carried the standard, being a silk handkerchief on a long staff; the rest were on foot, arm'd with rusty swords, pitchforks, axes, guns, pistols, clubs, &c. they call'd, themselves *Jack a Lents*, having the letters J L on their hats and caps. They rang'd themselves in the main street, before the *George* inn, by beat of drum, huzzas, and a hunting-horn, 3 drums attending them. Here they drank freely, with much noise, and then broke the windows of one Mr *Durbin*, tythingman of the hundred, who had, by order of the commissioners, carried 3 persons concerned in destroying the turnpikes, before two justices, by whom they were committed to *Newgate*. Not satisfied with this, their elder chief commanded the house to be demolished, in these words, *I say, pull down the*

house, which was done in a short time, the mistress of the house, who was big with child, being carried out very much frightened. Hence, after begging money of the people, who were very numerous, they marched about 11 o'clock with shouts to *Redcliff* hill, crying out, *they were afraid of no Man*, but finding *Redcliff* gate shut (as were all the other main gates) and that it was impracticable to take their 3 brethren out of *Newgate*, as they had threaten'd, they turned through *Pilestreet*, and marched to the strong turnpike in *Totterdown*, erected on the *Bath* and *Pensford* roads, where about 12 o'clock they fell furiously to work, in cutting them down, and in levelling the house and two centry boxes.—But before they had compleated half their work, a fire being lighted for burning the timber, a body of the commissioners armed, constables with their staves, seamen with cutlasses, and others from the city, appeared on the brow of *Totterdown* hill, and ran with such eager speed to attack the levellers, that they took to their heels, and fled up *Knowl-hill*; but many were knock'd down, and one of their drummers, with others taken; one farmer *Barry* was cut in the scull with a cutlasse, and, with two others also much wounded, afterwards sent to the infirmary, and about 30 other prisoners, after being conducted thro' the city in the midst of many thousands of people to the council-house, were committed to *Bridgwell*. During the commotion at *Totterdown* (within the liberty of the city) the under-sheriff read the proclamation against riots, and counsellor *Elton*, on horseback, with his sword drawn, made a speech exhorting the people, who were some thousands, to disperse. These outrages in the open day, against known laws of the land, with the various reports and threatenings of the country people, who gave out they were to be join'd by several thousands, in order to enter the city and rescue the 3 prisoners in *Newgate*, put a stop to all business in the fair and in the city, and occasion'd the shops to be shut up.—Wednesday morning early (the 2d) a great body of the country people on the side of *Hannum* and *Kingswood* went to the cupnol's, and obliged the workmen to join them; they did the like from coalwork to coalwork, and from house to house for many miles; those who work'd under ground, were compell'd to join them by threats of having the ropes cut, and the pits fill'd over their heads. *Joseph Derrick* and *Tho. Cox*, taken the day before, were sent from *Bridgwell* about 11 at night in a post-chaise under a guard of 8 men well arm'd to *Wells*, whence they were order'd by the judges to *Ilchester* goal till the next assizes.—Thursday, the 3d, the people in *Kingswood* kept gathering, and parties of them finish'd what the *Somersetshire* people had left undone, so that almost all the turnpikes and turnpike houses about the city were demolished. The rioters, who in several bodies exceeded 700, insisted on the release of the prisoners, as a condition of their retiring to their habitations, threatening otherwise to deliver them by force;

which occasion'd the citizens to be upon their guard. Some principal gentlemen concerned in the coalworks, expostulated with the rioters on the danger of opposing the laws, and represented that the colliers are exempted from paying toll, and had free liberty of going to and fro with coals and provisions; which had effect on some of them, who divided from the rest.—*Friday 4.* About 12 at night, the colliers, as they had threaten'd the day before, came to *Stokes-Crofts* with huzzas, and partly cut down that turnpike. Notice being given by signal, and the clashing of fire bells, a large body of gentlemen and citizens well armed, with some soldiers and seamen, march'd to attack the colliers, who did not stay to receive them. On the 5th, 7 *Kings-wood* rioters were taken in a skirmish by a body of sailors employ'd to guard the turnpikes; one *Robert Price* was committed to *Ilchester* goal, for heading a gang of rioters in destroying the turnpikes.—On the 6th *Walter Fitzbarding*, *Pierce Robins*, and two others were committed to the said goal for the like offence.

Bristol, Aug. 12. By the arrival of six troops of dragoon guards on the 5th we are secur'd from all insults of the country people, who immediately dispers'd, and posts and chains are again erected, and the tolls levy'd; but the turnpikes are fix'd nearer the city.

TUESDAY 1.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock, 12 boats started at *Greenwich* for the Prince of *Wales's* cup, to go to the *Nore*, and back again (See p. 235 C) which was won by a boat built on purpose, called the *Princess Augusta*, belonging to *Geo. Bel-las, Esq;* a register in *Doctors Commons*, who, on receiving the prize, generously gave the value of it among the men that work'd the boat.—In the going down, at *Woolwich*, she was a mile before the rest, and at the *Hope* 3 miles, but, in coming up, by the shifting of the winds, and the situation they were all in, two shot by her, at *Gravesend*; notwithstanding which she came in first by 10 minutes, which was the next day, at 40 minutes past two in the afternoon.—The Pr. of *Wales*, with 6 or 7 attendants, in his *Chinese* barge, and the rowers in *Chinese* habits, drove gently before, for some time, and a crowd of boats about him, the people frequently huzzaing, at which he pull'd off his hat.—It was almost a perfect calm, and not the least damage happened, tho' the river seem'd overspread with sailing yachts, galleys, and small boats.

Came advice that Admiral *Griffin*, in the *Princess Mary*, with the *Winchester*, *Pearl*, and *Medway's* prize, arrived at *Spithead*, from the *E. Indies*.—Also the transports from *Gibraltar* at *Kinsale*.

In a storm of thunder and lightning with rain, at *Holloway*, near *Highgate*, a
(*Gent. Mag. Aug. 1749.*)

man at the *Half Moon* alehouse, was struck blind, deaf, and speechless, for several hours, and a chimney and part of the house beat down; an old woman, smoking in the chimney, had her pipe shiver'd, but receiv'd no hurt.

A Ended the assizes at *Lewes*, for *Sussex*, when were condemn'd 6 smugglers, viz. *Edmund Richards*, for the murders of *Galley* and *Chater*, (See p. 28.) *George Chapman*, and *James Double*, for the murder of *Tho. Carswell*, a riding officer of the customs, in 1740; *Capt. Tho. Holman*, *John Geering*, and *Wm Trower*, for the murder of *Michael Bath*, a dragoon, on Feb. 14, 1743; *Richards* to be hang'd in chains on *Hambrook Common*; *Chapman* and *Double* to be hang'd in chains on *Hurst Common*; *Capt. Holman*, who had 23 persons of reputation to appear to his character, was respited for a month; *John Reynolds* and his wife, try'd for concealing the murder of *Rich. Hawkins*, (See p. 138.) were acquitted, it appearing that *Curtis* and *Mills* threaten'd to destroy them, and fire their house, if ever they mention'd it.

THURSDAY 3.

The parliament was further prorogued from this day to Sept. 14.

FRIDAY 4.

Gray, *Godwin*, *Johnson*, *Steward*, *Palmer*, *Creed*, and *Mapesden*, (See p. 329) were executed at *Tyburn*; the body of the last was carry'd to be hung in chains near *Lewes, Sussex*.

SATURDAY 5.

E Were brought to town to be examined, some artificers, secur'd on board a ship, bound for *Spain*, with wool, looms, &c. They were stopt at *Spithead*, by an order from the secretary of state.

SUNDAY 6.

F The *Mermaid* man of war, Captain *Montague*, sail'd from *Portsmouth* for *Boston*, having on board 650,000 ounces of foreign silver coin, and 10 tons of copper, purchased by Sir *Peter Warren*, and Mr *Bollan*, agent for *New England*, with the money paid them at the *Exchequer*, for indemnifying that colony for their expences about *Cape Breton*.
(See Vol. XVIII. p. 187.)

SATURDAY 12.

A fire broke out in a building, next the dye-house of Mr *Spence*, at *Battlebridge*, *Souibwark*, which consum'd the same, with the brewhouse of Mess. *Cox* and *Chichely*, four wharfs, Mr *Walter's* cooperage, two lighters with coals, the rigging of some coasters, and about 80 houses; above 2000 quarters of malt, a vast quantity of hops, and 800 butts of beer

A a a

beer were destroyed, and the damage is computed at 50,000*l*.

MONDAY 14.

Serjeant *Hartley* of the 2d Reg. and *John South*, a drummer of the 1st Reg. of foot-guards, were conducted, under a detachment from every company of the 3 regiments of foot-guards, to *Hyde Park*, where they were both shot for deserting to the *French*, &c. Two clergymen attended them, and they appear'd very penitent; *South* fell dead at the first fire, but *Hartley* fell on his back, crying *Lord have mercy on my soul*, whereupon another file in reserve fir'd, and dispatch'd him.

Boston, July 10. We have advice, that 2 *French* men of war of 80 guns, and 20 transports, with a governor, and troops, for a garrison, being arrived at *Louisbourg*, the *French* governor offer'd governor *Hobson* to transport his garrison to *Chebueto*, which was accepted, and orders came to discharge the vessels taken up here for that service. Col. *Cornwallis*, governor of *Nova Scotia*, arrived at *Chebueto*, June 21, in the *Sphinx*, and Capt. *Rous*, in a sloop of war, and 15 transports, with 2000 adventurers on board, whose first settlement will be at, or near, *Chebueto*, where the governor intended to keep the transports till next year, for the convenience of the people, especially the women and children, till houses are built. The same encouragement that has been given to the *British* disbanded troops, is given to Gov. *Skirley's*, and Col. *Pepperel's* regiments. —Rum was sold, at *Louisbourg*, for 9*d*. a gallon, and melasses extremely cheap. The *French* lost a great number of men, in their passage to *Louisbourg*, by the small pox, yellow fever, &c. but the transports at *Chebueto*, lost only one child. —This is very extraordinary, and shews the care of the board of Trade and Plantations, to provide all necessaries, and to allow proper room, in the ships; with air-pipes and ventilators, the use of which will now, surely, be universally promoted.

SATURDAY 19.

Three sets of fine grey coach geldings, with 36 hunting-horses, passed thro' *London*, for the *French* king.

The *E. India* company notified that they will discharge principal and interest due on their bonds (at 4 per Cent.) at *Lady-Day* 1750; and receive tenders of money at 3 per Cent. offered on, or before, *Oct.* 31, next, giving preference to their present bondholders.

TUESDAY 22.

Was a vast storm of thunder, lightning, and rain for 3 hours, at *Wolverhampton*; which made an inundation in the lower town; the like never known there. —Part of it reached

Worcestershire and *Oxfordshire*, *Shrewsbury*, and *Bridgenorth*, at which place, the next day, it was more violent, and the lightning penetrated the roof, and broke the church windows.

WEDNESDAY 23.

By the fall of a gallery, in *Philips's* booth, at *Bartholomew* fair, a silversmith and a plaisterer, and a woman and child were killed, and many dangerously bruised, one of whom had his leg cut off next morning.

SUNDAY 27.

Between 3 and 4 in the morning, happened a fire at Mr *Harwood's*, in *Grocer's Alley*, in the *Poultry*, which consumed that house, Mr *Medley's*, and 3 others; and very much damaged the compters, a loft belonging to the Lord Mayor, adjoining to *Grocers* hall, and several other houses. —Of above 50 debtors in the *Counter*, who were set at liberty, the gates being open'd, for fear of their being burnt, about 40 returned; of 9 felons, only one was retaken.

MONDAY 28.

A grant passed to *Wm Stokoe*, of *Bryan's Leap*, *Durham*, and *Wm Newton*, of *Burnepfield*, in the same county, of their new-invented method of drawing coals, stones, &c. out of deep pits or mines.

The *Spanish* plate fleet, under Adm. *Reggio*, consisting of 7 ships of war (4 of which 70 guns) and 9 merchantmen, sailed from the *Havanna*, May 13, and arrived, the men of war at *Ferrol*, July 12, and the others at *Cadiz*, July 14 and 15. Their joint cargoes consisted of 22,385,389 pieces of eight, 29,156 Ms of wrought silver, 3 Ms in silver bars, 4,098 Castellanoes in gold, 13,389 copper plates, 7 chests of money, 4 chests of drugs, 30,272 casks of cochineal, 966 casks of wild cochineal, 15,249 casks of indigo from *Guatemala*, 228,750 Ms of vanillas, 751 casks of carmine, 773 casks of balsams, 234 casks of quinquina, or jesuits bark, 4,320 hogsheads of sugar, 16,062 hogsheads of tobacco, 96 casks of sarsaparilla, 28 elephant's teeth, 1280 rolls of tobacco, consign'd to private persons, 1,084 fanegos, or bushels of cacao, 1,592 casks of coffee, 6,153 tann'd hides and raw skins, 424 casks of ginger, 39 chests of figarres, 125 for private persons. —The share of the *French* subjects is said to be 80,000,000 livres.

The fleet also from *Rio Janeiro*, that arrived at *Lisbon*, June 14, had on board for the use of his Catholic majesty, 6,000,000 of piastres, in 240 chests, which was sent from *Peru* to *Brasil*, to be convey'd into *Europe*, under the shelter

ter and umbrage of the *Portuguese* fleet.

The forces arrived at *Portsmouth*, in the *Neptune* man of war, were disbanded, and every man allow'd 14 days pay to carry him home.

The excise on beer and ale, from Midsummer 1748 to Midsummer 1749, amounted to 1,385,420 *l.* 10 *s.* above 200,000 *l.* more than in the preceding year.—The whole revenue of the excise amounted to 3,487,129 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* the greatest ever known.

THURSDAY 31.

Several persons, formerly employ'd in the *Newfoundland* fishery, embark'd for *Scotland*, with a great quantity of ammunition, and things proper for raising stages, &c. for drying and salting fish. The number of people to be speedily employ'd in this new *Scotch* fishery is as follows,

Mariners in the fishing vessels, 100 small vessels being proposed to be employ'd, at 16 men each, one with another	8000
Mariners in the vessels for exporting the fish to diff. markets, and import. salt	20000
Persons of all ages, and both sexes, employ'd on shore, in the various occupations of the fishery	50000
Total	78000

And it is proposed, after the first year, to double the number of fishing vessels.

The standing State of the Dutch Fisheries.

1000 small vessels, 14 men in each	14000
Employ'd in exporting fish and salt	40000
Persons of all ages, and both sexes, employ'd on shore, in the various occupations of the fishery	100000
Total	154000

If the *Dutch*, who catch the fish on our coast, and are obliged to carry them home to cure, &c. make so useful a branch of commerce of it, we who can dry and cure just upon the spot, and shall be thereby enabled to get to the different foreign markets, with our commodity, three weeks sooner, shall not make it less beneficial than they, was it only for the employment of so great a number of persons.

A gentleman last month, riding towards *Barnet*, saw a viper, which he lash'd with his whip, till it seemed dead, when alighting, he folded it in some grass, and carry'd it home, ty'd up in his handkerchief; the viper afterwards, reviving, bit a man by the finger; he sucked it, and took no further notice; but next day his arm was swell'd as big as his middle, and he had a violent fever, which not yielding to medicine, he dy'd about the middle of this month, in strong convulsions.—About the same time, an apothecary's man, having cut off the heads of some vipers, in pushing them down from the counter, one stuck to his hand, which he shook off, and perceiv'd he was a little scratch'd by the teeth. This he neglected, but not long after his arm swell'd and mortify'd so as to be cut off,

the operation was of no service; for as the poison had infected the whole mass of blood, he dy'd soon after.—Upon these two sad accidents, a gentleman recommends to the publick, in the *Gen. Ev. Post* of the 29th, warm salad oil as a remedy, approved by an extraordinary experiment, See Vol. VIII. p. 426. and IV. p. 389. See Dr Mead's remedy, Vol. xv. p. 426.

Dublin, August 4. A monument of black marble is erected in the great isle of *St Patrick's Cathedral*, to the memory of that great and eminent patriot Dr *Jonathan Swift*, with the following inscription, in large capital letters, deeply cut, and strongly gilded: *Hic depositum est corpus Jonathan Swift, S. T. D. hujus ecclesie cathedralis decani, ubi secula indignatio ulterius cor lacerare nequit. Abi viator, et imitare, si poteris, strenuum pro virili libertatis vindicatorem!*

Further Account of the Ship Chesterfield, &c. from p. 296 B.

When the mate and boatswain had recover'd the ship, they brought her to *Barbadoes*, and the criminals, except *Morgan* and *Knight*, were put on board his majesty's ship the *Richmond*; here, they having the liberty of walking about, and even of messing along with the ship's company, some of them, by asserting their innocence, persuaded *T. Ferriman*, the steward, and others, to listen to a scheme for setting them at liberty, which he did, and put some articles into writing, in order (as he said) to discover who were to be concerned, with a view to have them secured; but before he had known of it two hours, he was informed against himself, and seized with the paper upon him, and lost his life for it. So dangerous is it, by the articles of war, to know, or hear, of any traiterous design, without imparting it directly to the captain.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

July 31. **L**ady of *Henry Fane*, Esq; deliver'd of a son.

Lady of *M. Best*, secretary for *Hanover* affairs,—of a son.

AUG. 2. Lady of *Cartwright*, Esq; daughter of *Sir Clement Cottrel Dormer*,—of a daughter.

G 8. Lady of *Sir Wm Beauchamp Proctor*, member for *Middlesex*,—of a daughter.

17. Lady of *Tho. Frankland*, Esq; member for *Thirsk*,—of a daughter.

Lady *Vane*,—of a son, who dy'd soon after.

18. Lady *Anne Sophia Egerton*, daughter of late *Duchess of Kent*,—of a son.

H A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

July **O**liver *Tilson*, Esq; was marry'd to Lady *Frances Brudenell*, sister to the E. of *Cardigan*.

John

John Bond, Esq; member for *Corf-Castls*,
—to *Miss Dummer* of *Hanover-squ.* 20,000 l.
Capt. Charles Hardy, —to the only daughter of *Bartholomew Tate* of *Delapree*, *Northamptonshire*, Esq;

AUG. 2. *Joshua Iremonger* of *Wherwell*, *Hants*, Esq; —to *Mrs Lacy* of *Pitlicott*, *Oxf.*
Hon. Charles Dormer Esq; eldest son to *Lord Dormer*, —to *Lady Mary Talbot*, sister to the *Earl of Shrewsbury*.

Ld Vis. Bulkeley of *Baron Hill*, *Anglesey*,
—to the only daughter and heiress of *Tho. Rowlands* of *Cayrey*, in the said county, Esq;

8. *Alex. Philpot* of *Tunbridge*, Esq; —to *Miss Anne Jenkins* of *Golden Square*.

10. *Rt Hon. Geo. Lyttelton*, Esq; —to *Miss Rich*, daughter of *Sir Rob. Rich*. (not before.)

Henry Shifner, Esq; *Russia* merchant, —to *Miss Brunson* of *Blackheath*, with 20,000 l.

Justinian Nutt, Esq; *Capt.* of the *Anson*, —to *Miss Cook* of *Winchester*, 10,000 l.

Mr John Smith, attorney of *Manchester*, —to *Miss Winch* of *Thrift-street*, *Soho*, 5000 l.

Wm Cooper, Esq; clerk of the parliament, —to *Miss Maria Madan*, daughter of *Col. Madan*.

Mr Edw. Moore, author of the *Female Fables*, &c. —to *Miss Jenny Hamilton*.

24. *Tho. Bathurst*, Esq; eldest son of *Ben. Bathurst*, Esq; —to the only daughter and heiress of late *Wm Fazakerly*, Esq; 30,000 l.

25. *Hardwicke* of *Cambridgeshire*, Esq; —to *Miss Tatton* of *Berkeley-square*, with 30,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

July 23. **S**IR *Wyndham Knatchbull Wyndham* of *Mersham Hatch*, *Kent*, *Bart.* at *Bath*. He marry'd *Catherine*, daughter of *Ja. Harris* of *Salisbury*, Esq; by whom he left issue one son, now *Sir Wyndham*, and two daughters.

27. *Clayton* of *Bushbill*, Esq; near *Endfield*, of the gout.

Lord Tho. Bertie, 4th son of the *D. of Ancaster*, *Capt.* of the *Winchester*.

Isaac Green of *Lancashire*, Esq; of an apoplexy, as stepping into his coach.

28. *Hon. Cha. Leigh*, Esq; brother to late *Lord Leigh*, at his seat at *Leighton*, *Bedfordshire*, member for that Co. in two parliaments.

31. *Fred. Collet*, Esq; near *St Ives*, *Huntingtonshire*.

Richard Cox, Esq; agent in the navy.

AUG. 1. *Wm Dobson*, Esq; *Ald.* of *York*.

Joshua Libning, Esq; of *Guernsey*.

Wm Hutchinson of *Barnard Castle*, *Durham*.

Capt. Burward Godley, in *Burr-street*.

2. *Tho. Cunningham* of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, Esq; aged 70.

3. *N. S. Christiana*, born *Dutchess* of *Mecklenburg*, aged 85; by her husband, the *Count de Stolberg*, she had 24 children, 13 of whom surviv'd her, making, with the rest of her posterity, 151.

4. *Anthony Merry*, Esq; *Spanish* merchant, *Hen. Ld Coleraine*, at *Tottenham High-Cross*.

Jeffrey Penrice, Esq; at *Chelsea*.

Nic. Ashton of *Mobberley*, *Chesh.* Esq; ag. 96.

Joshua Robinson, Esq; *Cornet* in the 1st Reg. of light horse.

6. *Tho. Ellis*, Esq; of *Palace-Yard*, *Justice of Peace* for *Middlesex* and *Westminster*.

7. *Theodore Barlow*, Esq; counsellor at law, *Lieut. Col.* *Lloyd* of *Barrell's Reg.* *Scotland*.

8. *Hon. Rich. Temple*, Esq; eldest son of *Ld Vis. Palmerston*, and member for *Downton*.

Edw. Jasper of *Tower-Hill*, Esq; and *Agent.* *Joseph Hicks*, Esq; brewer, and *J. of P.* for *Middlesex*.

Rev. Thomas Earl M. A. vicar of *Malmesbury*, *Wiltsh.* aged 69. He was a divine of excellent learning, an admir'd preacher, of solid judgment, and unshaken attachment to the establish'd religion. As he liv'd much below'd so he died greatly regretted by his parishioners; and his memory will be respected as long as a due regard is paid to strict piety adorn'd by an agreeable and courteous behaviour.

9. *Wm Barrell*, Esq; *Lieut. Gen.* *Gov.* of *Pendennis castle*, and *Col.* of the *King's Reg.* of foot; he serv'd in the military with great honour above 50 years.

Tho. Davies, Esq; clerk of the household.

13. *Osborn*, Esq; *Barbadoes* merchant, worth 60,000 l. of the small pox.

Rich. Hopkins, Esq; recorder of *Reading*.

Rev. Mr James Upton, master of the free school in *Taunton*, an eminent grammarian, publisher of *Dionysius Halicarnass. de Structura*, &c. with a Latin version, *Aristotle de Arte Poetica*; *Ascham's Schoolmaster*, &c. aged 79.

11. *Edwards*, Esq; late *Capt.* in *Holmes's* marines.

12. *Sir James Langham* of *Cottesbrook*, *Northamptonsh.* *Bt.* succeeded by his brother *John*.

Tho. Sinclair, Esq; late *J. of P.* for *Berks*.

15. *Howard*, Esq; *J. of P.* for *Westminster*, formerly a *Col.* of the guards.

Theophilus Barnes, Esq; at *Greenwich*.

17. *Charles Upton*, Esq; son of *Rev. James Upton* before-mentioned, *Capt.* in the navy.

20. *Capt. Draper*, of *Rich's* dragoons.

22. *Lady Catharine*, *Ct's* dowager of *Egmont*. *Jacob Pollard*, Esq; at *Hampstead*.

Tho. Lister of *Bawtrey*, *Yorkshire*, Esq; *J. of P.* for that County, and *Nottinghamshire*.

23. *Mr Hamilton Aubrey*, a great *Rhenish* merchant, of the gout in his stomach.

Tho. Roberts, Esq; at *Barnet*.

Lieut. Col. Catherwood, of *Battereau's Reg.* *Mimms* of *South Mimms*, *Hertfordsh.* Esq;

Sir Gilfred Lawson, at *Braydon*, *Cumberland*.

25. *Mr John Reynolds*, an eminent notary public, aged 70, of the gout in his stomach.

John Cornelius, Esq; *J. of P.* for *Suffolk*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, THE king has been pleased to

Aug. 1. constitute and appoint *Sir John Ligonier*, Knight of the Bath, *Gen.* of his majesty's horse forces, to be *Col.* of the 2d Reg. of dragoon guards, in room of the *D. of Montagu*, dec.

Rt Hon. the *Earl of Effingham*, to be 1st *Lieut.* and *Lieut. Col.* of the 2d troop of horse guards, commanded by *Lord Cadogan*.

Cha. Clarke, Esq; to be 2d *Lieut.* and *Lt. Col.*

Hen. Gore, Esq; to be *Cornet* and *Major*,
Ben.

Ben. Carpenter,—Guidon and Major; and
Rob. Slaughter,—Exempt and Capt. in
 the said troop.

Whitehall, Aug. 10. The king h. b. pleased
 to appoint Sir *John Mordaunt*, Knight of the
 Bath, Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, to be
 Col. of the Reg. of Horse, late under the com-
 mand of Sir *John Ligonier*, in Ireland.

James Cholmondeley, Esq; Major Gen. of his
 majesty's forces,—Col. of the Reg. of dra-
 goons, late *Mordaunt's*.

Henry Conway, Esq;—Col. of the Reg. of
 foot, late *Cholmondeley's*.

James Lord Tyravley, Lieut. Gen. of his
 majesty's forces,—Col. of the Reg. of dra-
 goons, late under the command of Lieut. Gen.
Archibald Hamilton, dec. in Ireland.

Edw. Pole, Esq;—Col. of the Reg. of
 foot, late *Ld Tyravley's*.

Whitehall, Aug. 12. The king h. b. pleas-
 ed to appoint Sir *Cha. Howard*, Kt of the Bath,
 Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, to be Gov.
 of the city and castle of *Carlisle*.

Cromwell Ward, Esq;—Lieut. Gov.

Wm Deane, Esq;—Lieut. Gov. of the I-
 land of *Fersey*, and of the forts and gar. there.

John Barrington, Esq;—Lieut. Gov. of
 the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

Robert Manners, Esq; commonly called *Ld*
Robert Manners,—to be Lieut. Gov. of the
 town of *Kingston upon Hull*.

Rich. Bowles, Esq;—to be Lieut. Gov.
 of *Pendennis castle*.

Whitehall, Aug. 12. The king h. b. pleas-
 ed to appoint *James Adolphus Dickenson Ough-*
ton, Esq; to be Lieut. Col. to the Reg. of foot
 commanded by Col. *Lewis Dejean*; and
Tbo. Buck, Esq; to be Major to the said Reg.

From other Papers.

Capt. Philip Durell, appointed commander
 of the *Rocheſter*, newly launched,

Capt. Burroughs,—of the *Adventure*.

Capt. Braithwaite,—of the *Peggy* sloop.

Rob. Hatcherly, Esq;—of the *Wasp* sloop.

Sub-Lieut. Cha. Chauncy,—Guidon and
 Capt. in room of

Wm Jenkins,—Lieut. and Capt. in the 1st
 troop of guards, in room of *Capt. Wilbrabam*.

Ensign Wm Smith, (on half pay)—Ensign
 in *Howard's* foot. (*Cunningham*, dec.)

Ensign Tbo. Hufsey, (on half pay)—Ensign
 in *Wynyard's* foot.

Enf. Hudson,—Lt. in the 3d R. of guards.

Theop. Hunter, Esq;—equerry to the Duke.

Philip Redwell, Esq;—secretary to the E.
 of *Albemarle*, ambassador to *France*.

Melchior Guy Dickens, Esq;—envoy extra-
 ordinary to *Russia*.

Philip Samuel, Esq;—a secretary to the
 Lord Lieut. of *Ireland*,

John Waple of Gray's Inn, Esq;—ac-
 comptant General and master in Chancery.
 (*Thompson*, dec.)

Haywood, Esq;—clerk of the pre-
 sentation to the Lord Chancellor, in room of
Lebeup, dec.

Otis Little, Esq;—Surveyor Gen. of *No-*
va Scotia. (See p. 113.)

Hon. Philip Yorke, Esq;—a commissary
 for settling, with the *French*, the bounds of
 the *British* colonies in *America*.

Wm Stanton, Esq;—a clerk in the Exche-
 quer. (*Burnet*, dec.)

Capt. Nichols,—an elder brother, and
Capt. Clark,—deputy master, of the *Trini-*
ty house. (*Capt. Sturton*, dec.)

Dudley Baxter, Esq;—solicitor for the excise.

John Larws, Esq;—comptroller of the
 customs in *Exeter*.

Folliot Herbert, Esq;—comptroller of
 the customs in *Chester*.

John Snowden, Esq;—collector of excise
 for *Lincolnshire*.

Jones White, Esq;—an inspector of the
 land-tax for *Cheeshire*.

Commissioner Hughes, late of *Chatbam* yard,
 —one of the commissioners of the navy office.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

Edmund Aubery, L. L. D. appointed archdea-
 con of *Wells*.

Mr Pemberton,—*Boughton*, Living, *Kent*.

Mr Dubordieu,—*Harley*, R. *Kent*, 250 l. p. A.

Mr Crowle,—*All Saints*, R. *Chester*.

Mr Bowman,—*Bowes*, R. *Yorkshire*.

James Townley, M. A.—*St Bennet Grace-*
church, and *St Leonard*, *Eastcheap*, R.

Ben. Wyche, M. A.—*Locton*, R. *Somerset*.

Mr Luke Hill,—*Rendham*, R. *Suffolk*.

Mr Hadwell,—*Allallows Truro*, R. *Cornw.*

Gresley, M. A.—*Tarant Hinton*, R.
Dorsetshire, 200 l. p. An.

John Goodwin, M. A. *North Elkington*, V.
Lincolnshire.

Rich. Jacob, M. A.—*New Romney*, Liv.
 with *Upchurch*, V. *Kent*.

Mr Perdue,—*Stanton Bridge*, Eff. 200 l. p. A.

Mr Jones,—*Monmouth*, Lect. 120 l. p. An.

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

Wm Dodwell, { *White Waltham*, V. }
 M. A. { with *Shottesbrook*, R. } *Berk-*
 { *Bucklebury*, with } *shire*.
 { *Meafon Chapel*, V. }

John Milton, { *St James's*, *Colchester*, R. } *Ff-*
 M. A. { *Fringrinboe*, V. } *sex*.

B—N K R—P T S August 1749.

John Jump of *Blackburn*, *Lancash.* chapman.

David Taylor of *Bristol*, hair-merchant.

John Hornby of *Helmsley Blakemoor*, *Yorksh.* grocer.

Joseph Poole of *Tower street*, *London*, oilman.

Joseph Fletcher of *Leadenhall-street*, *London*, cook.

John Frier of *Mildenhall*, *Suffolk*, innkeeper.

Edward Alford of *Mere*, *Wiltsh.* blacksmith.

Wm Buckle of *Norwich*, worsted weaver.

Jacob May of *Spittlefields*, scarlet dyer.

George Harris of *St Philip* and *Jacob*, *Barton Regis*,
Gloucestersh. druggemaker.

Edmund Hanley, *Francis Sherlock*, and *John Carr*, of
St Anne Soho, victualliers and partners.

Rich. Oakes of *White cha el*, cornfactor.

Wm Lukin of *St Georges*, *Hanover Square*, goldsmith.

Wm Mayne of *St Brides*, chinaman.

John Bax of *Ramsgate*, shopkeeper.

John Edmonson of *Liverpoole*, merchant.

Wm Taylor of *Padstow*, *Cornwall*, merchant.

Rich. Giles of *Plymouth*, *Devon*, shopkeeper.

Rich. Amies of *Bewlden*, *Salop*, timber merchant.

James Hamilton of *London*, merchant.

Peter Rock of *Penryn*, *Cornwall*, merchant.

PERSIA and the EAST.

THE *REL* is some advice received from *Erzerum* at *Aleppo*, as if *Mirza Ibrahim* (See p. 334.) was fled, or had made his peace with *Schazeroke Schah*, and even join'd him, so that this latter remained sole possessor of the throne of *Persia*. A caravan is gone from *Aleppo* to *Bagdad*, with 300 bales of *English* cloth. *Gaz.*

Four factors of the *English* company, established in this country, are arrived at *Moscow*, on their return to *England*, to report the sad state of their trade there (which at the opening of it, a few years ago, under the late *Nadir Schah*, [See Vol. XII. p. 545] promised great advantages) by the plundering of the *English* magazine at *Riatscha*, to the damage of 400,000 crowns; so that it must suffer a suspension, till *Persia* becomes perfectly settled.

ITALY.

By letters from *Parma*, we are informed, that the country people had absolutely declared that they, at the hazard of their lives, would not submit to pay the new taxes, the farmers of the publick revenues of that Dutchy had laid upon them. *Gaz.* The Infant Duke is very uneasy, as well as his subjects, and declared to some of their principals, that he was astonished at their indiscretion; that they must be sensible, that he received large subsidies from the courts of *France* and *Spain*, great part of which would be spent among them; and that it was hard they should grudge to the subjects of those courts, the privilege of earning a small part of them in his service.

Vast preparations are making at *Rome*, and the best painters and artists set at work, in decorating the churches and shrines of the saints, for cherishing the devotion of pilgrims, at the approaching holy year, or Grand Jubilee.—Near 20,000 lb. weight of wax has been already used to make *agnus dei's*; and this festival has been found so profitable, that, from every 100th, it is kept every 25th year.—To render the whole more solemn and efficacious, the Holy Father has issued his Bull, as follows:

“By the authority of Almighty God, by that of the blessed *St Peter* and *St Paul*, and by our own, we appoint the celebration of the General and Universal Jubilee for the next year 1750, to begin from the first vespers before Christmas day, and to continue all the year.

“During this whole year we grant the indulgence, the entire pardon and remission of all their sins, to all the faithful of each sex, who, being truly contrite, and having duly

made confession, and received the communion, shall devoutly visit, at least once a day, for the space of 30 days, if they are inhabitants of *Rome*, or if they are strangers, for 15 days, the churches of *St Peter* and *St Paul*, *St John of Lateran*, *St Mary major*, and shall there pray for the peace of the holy church, the extirpation of heresies, the union of catholic princes, and the happiness and tranquillity of all christian people.

All sincere penitents, who shall set out for the Jubilee, but shall, either upon their journey, or after their arrival at *Rome*, be prevented by death or sickness, or any other reasonable impediment, are entitled to the same privileges.

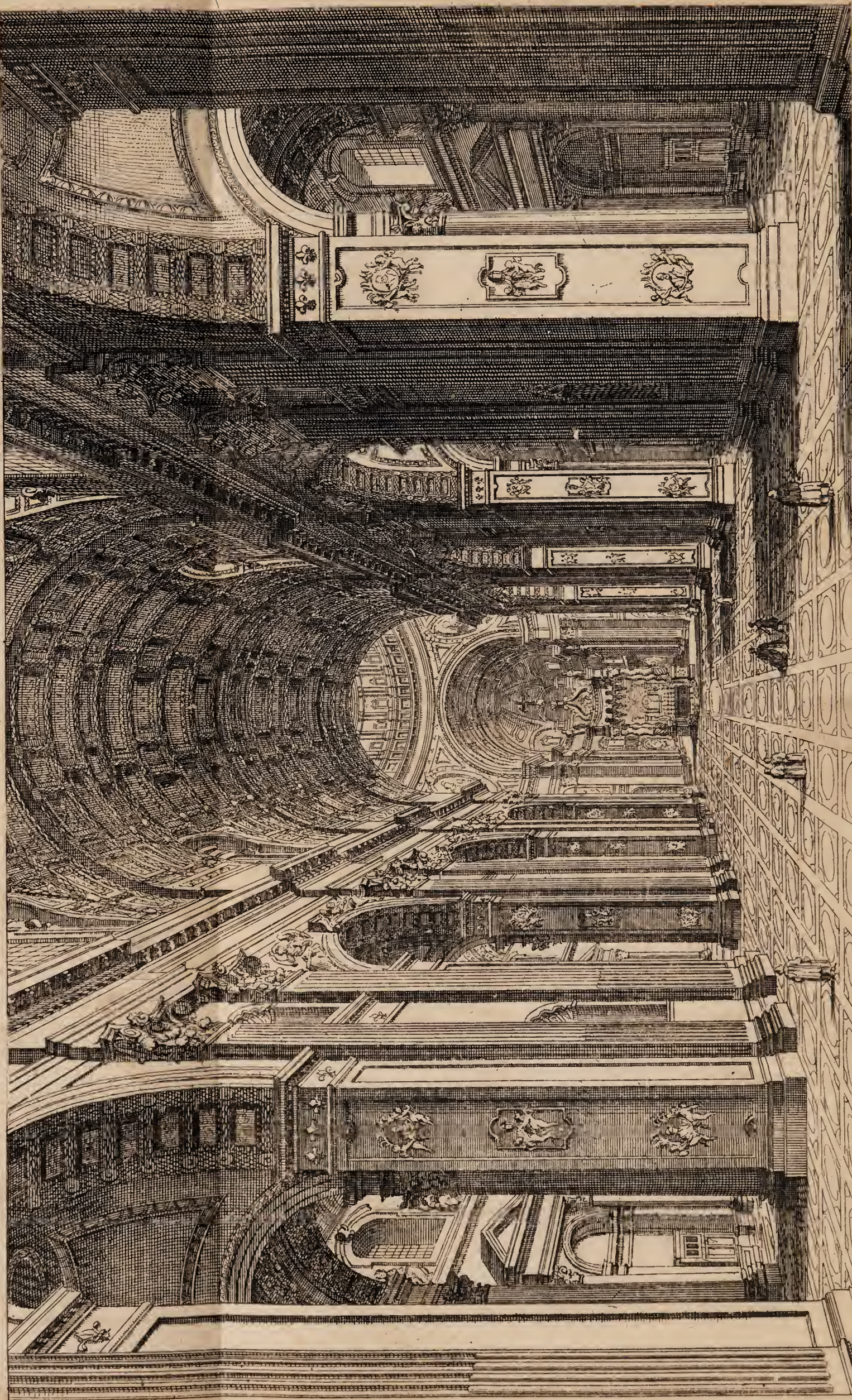
SPAIN.

It has been lately discover'd, that, in the Provinces of *Old Castile*, *La Manca*, *Sierra Leona*, *Murcia*, *Granada*, and *Andalusia*, there remains a great number of *Mahometans*, who, though they outwardly profess Christianity, are, in their hearts, enemies to the gospel. A very strict enquiry will be made after these people, who are supposed to be at least 30,000; and, as fast as they are convicted, they will be sent to work in the mines of *Mexico* and *Peru*. How these people were discover'd, after living in quiet above 250 years, when *Ferdinand* the Catholic expelled above 400,000 out of *Spain*, is a secret among the inquisitors, whose fiery zeal, probably, wants new employment.

FRANCE.

On advice that the *English* had actually evacuated the *Royal Island*, otherwise called *Cape Breton*, and every part and place belonging to it, and that our troops took possession thereof July 23d last, his majesty order'd the *Marquis Puyssieux* to acquaint the E. of *Albemarle* that the Lords *Suffex* and *Cathcart* (honestages on that account) were entirely at their own option to reside in *France*, or return to their own country.

The King, being desirous to promote peace in the church, has wrote circular letters to the bishops, forbidding them to publish any mandates concerning controverted points of religion, without his majesty's permission, and signifying also that they should be cautious of refusing the sacraments to dying persons reputed *Jansenists*. An edict also has been published, forbidding all monasteries of Nuns to take in any novices under 24 years of age, and enacting that no child educated in a nunnery shall take the veil, till she has lived 7 years in the world; very salutary effects are expected from this edict both in church and state.



The Nave of S^t PETER's at ROME.

Cont. May Oct. 1749.

BILL of Mortality from

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1749.

BAW K. E.-India.	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	Bank Ann	Bank Ann	Bank Ann	Lottery	3per Cent.	India Bon.	B. Cir. pre	Wind at	Baro-	Days
Stock.	Ann. old	Ann. new	1746.	1747.	1748-9.	1749.	1747.	Annu.	præm.	l. s. d.	Deal.	meter	
29 137	185 $\frac{3}{4}$	116	108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	81s a 82	5 12 6	S.W.	29,9	27 29
30 Sunday	186		108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	85s a 84	5 12 6	N.by W.	29,9	27 30
31 137 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{3}{4}$		108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	84s a 83	Do	S.W.	29,85	37 31
1 137 $\frac{1}{2}$	185		108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	83s a 84	Do	South.	29,75	42 1
2 137 $\frac{1}{2}$	185		108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	84s a 85	Do	N.E.	29,5	39 2
3 137	185a184 $\frac{3}{4}$		108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	84s a 83	Do	N.W.	29,65	37 3
4	185		108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	84s a 85	Do	S.W.bW.	29,65	37 4
5			108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	84s a 85	Do	S.W.	30	37 5
6 Sunday			108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	84s a 85	Do	S.W.	29,9	37 6
7 137 $\frac{1}{2}$	185a185		108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	84s a 85	Do	W.S.W.	29,95	35 7
8 137 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$		108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	84s a 85	Do	West	30,0	35 8
9 137 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$		108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	84s a 83	Do	S.W.	30	29 9
10 137 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$		108 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	84s a 82	Do	S.W.	29,95	32 10
11 137 $\frac{1}{2}$	186a87		108	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	83s a 84	Do	North	29,95	37 11
12			108	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	66s a 72	Do	E.S.E.	30,05	37 12
13 Sunday			107 $\frac{7}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	60s a 63	Do	S.W.	29,9	39 13
14 137 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$		108	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	57s a 62	Do	N.N.W.	30,2	39 14
15 138 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$		107 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	63s a 61	Do	North	30,2	39 15
16 138 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$		107 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	62s a 61	Do	S.W.	30,2	37 16
17 139a138 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 $\frac{1}{2}$		108	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	60s a 61	Do	S.S.W.	30,15	37 17
18 138a138 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$		108	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	62s a 60	Do	S.by E.	30,1	37 18
19 139			107 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	61s a 59	Do	N.E. by E.	30,2	33 19
20 Sunday			107 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	59s a 58	Do	N.E.	30,15	29 20
21 138 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$		107 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	58s a 58	Do	E.N.E.	30	26 21
22 138 $\frac{1}{2}$	190a189 $\frac{3}{4}$		108a8	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	58s a 60	5 17 6	E.N.E.	30	26 22
23 139			108a8	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	59s	5 17 6	S.W.	30	28 23
24 139 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 $\frac{1}{2}$		108	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	58s a 59	5 17 6	S.by E.	30,15	34 24
25 140 $\frac{1}{2}$	190a189 $\frac{7}{8}$		108	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	59s a 00	Do	N.E. by N	30,15	33 25
26 Sunday			107 $\frac{7}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	58s a 59	Do	N.E.	30,1	34 26
27 140 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 $\frac{3}{4}$		107 $\frac{7}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	58s a 59	Do	N.E.	30,1	35 27
28 140 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 $\frac{3}{4}$		107 $\frac{7}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	58s a 59	Do	N.E.	30,1	3 28

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Oats 12s to 15s od	15s to 18 6d	18s to 20	17s to 19	17s to 19	15s to 18 od	16s to 19	15s to 20	2s to 2s 4d	13s to 15
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1775

MISCELLANEOUS.

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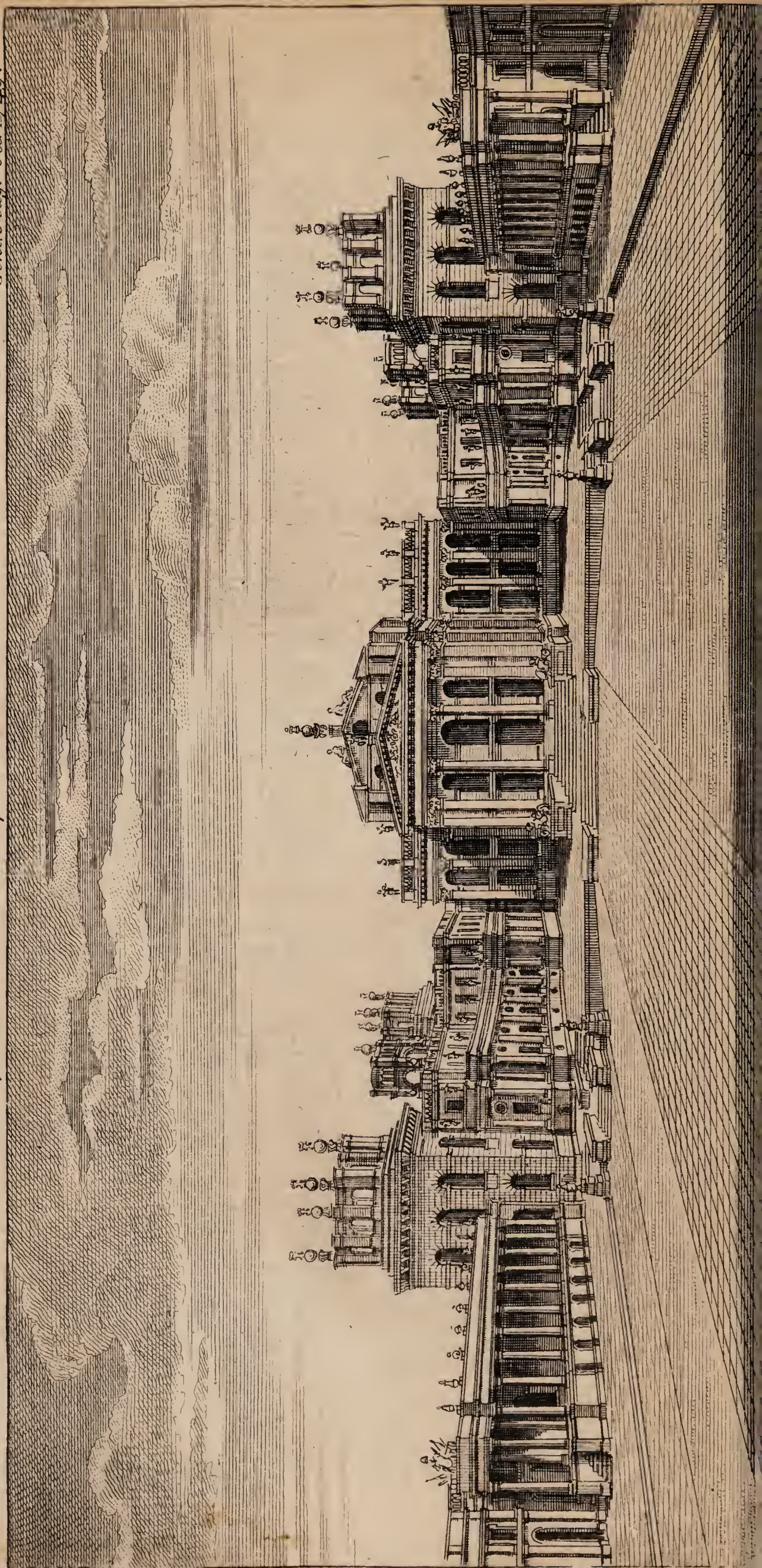
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Gent. Mag. Oct. 1749.



The Gentleman's Magazine.

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For SEPTEMBER 1749.

C O N T A I N I N G.

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- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Of the great fire, of <i>London</i> , 1666; with the Monument inscriptions. | XIX. <i>Philos. Trans.</i> abridged. Fœtus of 13 years extracted. |
| II. Description of <i>Achilles's</i> shield. | XX. Speech restored by a dream. |
| III. Adventure of three Nuns. | XXI. Fishes whether mute and deaf. |
| IV. Anemometer; preservative liquor. | XXII. Grain, &c. produced in moss. |
| V. <i>Anson's</i> voyage abridg'd. | XXIII. Nat. Hist. of the <i>Alpine</i> mouse. |
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| X. Of <i>Diderot's</i> new organ, for the unskilful in music. | XXVIII. POETRY. A new receipt to tame a shrew; on Mr <i>Hervey's</i> Meditations; the northern wonder; the morning walk; self-abasement; insulted poverty; rhapsody on rum; song set to music. |
| XI. Dr R——— <i>th's</i> system defended. | XXIX. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Storms; inundations; locusts, &c. |
| XII. Method of curing green wounds. | XXX. Births, marriages, deaths, &c. |
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| XV. <i>Jamaica</i> address to the King. | |
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| XVII. Invention of a diving-engine. | |
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Illustrated with a perspective view of the Radcliffe Library, lately finished and opened (*See p. 164.*) at Oxford; the shield of *Achilles*, as described by *Homer*; and 20 Noblemen's Arms, neatly engraved on copper plates.

By *S Y L V A N U S U R B A N*, Gent.

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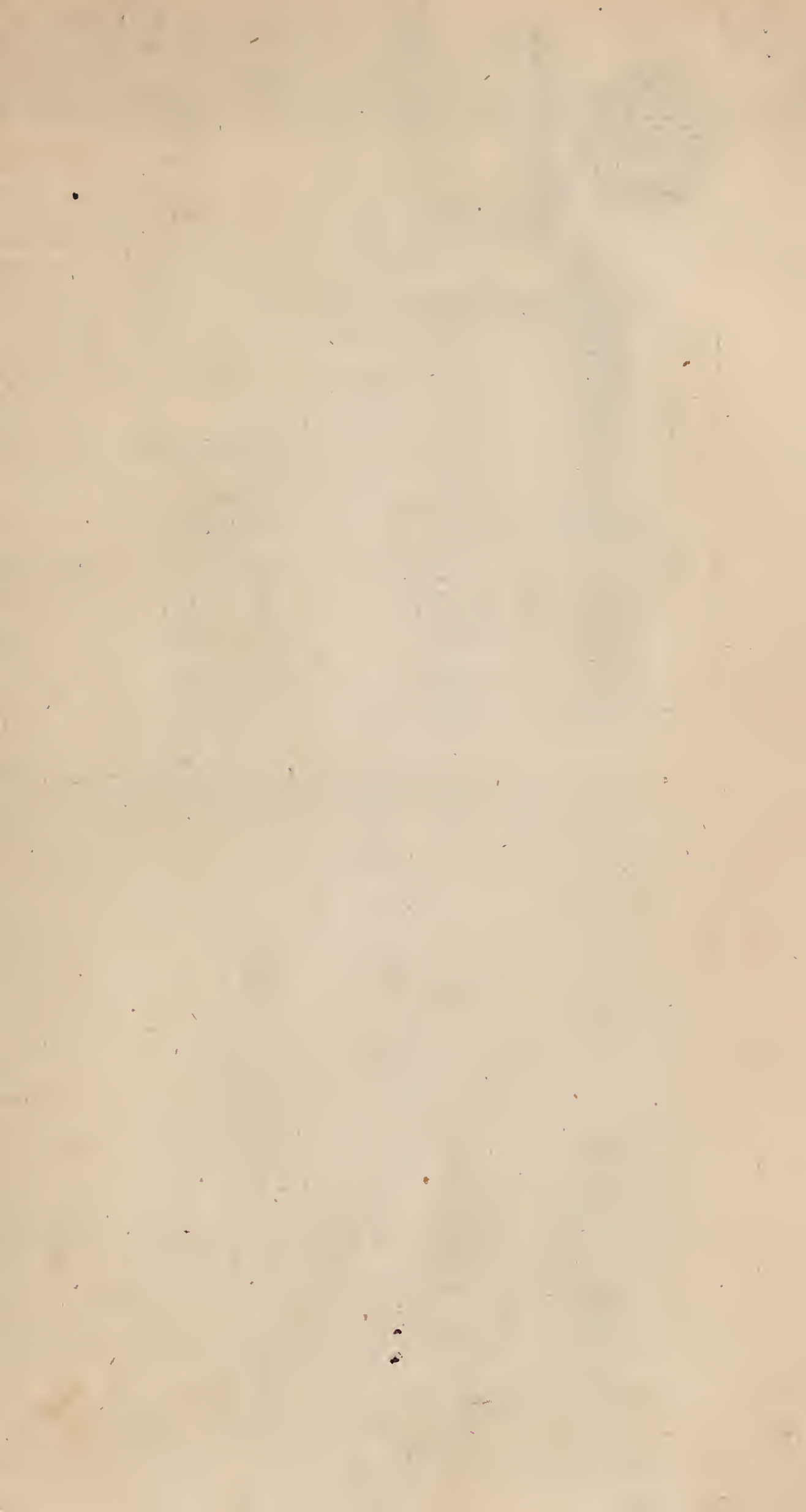
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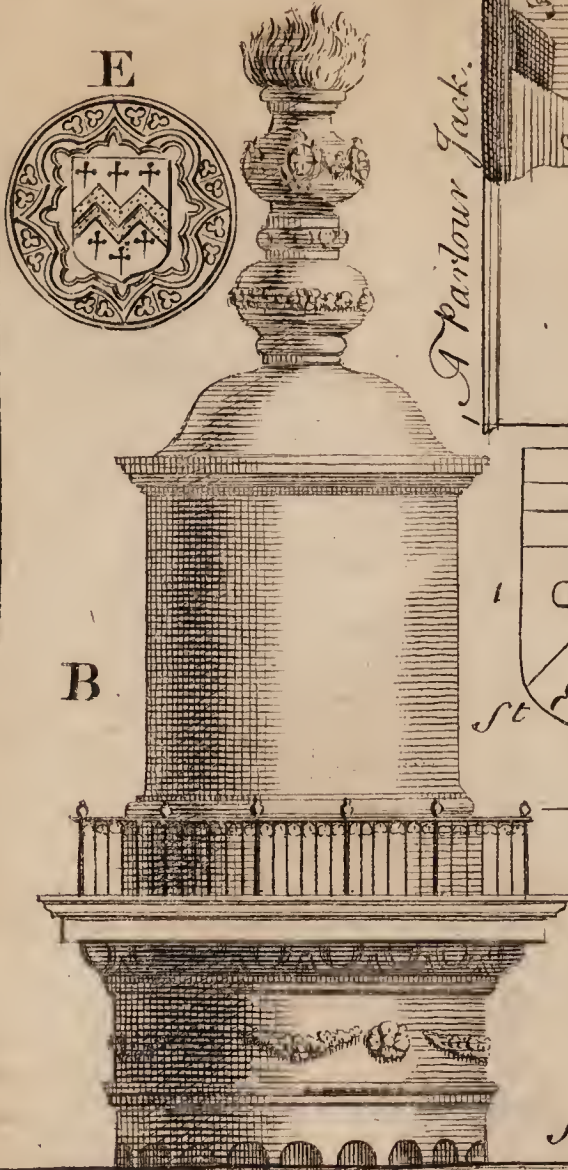
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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER 1749.



As we gave, in June last, a map of the ruins of London by the Great Fire in 1666, and as some correspondents have desired an historical account of that calamity, the following may not be improper.



IF the terrible fires which have so frequently raged of late in this great metropolis, had happened in more superstitious or more violent times, the giddy multitude would have assigned far other causes for their rise and progress, than what are obvious to thinking minds. The great fire of London, which happend on *Saturday, September 2, 1666*, was, from the uncharitable disposition and malignity of the party-divisions at that time raging, reciprocally charged by the papists and fanatics upon one another, with all the vehemence of assurance and obloquy imaginable, it is hoped, with equal falshood.

This remark is made by the author of *Old Eng. journal*, who suiting his subject to the day, (*Saturday Sept. 2*). makes some large quotations from *Kennet* and *Eachard*, and concludes thus ; ' as both the historians seem to acquit the papists, the reader will consider, whether he can say with *Pope*, that the MONUMENT † *lifts up his head and lies*.

But as the journalist has not inserted what the *Monument* † says, we shall for method-sake begin with a translation of the inscription upon the north side :

' In the year of christ 1666, the 2d day of *Sept.* eastward from hence, at the distance of 202 feet, the height of this column, a terrible fire broke out about midnight ; which driven

† ' This great poets words are
Where London's column pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully, rears its head and lies :

on by a strong wind not only wasted the adjacent parts, but also very remote places, with incredible noise and fury. It consumed 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, 13,200 dwelling houses, 400 streets ; of the 26 wards it utterly destroyed 15, and left 8 others shattered and half burnt. The ruins of the city were 436 acres, from the *Tower* by the *Thames* side to the *Temple* church, and from the northeast along the city wall to *Holborn* bridge. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens it was merciless, but to their lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the conflagration of the world. The destruction was sudden ; for in a small space of time the city was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal fire had baffled all human counsels and endeavours, in the opinion of all, it stopped, as it were, by a command from heaven, and was on every side extinguished. But papistical malice, which perpetrated such mischiefs, is not yet restrained.

On the east side, the latin inscription signifies ' This pillar was begun in 1671, Sr *Rich. Ford*, Lord Mayor ; carried on in the mayoralty of Sr *Geo. Waterman*, Sr *Rob. Hanson*, Sr *Wm. Hooker*, Sr *Rob Viner*, Sr *Jo Sheldon*, and finished, 1677, Sr *Tho. Davis*, being Lord Mayor.

At the bottom, beginning on the west side, goes round a line containing the following words, which, on *K. James's* coming to the crown, were erased, but restored upon the *Revolution* :

' This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this protestant city, begun and

and carried on by the treachery and malice of the popish faction, in the beginning of *Sept.* in the year of our lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the protestant religion, and old *English* liberty, and introducing popery and slavery.

The inscription on the South side.

Charles the second, son of Charles the martyr, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, a most gracious prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoking, provided for the comfort of his citizens, and the ornament of his city; remitted their taxes and referred the petitions of the magistrates and inhabitants to the parliament; who immediately passed an act, that publick works should be restored to greater beauty, with publick money, to be raised by an imposition on coals: that churches, and the cathedral of St Paul's, shall be rebuilt from their foundations, with all magnificence; that bridges, gates, and prisons should be now made, the sewers cleansed, the streets made strait and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider, markets and shambles removed to separate places. They also enacted, that every house should be built with party walls, and all in front raised of equal height, and those walls all of square stone or brick; and that no man should delay building beyond the space of seven years. Moreover, care was taken by law, to prevent all suits about their bounds. Also anniversary prayers were enjoined; and to perpetuate the memory hereof to posterity, they caused this column to be erected. The work was carried on with diligence, and London is restored, but whether with greater speed or beauty, may be made a question. For at three years end, the world saw that finished, which was supposed to be the business of an age.

The Front, or west side of the plinth is adorn'd with a very curious emblem in *Alto Relievo*, (carved by the father of Mr Cibber poet laureat) denoting the destruction and restoration of the city. The first female figure represents the City of London sitting on ruins, in a languishing and disconsolate posture, with her head dejected, hair dishevell'd, and her hand carelessly lying on her sword. Behind, is Time, gradually

raising her up; at her side, a woman, gently touching her with one hand, whilst a winged scepter, in the other, directs her to regard the goddesses in the clouds, she with the *Cornu-Copia* denoting Plenty, and that with the palm branch, Peace. At her feet, a Bee-hive, shewing, that by industry and application the greatest difficulties are to be surmounted. Behind Time, are divers citizens exulting at his endeavours to restore her; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as supporter of the city arms, with his paw endeavours to preserve the same: Opposite the city, on an elevated pavement, stands the King in a *Roman* habit, with a laurel on his head, and a truncheon in his hand; and approaching her, commands three of his attendants to descend to her relief; the First represents the science, with a wing'd head, and circle of naked boys dancing thereon, and in its hand Nature, with her numerous breasts, ready to give assistance to all. The Second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand, and a square and pair of compasses in the other. The Third is Liberty, waving a hat in the air, shewing her joy, at the pleasing prospect of the city's speedy recovery. Behind the King, (Charles II). stands his brother, the Duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising city, and a sword in the other for her defence; the two figures behind are Justice and Fortitude; the former with a coronet, and the latter with a rein'd lion. Under the royal pavement, in a vault, lieth Envy, gnawing upon a heart, and emitting pestiferous fumes from her invenom'd mouth. In the uppermost part of the plinth, the reconstruction of the city is represented by builders and labourers at work upon houses.

In the front of the house which was rebuilt in *Pudding-Lane*, was put a stone with the following INSCRIPTION:

Here by the permission of heaven, hell broke loose upon this protestant city, from the malicious hearts of barbarous papists, by the hand of their agent Hubert; who confessed, and on the ruins of this place declared the fact, for which he was hanged, viz. That here began that dreadful fire, which is described and perpetuated on and by the neighbouring pillar, erected Anno 1681, in the mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward.

The historical remarks—in our next.

Of a Striking ANEMOMETER, and a universally preservative Liquid.

Paris, Sept. 20, 1749.

A Machine, invented by the Abbe Aubert, of Verdun on the Meuse, has a constant motion without weight or wheel, or any assistance from the hand. It shews, in a chamber, by a variety of entertaining music, all the changes of the weather, the direction and force of the wind, rain, fair weather, heat and cold, and is much more sensible and certain than the Barometer, that being influenced by the repeated permeations of a subtle air, which at length makes way for that which is more gross. This instrument, on the contrary, is subject to no irregularity; and if it be touch'd to make it chime at pleasure, it immediately returns to order of itself. It will also repeat silently, like a watch, and is an agreeable entertainment in a chamber, because it is perpetual music, consisting of different airs, which distinguish the differences of the weather, except it is designedly suspended.

[Tis hoped that some of our mechanical readers will attain this method. It may be easily conceived how a vane will, by the force of the wind, turn a long shaft, which shaft having, at different heights, and on every point of the compass, pegs to strike keys; by the different tone of the keys may be known whether a north or south peg strikes: but how the heat and cold, rain and clear weather, is ascertained, requires farther consideration; and it seems that an index, or hand, should not be excluded, as it would shew to the eye a settled or varying wind; and also the weather, according to the Pyrometer in our last.]

The Sieur Guyot, chymist to M. Pagot d'Ons-en-Bray, has invented a liquor that is a universal and perpetual preservative; suffering no change by the greatest degrees of heat or cold, and preserving all kinds of plants in the utmost perfection, both in blossom and fruit. The excellence of this liquor is demonstrated by a collection, presented the inventor at M. Pagot's, consisting of 2000 phials, in which there are plants in every state of vegetation, and great numbers of foreign growth, many of which have been in this liquor 12 years.—The most mucilaginous animals, as snails, slugs, worms, fish, &c. may also be thus preserved.

[A surgeon in Suffolk has found out an excellent method of preparing seed wheat, at a small expence, to preserve it from being burnt or branded; a considerable discovery, which has been proved effectual by a great number of ex-

periments on the blackest of wheat, as certified by several farmers; he proposes but 5s. for instructing a farmer of 100 l. a year.

Mr URBAN,

I Desire you, in your next magazine, to insert this question (with the following remarks) to the author of the Resurrection of Jesus considered.

If Jesus Christ did not rise from the dead, What became of his body? For it was not found.

This seems to me a stronger proof of his resurrection, than any yet exhibited; and, I think, cannot be invalidated.

You will not say, the Jews took it away and concealed it; this is flatly against them: For, doubtless, if they had had the body, they would afterwards have produced it, to expose the folly and enthusiasm of his disciples; and to vindicate themselves in his crucifixion.

If you say, his disciples took and conceal'd it, answer this question: Would they have attested his resurrection with their blood, by the most cruel torments and deaths, when they knew it to be false?

Yours, &c. E.D.W.C.

D RECIPE for the diseased Cattle.

AS soon as the distemper appears in any one or more of the cattle in any farm, make some good, strong, genuine rum punch, in proportion to the number of cattle in such farm.—Then give every beast one, two, or three half pints, in proportion to the size of the beast; and that will put an immediate stop to the contagion; or, if not, it may be repeated. This is often practised with success in Barbadoes.

ANOTHER,

TAKE of Barbadoes tar 4 ounces, quicksilver 2 ounces, rub them together in a mortar till the quicksilver disappears; then add, all finely pounded, nitre 2 ounces, rock-alum and nutmegs, of each one ounce; Armenian bole, as much as is sufficient to make the whole into 8 balls. Give the beast, one every morning and evening, for prevention or cure. Let the regimen be turnep mash.

Eden's Hill, Sept. 25.

J. R.

Cockermouth, Cumberland, September 3.

I N the night between the 22d and 23d ult. in the midst of the most terrible lightning and thunder that ever was seen or heard; a large rock near the tops of the mountain was rent asunder; out of which came so great a deluge of water, and with such violence and rapidity, as carried all before it, such as solid stones of incredible weight, houses, barns, mills, &c. and even eased their very foundations, so that you cannot now tell where they stood; the mill stones are carried some hundred yards from the mill, and tossed upon the rubbish and sand, the quantity of which is so great, that it has laid waste a great tract of arable and meadow land, which will for the future be for

ever spoil'd, being as deep in some places as the tops of trees.

It would surpass all credit to give you every particular circumstance of this surprizing cata-
ract, which still continues to discharge a large quantity of water of such a strange nature as to tincture all the river *Derwent*, quite down to the sea, which must be near twenty miles. The damage done to the hay, corn, and proprietors of the neighbouring fields and houses, is computed at near 4000*l*.

SIR, *Manchester, Sept. 1, 1749.*

I Was lately at *Drayton* in *Shropshire*, and observed that the rye corn appeared a very fine crop; but upon examining the ears, I could not find one that had more than four or six grains in it, most of the ears were quite without. Where there was any grains in the ear, I observed they lodg'd in that part next the straw, or bottom of the ear, where, it is likely, the farina being first come to maturity, was shed before the frost came. A large field belonging to Sir *James M*— was reap'd, and fold out of the field for straw without threshing, as Sir *James* told me himself. I was inform'd the rye corn suffer'd in this manner for 40 miles, down as far as *Worcestershire*.—Most people think it was a stroke of lightening; but I am told, by some of better judgment, it was stricken with the frost, in *May* last, when the rye was in blossom, and where the farina was not shed, the apices were cut off, and the corn blasted. The apples suffer'd by the same frost all about us; and I observed about *Chap-moss*, that the potatoes which were set in the white earth suffer'd most, the stalks were withered, and produced nothing but small fruit. This may serve for an hint of the necessity there is for leaves, &c. to contribute to the growth of fruit, as well below as above ground. Such as were sown upon black earth bore the severity of the frost, tho' in the same field; and I observed that fern, upon white earth, was as brown and wither'd as you see it at Christmas, whilst the other, upon black earth, was green and flourishing. The frost had the same effect in the lanes; on one side you might see green fern, and the other side the lane all shrivell'd and dead.—On *Tuesday* night, the 22d of *August*, I was three miles out of town. It was very dreadful to see the lightning, which continued all night, with little thunder. *Wednesday* night was much the same, but abundance of wet, which swell'd the small rivers, and carried away great quantities of reap'd corn. At *Oldham*, six miles off, a man was kill'd, and 7 children much hurt, and a barn full of hay consumed. On *Tuesday* night, so terrible was the scene, that the whole heavens seemed in flames, and balls of fire shot round me, which continued half a minute. In one great flash of fire, East from this town, I saw two streams of fire, of a deeper red, to appearance the thicknes of a walking stick, which shot towards the earth.—I was under great concern, but, thank God, got well home.—The distemper among the cattle has reached this county.

A RELATION of the Escape of THREE NUNS from the Monastery of *St Clare*, at *St Philips*, in *Minorca*; by a Gentleman lately arrived from that Island.

TWO officers of *O-Farrell's* regiment, being induced by curiosity to go and converse with the Nuns of *St Clare* thro' the iron grate, saw two with whom they fell desperately in love. They declared their passion, solemnly promised to marry the ladies whenever they could be got out, and received all the encouragement they could wish.—Many were the schemes formed by the ladies to evade the vigilance of the old nuns, their keepers, to pick the locks, and get over the walls; at length they got a key to the door that open'd out of the house into the garden; and having given the slip, in the dark, to the nun who locks them up when they go to bed (for they all sleep in one room) they went into the garden about 12 at night, where the two gentlemen were ready to receive them; who by ladders had got over a wall 20 foot high, and by the same means convey'd the ladies out. But how surpris'd were the gentlemen, when, instead of only the two that they expected, they found a third, who was a volunteer! This was the confident of the other two; and tho' she knew of no-body that would give her protection, yet was resolved, at all events, to get from her imprisonment; thinking nothing could happen to her so bad as to be kept in the nunnery for life. Tho' the nunnery is in the middle of the town, and every way surrounded with houses, and tho' it was clear moon-shine, no-body observed them scaling the walls; otherwise the consequences might have proved fatal; for the gentlemen were well armed, and resolved, at all events, to carry off their prizes.—Next morning, upon missing the nuns, the whole convent was in confusion; and the town took the alarm, concluding they were among the *English*, as none else could be so wicked as to harbour them.

The gentlemen immediately apply'd to the *English* chaplain to marry them, who acquainted them, that if the ladies continued Roman Catholics, he would not marry them; for, tho' he did not look upon the vow of chastity which they had taken, to be lawful in itself, yet it was binding while they continued of that persuasion; and they might look

look upon any future engagements as contrary to a prior vow. Putting the question to the ladies, they readily replied, That they look'd upon their vow as unlawful in itself; and that it was so contrary to the dictates of their own natures, that they could not believe it was enjoined them by the God of nature; they doubted therefore the truth of that religion which imposed such cruel hardships upon them: for which reason they were very desirous to be instructed in the protestant religion. They added that the vow was extorted; for that, when they were 17 years old, (the time of their taking the habit) they informed their father confessor of their aversion to that recluse life, and their resolution not to take the vow. But he told them, if they came out of the nunnery, their relations would put them to death; and upon his acquainting the abbess with their worldly inclination, she shut them up in a dark dungeon, fed them only with a little bread and water, and whipped them every day with a cat-o-nine-tails, 'till she forced them into a compliance. This is the method by which religious houses are filled, and without it they would be quite empty: for there is hardly a nun there, under forty, but would come out if she could.

The Chaplain was five or six days instructing them in the protestant religion; all which time the Romish clergy had, by the general's orders, free access to them, that, if they could prevail upon them to continue Roman Catholics, or return to their convent, they should be left entirely to the freedom of their own wills.

The priests pressed them to return back to their convent, from the obligation they lay under from their vow; and urged that their marriage was impossible, they being already espoused to *Jesus Christ*; but their arguments were inferior to those of the Protestant priest. However, when they found that the ladies inclined to the protestant religion, they offer'd, if they would continue catholics, to give them immediately a dispensation from their vows, without waiting for one from *Rome* (which, however, was not in their power) and to marry them to whom they pleased. This, however, was ineffectual; they made a formal renunciation of the errors of the church of *Rome*, and the chaplain took upon him the power of Pope for once, giving the two ladies a dispensation from their vows,

and marrying them the day after they had declared themselves protestants. From the time of their escape till they were married, they continued in the lodgings of their two lovers; but the doors and windows of the room where they lay were sealed up every night, before the priests, and opened before them in the morning, to satisfy their relations that the gentlemen had no communication with them. The unmarried lady was put into the master of ———'s house, under the care of his lady, and was married in a month's time to another officer.

It is not to be conceived into what a ferment this adventure threw the whole island. All the relations of the ladies (which are the best families in the place) all the magistrates, and all the clergy, were constantly harrassing the general, complaining of the sacrilege committed, and petitioning that the nuns might either be returned back to their convent, or deliver'd up to their relations; they did not say to put them to death, but, doubtless, that would have been their fate, if either of these requests had been granted. When they found that they could not succeed with him, they took advantage of one of the gentlemen being abroad one evening, and having bribed one of the servants, his wife's mother, and some of her relations, came into his house, and carried her away by force. They designed to have sent her in a boat to *Majorca*, and have put her into the inquisition; but as soon as she was missed, the gates of the town were shut, and guards placed, that no body might go out: then a search was made for two days, but all to no purpose:—Orders were then issued to put all those concerned in carrying her off in prison, and they were threatened with death, unless they would produce her. This order induced them to deliver her up. They had kept her in bed all the time she was among them, and would not suffer her to put on her cloaths, lest she should run away, or get to the windows and call out to any of the *English*; but did not use her any otherwise ill, knowing it would be retaliated upon them. They brought a priest to re-convert her, whose endeavours, you may believe, were in vain; she had tasted too much of the sweets of liberty to think any more of convents and cells.

One of the ladies made a *Spanish* song upon their coming out of the nunnery, which a gentleman turn'd into *English*, to the tune of, *By Jove, I'll be free*.

DESCRIPTION of ACHILLES'S shield made by
Vulcan, from Pope's Homer, (see the plate).

Five ample plates the broad expanse compose,
And god-like labours on the surface rose.
There shone the image of the master mind ;
There earth, there heav'n, there ocean he design'd ;
Th' unweary'd sun, the moon compleatly round ;
The starry lights that heav'n's high convex
crown'd ;

The *Pleiads*, *Hyads*, with the northern team ;
And great *Orion*'s more refulgent beam.

Two cities radiant on the shield appear,
The image one of peace, and one of war ;
Here sacred pomp, and genial feast delight,
And solemn dance, and *Hymenæal* rite ;
Along the street the new-made brides are led,
With torches flaming, to the nuptial bed :
The youthful dancers in a circle bound
To the soft flute, and cittern's silver sound :
Thro' the fair streets, the matrons, in a row,
Stand in their porches, and enjoy the show.

There, in the *Forum* swarm a num'rous train :
The subject of debate, a townsman slain :
One pleads the fine discharg'd, which one deny'd,
And bade the publick and the laws decide :
The witness is produc'd on either hand ;
For this, or that, the partial people stand :
Th' appointed heralds still the noisy bands,
And form a ring, with scepters in their hands ;
On seats of stone, within the sacred place,
The rev'rend elders nodded o'er the case ;
Alternate, each th' attesting scepter took,
And rising solemn, each his sentence spoke.
Two golden talents lay amidst, in fight,
The prize of him who best adjudg'd the right.

Another part (a prospect diff'ring far)
Glow'd with refulgent arms, and horrid war.
Two mighty hosts a leaguer'd town embrace,
And one would pillage, one wou'd burn the place.
Meantime the townsmen, arm'd with silent care,
A secret ambush on the foe prepare : [band
Their wives, their children, and the watchful
Of trembling parents on the turrets stand.
They march ; by *Pallas* and by *Mars* made bold ;
Gold were the gods, their radiant garments gold,
And gold their armour : These the squadron led,
August, divine, superior by the head !
A place for ambush fit they found, and stood
Cover'd with shields beside a silver flood.
Two spies at distance lurk, and watchful seem
If sheep or oxen seek the winding stream.
Soon the white flocks proceeded o'er the plains,
And steers slow-moving, and two shepherd swains ;
Behind them, piping on their reeds, they go,
Nor fear an ambush, nor suspect a foe.

In arms the glitt'ring squadron rising round,
Rush sudden ; hills of slaughter heap the ground,
Whole flocks and herds lie bleeding on the plains,
And, all amidst them, dead, the shepherd swains !
The bellowing oxen the besiegers hear ;
They rise, take horse, approach, and meet the war ;
There tumult, there contention stood confest ;
One rear'd a dagger at a captive's breast,
One held a living foe, that freshly bled
With new-made wounds ; another drag'd a dead ;
And the whole war came out, and met the eye ;
And each bold figure seem'd to live, or die.

A field deep furrow'd, next, the god design'd,
The third time labour'd by the sweating hind ;

The shining shares full many plowmen guide,
And turn their crook'd yokes on ev'ry side.
Still as at either end they wheel around,
The master meets 'em with his goblet crown'd ;
The hearty draught rewards, renews their toil ;
Then back the turning plow-shares cleave the soil.
Another field rose high with waving grain ;
With bended sickles stand the reaper-train :
Here stretch'd in ranks the levell'd swarths are

found, [ground.
Sheaves heap'd on sheaves, here, thicken up the
With sweeping stroke the mowers frow the lands ;
The gath'ers follow, and collect in bands ;
And last the children, in whose arms are borne
(Too short to gripe them) the brown sheaves of corn.
The rustick monarch of the field describes,
With silent glee, the heaps around him rise.
A ready banquet on the turf is laid,
Beneath an ample oak's expanded shade.
The victim-ox the sturdy youth prepare ;
The reaper's due repast, the women's care.

Next, ripe in yellow gold, a vineyard shines,
Bent with the pond'rous harvest of its vines ;
A deeper dye the dangling clusters show,
And curl'd on silver props, in order glow :
A darker metal mixt, intrench'd the place ;
And pales of glitt'ring tin th' enclosure grace.
To this, one pathway gently winding leads,
Where march a train with baskets on their heads ;
To these a youth awakes the warbling strings,
Whose tender lay the fate of *Linus* sings.

Here, herds of oxen march, erect and bold,
Rear high their horns, and seem to lowe in gold,
And speed to meadows, on whose sounding shores
A rapid torrent thro' the rushes roars :
Four golden herdsmen as their guardians stand,
And nine four dogs compleat the rustick band.
Two lions rushing from the wood appear'd ;
And seiz'd a bull, the master of the herd :
He roar'd ; in vain, the dogs, the men, withstood
They tore his flesh, and drank the fabled blood.
The dogs (oft chear'd in vain) desert the prey,
Dread the grim terrors, and at distance bay.

Next this, the eye the art of *Vulcan* leads
Deep thro' fair forests, and a length of meads ;
And stalls, and folds, and scatter'd cotts between ;
And fleecy flocks, that whiten all the scene.

A figur'd dance succeeds : Such once was seen
In lofty *Gnosſus*, for the *Cretan* queen,
Form'd by *Dædalean* art. A comely band
Of youths and maidens, bounding hand in hand
The maids in soft cymars of linen drest ;
The youths all graceful in the glossy vest ;
Of those the locks with flow'ry wreaths inroll'd
Of these the sides adorn'd with swords of gold,
That, glitt'ring gay, from silver belts depend.
Now all at once they rise, at once descend,
With well-taught feet : now shape, in oblique
Confos'dly regular, the moving maze : [ways
Now forth at once, too swift for sight they spring
And undistinguish'd blend the flying ring :
The gazing multitudes admire around ;
Two active tumblers in the center bound.——

Thus the broad shield complete the artif
crown'd
With his last hand, and pour'd the ocean round
In living silver seem'd the waves to roll,
And beat the buckler's verge, and bound the whole



The SHIELD of
by Homer, Iliad y 18th in 12
& Earth in the middle,
Ocean round the

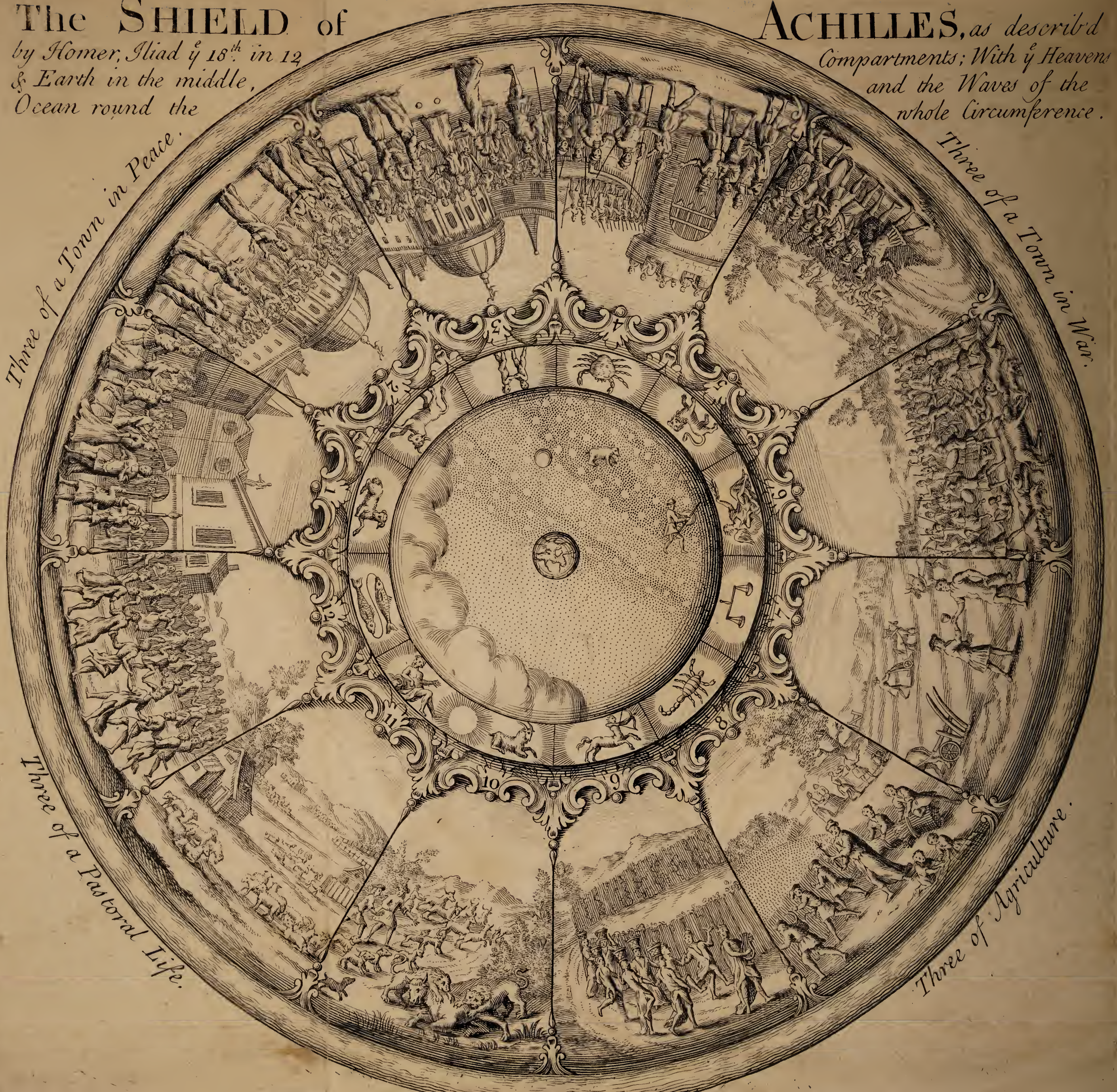
ACHILLES, as describ'd
Compartments; With y^e Heavens
and the Waves of the
whole Circumference.

Three of a Town in Peace.

Three of a Town in War.

Three of a Pastoral Life.

Three of Agriculture.



ABRIDGEMENT of a VOYAGE round the WORLD, in the Years 1740-41-42-43-44, by GEORGE ANSON, Esq;

[From a work published at Amsterdam.]

THE example of those famous *Argonauts*, whom an heroic ardour, or rather the desire of a golden fleece, prompted to commit their lives to a frail bark, and, under the direction of a daring leader, to traverse unknown seas, to seek enemies, and court danger, in remote and undiscovered regions, has been imitated by many. By the desire of glory and gold, even the pusillanimous become valiant, and valour, under the direction of prudence, seldom fails of success.

These well known, yet always interesting truths, together with the love of novelty, incite us to enquire after relations of voyages and expeditions with eagerness and avidity; and the narrative, which we are now about to abridge, in every respect justifies the impatience and curiosity of the public. Whether it be considered as a memorial of the utmost sufferings which human nature is able to sustain, as an improvement of geography, navigation, and natural history, or, which yet more nearly concerns the *English*, as exhibiting a view of the strength and circumstances of the neighbouring nations, it must be confessed to be worthy of the diligence and labour which have been exerted to compile it, and the impatience of those by whom it has been long expected.

I shall endeavour to gratify these expectations, by a compendious, yet circumstantial account of these fearless mariners, referring to some future opportunity the observations which they made, and the motives of their undertaking. If the materials for this work were furnished by the Lord Anson himself; if persons of genius and literature have assisted the author in digesting and arranging them*; and if I can illustrate this work by any lights, which may be reflected from the narrations of others, I hope I shall be excused a prolixity, which, without so many allurements, I should not have ventured to indulge.

A WAR with Spain being foreseen in 1739, it was thought that she could not be attacked with greater advantage, than in her *American* settlements. Several schemes were proposed, and several re-

* Mr Robins, F. R. S. a consummate engineer, and naturalist, whose works are in great esteem, is said to have had the chief hand in perfecting this.

solutions taken, but hastily dropt, or imperfectly executed. The only one which was persisted in, was to give Mr Anson the command of a squadron, destined for an expedition. It was at first intended that he should be sent to the *East Indies*, with some men of war and land-forces. His orders were to touch only at *Java*, and having watered there, to sail, without loss of time, to *Manilla*, a town in *Luçon*, one of the *Philippine* islands. No vigorous resistance was apprehended here, as the place was supposed to be in a defenceless condition, like the other *Spanish* settlements, upon the sudden breaking out of the war. Another squadron, of equal force, was to have sailed at the same time, and, after getting round *Cape Horn* into the *South Sea*, was to cruise along the coast, destroy some of the settlements, and afterwards join Mr Anson's † squadron.

But this project, altho' concerted with so much sagacity, was, like many others, unaccountably laid aside, to the great concern of Sir Cha. Wager, who was the author of it, and of Mr Anson, who was partly to execute it. It was, however, some comfort to the latter, to be nominated for a new expedition into the *South Sea*. The success had doubtless answered the alacrity with which he embraced it, if the proper season had not been lost, and the enemy gained intelligence of his designs by delays, which were out of his power to prevent. Four days before his departure, a person from *America* declared to him the whole intent of his voyage, and the *Spaniards* dispatched away a squadron of superior force to his, which reached *Madera* before him, where he received the first notice of it. His squadron consisted of five ships, ill provided with sailors, and with soldiers still worse. His own ship, the *Centurion*, carry'd 60 guns, and 400 men; the *Gloucester* and *Severn*, two 50 gun ships, had each 300 men; the *Pearl* carry'd 40 guns and 250 men; the *Wager* 28 guns and 160 men; the complement of the *Tryal* sloop was 100 men and 8 guns; and there were two victuallers for the service of the squadron. There were no more than 470 men, who could make a descent, and they being either invalids, or newly raised, had little of the soldier but the cloathing.

† It passes for a certain truth, that King William, a little before his death, had formed the same project, which was also neglected by the administration that succeeded this wise prince.

It was the 18th of September 1740, before this Squadron was fit to sail from *England*. They were in hopes of fetching up lost time by a quick voyage ; but by contrary winds they were forty days in their passage to *Madera*, which is sometimes performed in ten or twelve. Here Mr *Anson* was obliged to stay a week, to take in water and other refreshments. He passed the line the 28th of *November*, and arrived at the island of *St Katharine*, on the coast of *Brazil*, on the 28th of *December* following. The seamen, who, till they came to *Madera*, had enjoyed a good state of health, were now seized with burning fevers, and other disorders, from the intense heat of the sun. These either speedily terminated in death, or left a lasting ill habit behind them. A deliverance from all these evils was expected in this island, the produce, air, and inhabitants of which have been highly commended. But, our brave seamen found that experience did not justify the encomium ; nothing except pulse, fruits, and water, was good in its kind, altho' excessively dear. The air, which was infected by noxious vapours, from the woods, restored health to very few ; and the governor, who carry'd on a clandestine trade with the *Spaniards* of *La Plata*, betrayed his guests, and gave their enemies an account of their arrival, strength, and condition. The sloop wanting new masts was a circumstance, which unhappily detain'd Mr *Anson* a month longer in so inconvenient a place, and afterwards obliged him to put into *St Julian*, a harbour in *Patagonia*. They had already met with too many delays, and if they had not, they would not have stay'd in a country so destitute of water, wood, and inhabitants, without the most cogent necessity. Yet, in this place, they were to prepare themselves, to engage with enemies, and to grapple with tempests far more formidable ; so that they could not quit it before the 27th of *February* 1741. They kept the land aboard all along the coast, and crossing the strait of *Magellan* came to that of *Le Maire*. On the 7th of *March* they ventured to sail through it, and no sooner were they got clear of it, but by currents, and contrary winds, they had a long and dismal experience of the dangers of these seas about the equinoxes. The ships were not only shattered by continual and violent storms, but for 3 months successively were in continual danger, either of foundering under the

mountainous waves, or of dashing too pieces against the rocks. The seamen, benumbed with cold, disabled by falls, and driven from their hammocks by water, now began to suffer extremely from the weakness of their tackling, and the error of their reckoning. At length, thinking they were far enough to the Westward to stand to the North, they were very near being on shore, upon a land, from which they imagined themselves an hundred leagues distant ; they were, therefore, obliged to return to 60 degrees South latitude. The fleet, which had already been lessened by the *Pearl* and *Severn's* returning to *Europe*, was so dispersed in these seas, that it was a long time before they met, and then but in part, and in the utmost distress. These complicated sufferings were still aggravated by a dreadful distemper, which broke out among them soon after they had passed the straits. The confinement and fatigues of being so long at sea, and especially the provisions, being either corrupted, or oversalted, rendered the distemper no less violent, than general ; so that, before the end of *April*, there were few who were not infected, and, in this month, the *Centurion* lost 43 men. The next month was still more mortal, for tho' they were now at a greater distance from the Pole, out of those tempestuous seas, and in hopes of soon arriving in milder weather, and more healthful air, yet this month carry'd off twice as many as the preceding. The mortality still increased in the month of *June*, and the havoc was such, that at their landing it appeared they had lost 200 men ; and of the survivors there were not above 7 or 8 who were able to crawl out of their hammocks upon deck. In order to put a stop to the ravages of this distemper, and to meet the rest of the Squadron, the *Centurion* had cruised off the island of *Socoro*, till the 8th of *May*, which was the place appointed for the first rendezvous ; but without effect. There was nothing to be seen on all the coasts, but shoals, rocks, and precipices. There were, indeed, some bays, but their entrance being impeded with a cluster of small islands, afforded but a suspicious shelter. On the 22d of *May*, a hurricane, in which all the horrors of the former were combined, had like to have driven the ship on the island of *Chiloe* ; and tho' afterwards they came into a calmer sea, it was not thought advisable to shew themselves off *Batavia*.

Boia, the place of their second rendezvous. For what probability was there that ships, who could not have suffered less than that of the commodore, and had not been able to reach the first rendezvous, could be able to come up to a fortify'd town, in a condition to attack it? The *Centurion*, therefore, directly steered for the island of *Juan Fernandez*: But on the 28th of *May*, when they were just in sight of it, being uncertain of its exact situation, they apprehended that they were got too far to the westward; and that they might not miss it, when they were come near to the continent, they made several tacks, holding on the course in the same parallel. This compass took up three weeks of a voyage, already too long; for 70 of the sick died, who, had they been put ashore, might probably have recovered.

At last the long-wished for island appeared, but the scurvy was so inveterate, that, for some time after their landing, they bury'd 6 or 7 people every day, and it was but by almost imperceptible degrees that the least affected grew better. The *Centurion* reached the island but two days before the *Trial* sloop, which had suffer'd little less; 34 of her crew had perished, and the Captain, Lieutenant, and three men, were all who were able to work the ship. This speedy meeting gave them great hopes that they should shortly be joined by their companions; but it was the 21st of *June* before they perceiv'd another sail, which soon after disappeared, but on the 26th came again in sight, and was known to be the *Gloucester*. Mr *Anson*, sensible, by the damage of his own ship, of the distressed condition of the other, hastened off to her a boat, laden with water, refreshments, and, what was still more necessary, a reinforcement of seamen. Never was relief more seasonable, nor ever was there a more affecting sight. Two thirds of the ship's company had died, and those who still remain'd alive, were, except the officers and their servants, reduced to the utmost extremity. A pint of water was now their daily allowance, and this was so near spent, that in a few days they must all have perished with thirst. This had certainly been their fate, if the winds had continued contrary, which for a whole month drove them off from an island, to which they had approached very near. All their efforts to land had proved ineffectual, and their water and provisions, with

which they had been more than once supply'd, being spent, they abandoned themselves to despair, which was aggravated by the sight of a place, in which they knew there was plenty of provisions. But these terrible apprehensions were dissipated by the fortunate change of the wind, on the 28th of *July*, which carry'd them into the bay where the two other ships rode. The complement of the *Gloucester* was reduced to 80 men; but, tho' they were all sick, a much less number died, when ashore, than those of the *Centurion*; which must, doubtless, be attributed to the salutary effects of the commodore's refreshments, which had prepared their bodies for a more speedy recovery.

As to the victuallers, one of them had been discharged soon after their leaving *Madera*, the other did not arrive at *Juan Fernandez* till *August*. She was the more welcome, as she had a supply of bread, and, like the rest of the squadron, was given over as being either lost or returned back. As she was a more cumbersome ship, and had fewer hands on board, it was feared that she would appear to have suffered still more than the others; but, on the contrary, they perceived, with astonishment, that not so much as her rigging was damaged; for, indeed, she was but just come from a harbour, which the crew fortunately discovered, when on the point of perishing. On the 16th of *May*, as they were driving along the coast of the continent, in the Lat. of 45° 30' South, they perceived a narrow inlet, thro' which they sailed, and found themselves in a safe and commodious harbour. Here the 16 men, who were all the crew, remained 2 months, solacing themselves with the water, and other refreshments, which the soil afforded. Their own apprehensions were the only allay to their pleasure; they durst not venture far into the country for fear of the *Spaniards*, whom they imagined to be nearer than they really were; and also of the natives, whom they fancied to be a cruel and gigantic race. These fears were, however, groundless; for, during their whole stay, they saw only one *Indian* family, consisting of a man, his wife, and children, who came thither in a canoe. To prevent being betrayed by them, they prudently brought them on board, and endeavoured, by the kindest usage, to reconcile them to their confinement. The man appeared to be a person of uncommon

mon sagacity, of which he gave a notable proof, in the recovery of his liberty. One stormy night, he took the opportunity of a scuttle's being left open, and carry'd off all his family in one of the ship's boats; at the same time, turning all the others adrift, that they might not pursue him. The noise of his oars gave them the first notice of his escape, but he was then out of their reach. Tho' his flight renewed their fears, they were so touched with the merit of a man, who had risked every thing to regain his liberty, that, lest he should perish, in the woods, for want of food, they carry'd thither some provisions, and afterwards discovered, with inexpressible pleasure, that he had found and made use of them. Soon after the ship put again to sea, and, in a short time, joined the *Centurion*.

The *Wager* man of war, of the same Squadron, was not so fortunate. As the necessary stores and implements for besieging *Baldivia*, were on board this ship, the captain was very desirous to rendezvous at the island of *Socoro*; but the violence of the wind, the rocks on the coast, the ill behaviour of his crew, and the bad condition of the ship occasioned its wreck. The 130 men, who were on board, got safe on shore, but immediately divided into parties, and quarrelled among themselves. Could they have imagined they were so near the victualler as, indeed, they were, it might have brought them to a better temper. This vessel was not above 30 leagues from them, and might have carry'd them all to the island of *Juan Fernandez*, whither the Captain insisted upon going; and represented to his men that it would be no difficult matter to seize some *Spanish* vessels near the island of *Chiloe*, and that, all things duly weighed, there was less hazard in proceeding, than in going back. But his imperious manner, and an act of extreme violence, which he committed, caused the majority of his crew to mutiny, who, having confined him, left him, with 16 of his partizans, on that barren and desolate island; and stowing themselves close in the long boat, they sailed through the streights of *Magellan*. Their want of provisions could not be relieved, the coast being either barren, or inaccessible; so that half their number had perished when they reached *Brasil*. The small company which adhered to their Captain, were still more unfortunate; for after many vain efforts to make their way Northwards in the

boats which were left them, being reduced from 16 to 3, by a series of hardships, they were obliged to surrender themselves to the *Spaniards* at *Chiloe*. There the capt. and his 3 fellow-sufferers were entertained with great humanity, carry'd over to *Chili*, and, at length, according to the cartel, sent back to *England*. (See *Vol. xv. p. 218.*)

Thus, of the whole Squadron, only two men of war, the sloop, and the victualler, joined each other. The latter being now unserviceable, as all the provisions had been taken out of her, and too much damaged to venture on a return to *Europe*, was, soon after her arrival, destroy'd, and the men put on board the other ships; and, indeed, a supply of hands was what they wanted most. Of 961 men, which those four ships had on board, 626 had dy'd, and the survivors were so debilitated and depressed, that their hopes of executing their designs gave way to apprehensions of an attack from the enemy. Some broken pitchers, with heaps of cinders, and the bones of fishes lately eaten, which they found upon the shore, made them conclude that the *Spanish* Squadron had out-failed them, and was in quest of them. (See the fate of this Squadron, *Vol. xviii. p. 251.*)

The *English* had the first account of the miscarriage of the *Spanish* fleet from a prize; which, as it removed their apprehensions, shewed at the same time that they had been but too well grounded. *Pizarro* had sent a particular account of his misfortunes to the vice-roy, in which he added, that as the *English* had been more venturous, so possibly they might be more fortunate; but that in this case, as they must have suffered greatly, and could put in only at *Juan Fernandez*, it was only sending a few ships to wait there for them, which, in their weak condition, might easily take and destroy them. The Vice-roy accordingly had dispatched 4 ships from *Calao*, one of 50, two of 40, and one of 20 guns, to intercept the remainder of the *English* Squadron. But after waiting till the 6th of *June* to no purpose, near *Conception Bay*, in the island of *Juan Fernandez*, they had sailed away, being persuaded that the *English* had either given over their enterprize, or had all perished; and the Vice-Roy, who was of the same opinion, discharged them at their return, and took off the embargo on the merchant ships in his ports.

This news, which not only account

ed for the broken pitchers, fish-bones, and ashes, which Mr *Anson* found on his arrival there, but also removed all his fears of being overpowered by the enemy, and encouraged him to cruise with his squadron along the coast of *Chili* and *Peru*. This cruise was so successful that every one of his ships took rich prizes, and would have taken more had not the *Tryal* sloop been so damaged that the time of the passage of most of the ships from *Calao* to *Valpariso*, was lost in assisting, lightning, and, at length destroying that sloop. In order to facilitate the taking of prizes, by an appearance of superior strength, Mr *Anson* fitted up the ships which he took, and stationed them in different places, out of sight of the shore. But a vessel, which, after a long chase, had got clear from the *Gloucester*, informed the Governor of *Payta* that the enemy was on the coast; who sent an account of it to the Vice Roy, by an express; so that, from that time, few *Spanish* ships ventured out of harbour. However, the *English* fell in with one, just come from *Payta*, which informed them that they had been discovered, and gave them a particular account both of the treasure and forces which were in that place. This immediately determined the Commodore to attempt the taking of it, before the governor could get the treasure removed farther into the country. To prevent any alarm, Mr *Anson*, as soon as night came on, sent away 3 boats, in which were 58 men, who, favour'd by the darkness, and guided by the prisoners, came into the bay undiscovered; but here they were perceived by a *Spanish* bark, and the people on board, by their outcries, gave the alarm to the inhabitants, who ran together confusedly, and the fort fired several times; however the *English* having landed at one of the ends of the town, marched along the streets shouting (which intimidated their enemies) and dividing themselves into two bodies, they made themselves masters, at the same time, of the fort and governor's house. The *Spaniards* being thus surprized in the night, leap'd from their beds, and fled with such precipitation as not to stay for their cloaths. The governor himself left behind him a young bride, to whom he had been marry'd but two days, and who, had it not been for two soldiers, less expeditious than their commander, who carry'd her off without a shift, must have become a prisoner to the conquer-

rors. The *English* having, in a quarter of an hour, thus dispossess'd the inhabitants, began to rifle their effects. More whimsical figures can scarce be imagin'd than the sailors, when they had slipt on the rich *Spanish* habits over their own greasy cloaths. The Commodore did not begin to approach the town, with the *Centurion*, till there was reason to think that his people were landed, and was entertained, in the morning, with the sight of the *English* flag, flying on the fort. Immediately all hands were employed in carrying off to the ships the riches of the town; and this was done without interruption: Tho' the *Spaniards* threatened in high terms, and made a show above the town, as if they intended to recover it by storm. And such was their obstinate pride, that they rather chose the *English* should burn their houses, and such commodities as they could not remove, than condescend to redeem them at any reasonable rate; accordingly the whole town was laid in ashes, except a convent and a church, which Mr *Anson* ordered to be spared. This order, and the singular humanity and politeness with which he treated the prisoners during the whole expedition, are shining proofs both of his good nature and sagacity. For as he had been represented as a heretic, a name which, among these people, includes every species of vice and impiety, that is, a monster, and might have expected to be treated with brutality and cruelty, answerable to their conception of him, had he been taken, he thought himself under the greater obligation to set his prisoners an example of worthier sentiments, and a nobler conduct. All were treated with lenity, their women with the most modest respect, and the very Monks relented at the courteous deportment of the conquerors, whom they had been used to paint in the most frightful colours. Nay gratitude carried a Jesuit so far as to put an hypothetical interpretation on that cruel tenet of their church, which excludes all heretics from salvation. Thus the name of Mr *Anson*, and, on his account, the name of an *Englishman*, is beloved and respected all over *America*; and harmony, and confidence, will soon take place between these nations on a peace, of which commerce, mutual wants, and mutual esteem, ought to be the perpetual cement.

[To be continued.]

A relation of Count Desneval's attempt to visit Æthiopia ; written by himself in French.

Peter Joseph le Roux, known by the title of Count Desneval, whose principal design is to communicate to Europe the knowledge he has acquired in his different voyages, and to transmit the same to posterity, directed his views particularly towards the empire of the *Abyssins*, commonly called *Æthiopia*. This vast country, so little known, and yet not so remote from us, was formerly, and still is, the object of the curiosity of the principal crowned heads. Lewis the XIV, of glorious memory, sent there an embassadour to try to get admittance into it; the *English* and *Hollanders* made likewise some attempts to the same purpose, but without any manner of success: Nobody as yet has been able to penetrate into it, because nobody has found the true key. Count Desneval however took all proper measures, not only to procure a sure, free and easy passage to it, but also to be received, and kindly treated by that nation, and even to make himself acceptably entertained at the Emperor's court. With this design, in 1739, he asked a solemn leave of the king of *Denmark* his master, in whose service he has had the honour to be employed since 1721, in the quality of rear-admiral of his majesty's naval forces. His majesty, willing to assist the Count in the execution of an affair of so much importance, very readily granted his request, by continuing to him his favours, and most generously honoured him with a gratuity; besides which he received from her majesty the queen, for himself and countess, several presents, and among others the medals of their marriage and of their family: The prince, now king of *Denmark*, made the countess a present, which he sent to her the evening before her departure with a ticket in these terms: *This small present comes from the prince royal.*

The intimate correspondence, that formerly subsisted between the courts of *Spain* and *Æthiopia*, by mutual embassies, was not unknown to the count; and this determined him to make his application to their catholic majesties. The countess being descended of the house of *Rölingen*, and consequently allied to all the greatest and most powerful princes of *Germany*, was not backward in making herself known. She

was admitted, as well as her husband, to a private audience, with all the honours due to their birth and character, which caused them to be visited by all the great and foreign ministers. The Marquis de *Scoti*, and M. de *Campillo*, secretary of state, were deputed to discourse with them, and to inform themselves of every circumstance of the affair that had brought them thither. Those ministers, after several conferences, made an exact report to their majesties, who being very well satisfied with their project, gave precise orders for putting it in execution, and honoured the count with a commission of vice-admiral, with leave to hoist the *Spanish* flag in such ships as he should think fit, granting to him and to all his officers, soldiers and seamen, the same privileges that the natives of the country enjoyed. M. de *Campillo* acquainted the count of these favourable dispositions of the court, and at the same time told him of the design their majesties had of sending him, with credential letters, as their ambassador, to the court of the emperor of the *Abyssins*; but that the circumstances of the war would not as yet allow of it, there neither being shipping nor money for that purpose, and that consequently he must wait till the face of affairs was changed. The count foreseeing the prejudice such a delay would be to his enterprize, replied, that he would find means to raise the armament at his own expence, and that the countess his spouse, animated by the same zeal, would contribute to it, as well from her own purse as from that of her relations and friends; and this she was afterwards enabled to perform. She herself communicated this generous resolution to their majesties, who were surprised at it, admiring the steadiness of her courage, that had already prompted her to undertake a voyage into *Egypt*, of which she had the honour to give them a relation. She went to the ministers, and received from them all the dispatches that she and her husband required, with orders to all the governors and intendants to assist them in all places, and with all things they wanted. After this they both took their leaves of their majesties, of the court, and of the ministers, and set out for *Cadix*, attended by a numerous retinue, that were obliged, upon pain of incurring the royal displeasure, to accompany them in their voyage. The count went to *Malaga* to buy two ships,

ships, armed and equipped them with all things necessary, then set sail for the Port of *Cadiz*, where he had orders to pass muster before the intendant general of the marine, and where he saw but one of his ships arrive, having had the misfortune to lose, in a violent storm, at the bar of *Huelva*, the largest of the two, out of which all that could be saved was removed and put on board the ship that escaped the storm. In short, after receiving their last orders from the court of *Madrid*, and passing muster before the intendant general, who was very well pleased with the armament, and especially to see every body on board in high spirits, the count and countess set sail on May 2, 1744, with a fair wind, in the frigate called *the lovely Mary, our lady of victory*.

They continued to take the advantage of the wind till the 17th, when the weather grew dark for two days successively; then not being able to take their latitude, it was thought necessary to call together the pilots, and to compare their reckonings, all which were found to disagree, some having computed 30 leagues to the westward, and others to the eastward. This contradiction of the pilots made the count resolve to steer eastward, in order to find land; which he discovered the 20th in the morning, coasting along the isle of *May*, one of the *Cape-Verd* islands, under the dominion of the king of *Portugal*. The count being advanced towards the shore to take in water hoisted the neutral flag of his *Danish* majesty, that he might give no suspicion to three *English* ships which he perceived at a distance. Notwithstanding this precaution, the largest of these three ships, seeing the frigate within gun-shot, discharged some loaded pieces at her, and though the count fired only powder to the leeward, to assure them of his neutrality, the *English*, far from ceasing their fire, vigorously encreased it, playing their whole artillery, and firing their small arms, the balls of which broke some of the tackle of the frigate, and went through her, while they still continued the fire, crying out they would sink her if she offered to advance any further. This obstinacy, and want of respect for the dominions of his *Portuguese* majesty as well as for the *Danish* flag, made the count resolve to put all his people in order of battle, to strike the *Danish* flag, and to hoist *Spanish* colours, under which he made a general discharge of all his artillery and small

arms, sent out a shallop armed with 40 men to board the *English* ships, and cast anchor, that he might support them by means of his artillery and small arms; but at that instant his anchor happening to drive, he was forced to set sail, and enter further into the haven. About an hour after, he found that his officers and soldiers had taken the strongest of his enemies ships, whose flag they had struck, that afterwards they did the same by the two others, and that in short they had landed in order to seize the shallops, which the *English* had left unarmed, while they fled into the inward parts of the island.

All this happened the 21st; after which the count went ashore, accompanied by some of his officers, and having met with the commanding officer of the island, asked him what motive the *English* could have to hinder him from entering into that harbour? The officer replied, that having no flag nor artillery, he could not oppose the *English*, who did whatever they pleased in the island, which, however, they knew belonged to the king of *Portugal*; adding that fifty of them were retired into the mountains with arms and ammunition. This last circumstance giving room to the count to suspect that they intended to make use of the *Portuguese* shallops to surprise him by night, he order'd all that could be found to be carry'd on board.

The 22d he sent ashore an officer with his compliments to the governor, to tell him that he might, if he thought fit, invite the *English* captains to come on board his ship to parley with him, and that he would give his word of honour not to molest them. Accordingly two of these captains coming on board, he asked them what was the reason of their firing upon him, and attacking him in such a manner in a neutral country? They answered, by laying the fault entirely upon him that commanded the biggest ship, alleging that he being determined to oppose the frigate's entrance into the haven, they were forced to comply with him, as being under his command; that it was for this reason that he refused to come on board, fearing lest he should be punished, and that as for their own parts they were ready to treat with him, and to ransom their ships; to which it was replied, that they must come the next morning for their answer.

In the mean time the count understood

stood that the *English* continued in motion, that they privately armed themselves, and that the negroes joined them, with a design of surprising him by night; which was afterwards confessed by the commanding officer.

The next day, the 23^d, one of the captains came back, with a pilot, for an answer concerning the ransom of the ships. The count told him, that being informed of the plot which they had contrived against him and his people, he thought proper to detain him for his safety till the moment of his departure; and as to the ships, his resolution was to burn two of them, and to keep the third: Accordingly an order was given to disarm the said ships, and executed first upon one of the three, which was immediately afterwards burnt.

The 24th, at six in the morning, another *English* ship was discovered, that came to an anchor in the evening. The count, finding himself in the crisis of a formed conspiracy, sent for the captain on board, and intimated to him that it was mere chance that had made him his prisoner of war, and that he must order his pilots and seamen on board; which being done, he acquainted them of all the hostilities and treacherous dealings of their countrymen against him and his people, and that this was the motive for detaining them! Orders were likewise given to seize their ship, but not to touch either the register-books, or any thing else within her, not even what belonged to the crew; which was precisely observed.

The 25th they set fire to the second of the three forementioned ships, after they had disarmed it. Now the count, seeing in his ship many *English* prisoners, resolved, before he set sail, to call them all into his cabin, and to ask them whether they would take his part or no? They all answered, unanimously, that they would directly enter into his catholic majesty's service, upon condition that they should not be obliged to take up arms against their own country; which being granted, they swore to be faithful and obedient on all occasions.

The 2^d of *June*, after having sent on shore the *English* captains and the pilot, who remained on board for safety, or rather by way of hostages, they set sail with the frigate and the two remaining *English* ships for the island of *St. Jago*, which is the place of residence of the governor general of all the islands of *Cape Verd*, not only to inform him of all that had happened with respect to

the *English* off the island of *May*, but also to assist and get together several seamen, that had been made prisoners by the *English*, and were cast upon this island, where they suffered both sickness and want. The count having cast anchor in the port of the city of *Playa*, where he found two *Portuguese* ships at anchor, sent ashore an officer, with his compliments to the commanding officer of the haven and fortress, to let him know the true motives that had induced them to seize the four *English* ships in the road of the island of *May*, and to burn two of them; also to desire him to make a report thereof to the governor general, that he might inform his court of it, as himself was to do that of *Spain*, and to give notice likewise to the *Spanish* seamen, dispersed about the island, to come on board his ship, where they would be kindly receiv'd.

This affair, and the care of making some provision for the voyage, detained him for some days in this port; after which, being ready to sail, and having sent ashore three shallops to take in water, he was obliged to stop to assist one of his ships, which had driven, and was in danger of being cast away.

The 6th of the said month, there appeared a squadron of *English* men of war, commanded by Commodore *Bar-net*, consisting of his own ship, called the *Deptford*, of 60 guns and 400 men; another of the like force, commanded by Mr *Peisson*†; a third of 50 guns and 350 men, commanded by my Lord * *Nortoth*; a frigate called the *Dauphin* of 20 guns and 150 men, commanded by Mr *Dauphin*; and a bilander, of 100 guns, 12 pedereros, and 50 men. All these ships entered with *English* colours. The count hoisted those of *Spain*; the fortress and the two *Portuguese* ships, whose captains were *Manuel Ferreira da Oliveira*, and *Blas de las Candeas* did the same. This squadron had no sooner cast anchor, which was about 11 o'clock in the morning, but the commodore sent his compliments to the count, to beg leave to anchor, having a design to enter further into the harbour. The count, in return of civilities, answered that he was ready to serve him, and that if he stood in need of his shallops, he should take a pleasure in sending them to him. Notwithstanding these demonstrations of friendship, a moment after he saw that the commodore had

† He would say *Peyton*.

* He means *Northesk*.

sent a shallop on shore to the captain major, and that his armament had not much the air of peace. The count therefore sent an officer to the captain major, with orders to represent to him that, in case of new hostilities from the *English* against his ships, he ought to defend them from all insults, being in a neutral port, under the protection of his *Portuguese* majesty; or at least that he should forbid the *English* to go out, according to the laws of war, in twenty four hours, to commence from the moment of his departure; and that for his part he was going directly to set sail. All the answer that the captain major made was, that he could not put in practice those laws in the face of the *English*, whose forces it was impossible for the fortress to resist; but that he would not fail to acquaint his court with all the particulars of this affair. While these things were transacting, the greatest part of the count's retinue were upon the point of going ashore with all their effects; which the count opposed, assuring them, in the most express terms, that they could not be made prisoners of war under the fortress and the royal standard of his *Portuguese* majesty, whose protection sheltered them from all sorts of insults. Nevertheless soon after, contrary to all expectation, he had the mortification to see himself environed with shallops manned with soldiers, and officers at their head, who told him, on the part of the commodore, that it was resolved in a council of war to seize his ships, and to take him, the countess, and all his people prisoners of war, and that in short he must strike his flag. He contented himself with answering that he could give no such orders, that if he had thought himself not safe under the artillery and standard of his *Portuguese* majesty, he would not have hesitated a moment to set fire to his ships himself; that as their superiour force made them masters over him, they might order whom they thought fit to strike his colours; which accordingly they did, and immediately demanded the passports, commissions, and other papers, which the count sent to the commodore by two officers, who had no sooner delivered them but they were detained prisoners of war; the sailors likewise were shut up with their officers, so that the count and countess were kept prisoners in their own ship, and they and their domesticks left to the discretion of the *English* officers and soldiers, who, conjointly with the sailors of that

(*Gent. Mag.* SEPT. 1749.)

nation, ransacked and plundered all that came in their way, breaking open trunks, chests and boxes without any regard. Immediately after the commodore sent a shallop to fetch the count on board his ship, where he courteously received him, and asked him for his papers. And upon the count's answering that he had already sent them to him, he bid him put up all his jewels, gold, silver, plate, and other effects; giving him his word of honour to return every thing that had escaped the plunder and avarice of the sailors. Then retiring into his cabin he caused the count's papers to be brought to him, which he examined very narrowly, and discovered in them the character which the count bore, and all the titles belonging to it. On this he sent an order to the officers that were upon guard, aboard the said frigate, to meddle with no cloaths nor linnen belonging to the count and countess his spouse; and, not contented with this order, he sent another the next day by Captain *Peisson*, who was to bring an account of all that should be found in the three ships, having expressly commanded him to register the trunks and boxes of the count and countess. This officer found them all open, and quite empty; and, notwithstanding all the enquiries he could make, he could find only some of the meaner sort of wearing apparel. The commodore, being vexed at this disorder, severely reprimanded the officers upon guard for it, who excused themselves by saying that it was impossible for them to put a stop to the first impetuosity of the soldiers and sailors, who ran up and down every where, in contempt of the strict orders that they had given them. Upon this the commodore ordered that what little remained should be transported in shallops, and put ashore in the first place mentioned by the count, and according to his satisfaction. But what more than all incensed the commodore, was to hear, by the same captains that were taken in the isle of *May*; that in effect they themselves were the first that fired upon the *Spanish* frigate, in attempting to hinder it from entering into the harbour; that after they were taken they had consulted measures to surprise by night the count with shallops, artfully concealed, and armed and manned with *Englishmen* and negroes. All these circumstances made him sensible of the wrong his countrymen had done, and regret at the same time his conduct with respect to

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the count, even so far as to say, in public hearing, that the ships which he had taken were no lawful prizes, and that he would give with all his heart 10000 pounds sterling that this had not happened; but that if he should happen to come into a latitude where an express might be conveniently sent, he would not fail to do it, being well assured that his *Britannick* majesty, would command him to restore to the count his three ships, and even to assist him in his expedition, of the importance of which he was now fully convinced, as well as of its great use to all the nations of *Europe*; but that he saw himself forced to take the resolution of the council of war, in which his advice was not followed; that he now could not give stronger proofs of those sentiments, than by selling at a low rate the frigate to the *Portuguese*, who, also knowing the count's design, would not fail to restore it to him. It was sold to *Manuel Ferreira de Oliveira*, who refused to give it to the count; but they made him a present of 25 pieces, and the bishop, and governor of the island as well as the captain major, *Don Pedro de Barros*, oblig'd themselves to act in concert for the relief of this unfortunate illustrious pair.

The commodore therefore seeing all his hopes disappointed, returned to the count part of his commissions and papers, and sent him back at liberty in his own shallops to the city of *Ribera la Grande*, with his countess, his officers, and the rest of the retinue (except four *Spaniards*, that were caulkers and carpenters, whom he detained in his service against their will) giving him for this purpose a passport, signed with his own hand, and sealed with the seal of his arms, by which he gave notice to all *English*, for the term and space of six months, to let the count with his countess, his officers and the rest of his retinue, pass freely and without molestation in whatever neutral vessel he should chuse either to *France* or to *Spain*.

Commodore *Barnet*, upon his taking leave of the count and countess, could not forbear to express, particularly to the countess, all the marks of tenderness and regret, and shew'd them both, in this last interview, all the honours in his power.

Now behold them arrived with their officers, and what remained of their people, in the town of *Ribera la Grande*, where they suffered a great deal during thirteen months that they were obliged to stay there, finding themselves reduced to sell that little share of effects

which the *English* had left them, to maintain and support a numerous retinue, and to succour them in their sickness. They had time, while they stayed here, to state the affair of the hostilities committed by the *English* captains in the isle of *May*, and to justify fully the seizure they had made of their ships.

His excellence, the bishop of *Cape Verde* islands, in concert with the governor general, had wrote, even without the knowledge of the count, to the king of *Portugal*, giving an account of the surprising conduct of Commodore *Barnet*, who, without any regard to his majesty's dominions, had carried his boldness so far as to seize three ships that were at anchor under the fortress of the town of *Praya*; and without doubt, they did not forget to represent, at the same time, the sad and deplorable state to which they were reduced. In consequence of this the governor received an order, issued from the king's royal bounty, with leave for all those that were taken under the *Spanish* flag to embark for *Lisbon*.

The count, solicitous to answer his conduct, and to put himself in a condition to prove, upon occasion, that during his stay neither he nor his men had misbehaved themselves, was very glad to have a certificate from his excellence the bishop of the said island. The governor then having given orders to Capt. *Manuel Ferreira de Oliveira*, to receive on board his ship the count and countess with all their retinue, they set sail in the month of *July* 1745, and arrived safely the 16th of *September* next in the port of *Lisbon*, where they informed the minister of his *Portuguese* majesty, as well as his excellence *M. de la Candia* ambassador of *Spain*, and the consul of the same nation, of all that had happened to them, with respect to the *English*, in the isle of *May*, and in the harbour of *Praya*.

[The count, provided with certificates of the foregoing facts, is, now in *London*, soliciting satisfaction for his losses, of his *Britannick* majesty; but it seems with no great prospect of success, since Commodore *Barnet* wrote to the admiralty board that the count's ship, which he calls a *Spanish* privateer, had first notoriously violated the neutrality, (See the *Gazette* account Vol. XIV. p. 504. — Tho' the miscarriage of the count's design seems to be regretted, 'tis doubtless happier for the *Abyssinians* to remain unknown to Europeans.

At-

Mr URBAN,

THE underwritten was a cenotaph found below the Bishop's throne, in *Car-lisle* [cathedral.] It is 6 foot 5 inches long, 11 inches wide, two of which are slop'd away all round, on each side, and the end; this slope measures 4 inches and 3 quarters in the slant, and there is four inches more in the whole of a perpendicular depth, which makes the entire substance. It has had an antique Roman-catholic cross on the top, with this inscription,

IO JALT EMAC VONNAVA VX
CK WILLI: FIL. ROGERI.

If your learned correspondents cannot make it out, I shall use my small endeavours to give some satisfaction, tho' it is certainly incomplete itself.

THE following inscription is on a stone 2 foot 5 inches long, 12 inches broad at one end, and 9 at the other, and was found in digging Mr *Benson's* cellar in the year 1744, six foot deep under ground; its explanation shall be attempted another time.

DE ORBA & ORDI MIL

Wigton, July 11, 1749

Yours, &c.

G. SMITH.

A new general System of PHYSICS and COSMOGRAPHY, Paris, 4to, Pages 82.

IF it be true that *Ptolemy* was the inventor of the system ascribed to him, he had no other view in imagining it, than to explain the different appearances of the celestial motions; and, perhaps, he was not persuaded that his arrangement and disposition of the heavenly bodies, was the work of nature. His hypothesis, however, accounts for the courses and phenomena of the sun, planets, and fixed stars. Astronomers, in his time, rather employ'd themselves in calculating the motions of the stars, than in disquisitions concerning the causes which might produce their appearances to observation. It was a mighty matter with them to be able to predict the periodic returns of the celestial bodies, with their eclipses, and assign their distances.

Copernicus completed the system that bears his name, and all the observations and discoveries that have been made since his time, seem to concur wholly in forming a theory, which is now regarded as the only one that can be admitted. The laws of optics, with those of physics, are so many proofs, which all help to establish a system, that by its simplicity convinces itself to be the model which the divine artist chose to follow.

We are, however, offered a new system of the world, and of natural philosophy; it is called *new*, for it is neither *Ptolemy's* nor *Copernicus's*, but entirely different from all known systems, being

the pure invention of the author himself. He adopts, indeed, some things from the two astronomers before-mentioned, and borrows some notions from the antient philosophers, but, considered in the whole, it is quite a new system, in which none can claim a share with the inventor.

By this new arrangement of the universe, the author pretends to demonstrate that there is no motion which may not be infinitely better explained than in any other, and he promises to account for all phenomena in a very exact manner. All broachers of new hypotheses are bound, indeed, to talk at this rate, and system-makers know not how to quit the old road of observations. The work before us is but a short abridgment of a much larger, that is ready for the press, and designed only to acquaint the public, in brief, with the new ideas of the author. It is divided into two parts; the first is merely systematical, the second treats of the laws of physics, in which last the author endeavours to make his astronomical part agree with his notions in physics; these notions are equally new, and peculiar to the author. We shall only give an account of his system as briefly as possible.

He takes it for an undoubted truth, that the earth revolves on its axis from West to East. *Copernicus* made the same supposition for explaining the appearances of day and night. But then the Earth, according to our author, has no annual motion in the ecliptic, for making it correspond successively to the several signs

signs of the Zodiac ; he supposes, with *Ptolemy*, that the Sun himself describes the ecliptic. He imagines also that the Earth, in revolving on its axis, moves forward, in a small orbit, concentric to the ecliptic. This he calls the terrestrial orbit, whose radius is equal to 187 diameters of the earth, and answers to the Sun's excentricity. These are not all his suppositions, he assigns to the Earth a second motion, that he calls *regression*, which is a conic motion of its axis on its center, contrary to the order of the signs ; by this regressive motion, he thinks to account for the retrogradation of the ecliptic signs. There is, besides, a third motion, which the author calls *progression*, by which the Earth describes the orbit abovementioned ; this serves to explain the elongation of the sun's apogee on the anticipation of the celestial signs ; the annual arc which the Sun describes is proportioned to that elongation. By these three distinct motions, he endeavours to account for the precession of the equinoxes, the variation of latitude of the planets, and the aberration of the fixed stars. We should have before observed, that the axis of the earth makes an angle of 23 degrees and a half with the plane of its orbit.

The author next examines the curves described by *Venus* and *Mercury*. We know that, in *Copernicus's* system, these two planets are placed between the Earth and the Sun, and that the sun is in the focus of the ellipses, which they describe. It is quite otherwise, according to our author's system. There is not only one species of curve, which may be described by a continual motion, and returns whence it begun, as we conceive of ellipses ; there are curves with several nodes, which we may call *leafy curves* ; these may employ the studies of a profound geometrician, were he to consider their nature, kinds, and properties. We are to imagine that after a revolution of several nodes, or coils, the planets begin with tracing out a new curve, analogous to the first ; and intersecting it in several points. All this being granted, we are to conceive that *Venus* and *Mercury* describe leafy curves and epicycloids, which environ the ecliptic, and which are the cause, that, at certain times, and in certain positions, both these planets enter the ecliptic, which is intersected by their orbits at the nodes of those leafy curves. The same may be said of the orbit of *Mars*, which sometimes enters the solar orbit, and

sometimes leaves it, but in a much greater degree than the orbits of *Venus* and *Mercury*, for we know how greatly *Mars* is eccentric. These leafy curves are represented in a memoir of the *Academy of Sciences*, for 1709, in the same manner, as in this work. Those who have read that memoir may remember that M. *Cassini* takes these curves for appearances purely optic, but our author here supposes them to be real.

As to *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, it never happens that the leafy curves, described by these planets, cut the ecliptic ; it is sufficient, says our author, to admit that they sometimes approach, and sometimes recede from it. As to the satellites of those planets, they participate of the motion of the principal planet by which they are carry'd about, tho', by their own proper motion, they describe ellipses. As the orbits of comets are very eccentric, their orbs are imagined to be compos'd of epicycloids and leafy curves, but more analogous to those of *Mars*, than of the other superior planets.

Kepler, with great reason, rejected the excentricities of circles, and epicycles, and, instead of circular orbits, substituted the *Apollonian* ellipsis. To this great astronomer we owe the famous rule that passes under his name, and which serves as a foundation to the new astronomy, and to all the *Newtonian* calculations. Our author, we see, cannot away with ellipses ; he is convinc'd, however, that the times of the revolutions of the planets, and their distances are in the same proportion as assigned by that illustrious astronomer.

The second part of this work considers the æther, and the matter which forms our globe. The author examines the distinctions between the several globes, and inquires into the nature of the stars and comets. In short, we are entertained with a variety of matters, tending to illustrate the conformity between physics and the system of astronomy before explained. Hitherto our naturalists had distinguished only two systems, that of *vortices*, and that of *attraction* ; this before us may be called the system of *electricity*.

There is yet a third, and what the author must regard as a very considerable part of his performance, since it gives us an explication of the order and disposition of his new system. The reader would do very well to consult the author himself, and read what he has to say on the subject, the better to enter into his notions. He will there meet with

with such lights as are necessary for understanding the *Plates*, of which there are four.

The three first represent the annual course of the sun round the ecliptic, and are designed to shew the actual relation of that orb, and its signs, to those of the heavens, with respect to the actual position of the Earth.

The fourth, and last *Plate*, shews the motion, which our author ascribes to Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, considered with regard to the Sun and Earth, or the heliocentric and geocentric motions; so great care has been taken to attain the utmost exactness, that these celestial charts may be compared with the best geographical ones.

Those, who want to be informed more at large, should have recourse to the book itself, which is the only way to form a rational judgment of it, and the author desires no more. He knows that he is engaged in a difficult undertaking, in presuming to substitute his own notions instead of those of Copernicus, yet is he firmly persuaded that his proofs brought by geometricians, in favour of the Copernican system, are of no force. But so great are the prejudices in favour of that celebrated astronomer, that there is scarce the least appearance of a change to be soon made in his system. The author, however, who is a person of illustrious birth, and whose ancestors have, for many ages, been distinguished in the greatest military offices, deserves the highest praises for dedicating his leisure to the sciences.

MR URBAN,

HAVING often seen, in your ingenious Magazine, such questions as these, proposed and answered by your correspondents; I beg leave to offer these (at least seeming) contradictions, hoping to find them reconciled, viz.

Acts ix. v. 7. *And the men which journeyed with him, stood speechless, hearing a voice, but seeing no man.*

But when St Paul relates that part of his life, himself, he says,

Acts xxii. v. 9. *And they that were with me, saw indeed the light; and were afraid; but they heard not the voice of him that spake to me.*

Reading, Sept.

Yours, &c.

12, 1749.

R. X.

ERRATA in our last.

Page 349. Note; Line 10, for latter read former.

MR URBAN,

YOUR Magazine is like the great magazine of waters, the ocean; for it is the vehicle of intelligence, as that is of commerce. You assist mankind in reciprocating the various productions of the understanding, as that does the commodities of different countries. You perform the same office in the learned world, that the winds do in the natural, by dispersing our notions, our discoveries and improvements in science, as they do the seeds of many plants, which would otherwise drop in the place where they are produc'd, and either not vegetate at all, or not enlarge themselves in any tolerable degree.

In this light, I consider your useful and agreeable work, when I make the following request: to which I am the more emboldened, by the publick spirit you discover, in four lines, at the close of your description of Mr Whitehurst's pyrometer, in your last Magazine. My request is this——That you would be pleased to inquire (and communicate the result of that inquiry in your next Magazine) whether your account of M. Diderot's organ has yet set the musico-mechanical artists of London at work, or is likely to do so. The design in all probability must take. It has many recommendations, one especially, which will weigh both with those that are performers in music, and those who are not; I mean by having the barrel-pins moveable. The want of this is a great defect in chimes, and other musical machines of this sort, and causes them to be soon disrelished and neglected. Whereas this addition will afford a greater variety to those, who love, but do not understand music, and be an agreeable amusement to those who do, by varying the tunes, and, if they please, the accompaniments.

At this time, when music is brought to such perfection, the way of performing it mechanically may be meanly thought of: But, I am satisfied, such an instrument would answer very good purposes, even to masters themselves, especially in composing. For hereby they will, on many accounts, be better judges of the justness of their compositions than they can be by the rules of art, and trials made by their own hand. And to those, who are performers, only of a single part, there can be no easier way of proving how the different parts of their composition will go together. If the expence of this pretty invention can be brought within the compass

pass of a moderate purse, it will be a main recommendation, which is the thing I wish by your means to know. To be sure the prices will be different, according to the size and compass of the instrument; but by knowing the price of a middling sort, one might guess at that of others. It would do well, if some of the makers would advertise them. In the mean time, if you think not proper to take this letter into the body of your collection, be so good to favour it with your notice, if it be but by way of advertisement, upon the blue covers; whereby you will oblige several others beside,

Lancashire, Sept.

S I R,
Yours, &c.

18, 1749.

H. T.

[We have been endeavouring to put an artist upon this work, intending to purchase the first that shall be made.]

Answer to the Remarks on Dr R——th's System of natural Philosophy.

IT seems, to me, no wonder, that the learned doctor has not thought fit to write, in vindication of his late work, against the remarks in page 268, well knowing that there would be no end in defending the most accurate and compleat production of that kind, against the disingenuous tergiversations of sophistick wranglings.

But as the arguments, alledged against him, seem so extraordinary to some, I shall endeavour, in what I shall advance, for the confutation of my adversary, to lay open the fallacy of his reasonings, by strengthening, and illustrating, the truth and veracity of the judicious author's assertions.

And first, "that extension is a simple idea, and, therefore, cannot be defined; all that we can do is to express the same thing in different words."

The former part of this assertion, our antagonist don't seem to deny; for he says, 'Simple ideas are, I own, incapable of being defin'd.' Extension is a simple idea; therefore, it cannot be defined.

If any one should ask me, what is extension? I should answer, with the Dr, that 'we must be sent to our senses for information,' for the definition of extension explains it not; for to say, as is usually done, that extension is to have *partes extra partes*, is to say only, that extension is extension; for, what am I the better inform'd in the nature of extension, when I am told, that it consists in the situation of parts beyond

parts, *i. e.* it consists of extended parts. This, I humbly conceive, to be repeating, or expressing, the same thing, *viz.* extension, in different words.

A Secondly, the Dr asserts, that 'Three names of simple ideas are incapable of being defin'd.' Our antagonist 'really' thinks that this great writer, and 'Mr Locke, are mistaken in this point.' Now, I can't apprehend how the names of simple ideas are capable of being defin'd, since simple ideas themselves are not. He, who knows not what heat is, will only learn it by experience, or some synonymous word, or some word of another language, or by circumlocution, whereby a thing is shewn, not defin'd; as if we should say, it was a sensation, which we find when we sit by the fire, or in the sun; which shews nothing of the nature of the thing; nor would a person, that had never felt the sensation, understand any more what is meant by this definition (if I may so call it) of its name, than a man born blind would know what cyaneus, or blue, was, by telling him it is the sensation we have, when we behold the sky.

D If any one, not thoroughly satisfied, shall ask what an idea is? I shall desire him to look upon a tree, and then immediately to shut his eyes, and try whether he retains any similitude, or resemblance of what he saw; and if he finds any such within him, let him call that an idea, till a better word can be found; and thus he will have a more exact knowledge of what an idea is, than he could attain to by any description, or definition, of its name.

E The third objection, of our antagonist's, and the last worthy our observation, is against an assertion of our excellent author, that 'attraction will not account for the dissolution of hard bodies in fluids.' The reasons, the learned Dr assigns to prove this, seem to me satisfactory and irrefragable.

F Nor do I think that attraction, in my antagonist's sense of the word, will sufficiently account for this phenomenon. These dispositions in bodies (*viz.* what the Peripateticks, and this gentleman, call the motions of attraction) have always been matter of great speculation among the connoisseurs in philosophy; yet they ought to be receiv'd, notwithstanding any conjectural hypothesis to the contrary, not as the result of any mechanical cause whatever, but the act of an immaterial cause.*

* See the preface to Mr *Rowning's* compendious System of natural Philosophy.

Attraction is a quality, in its existence, distinct from matter ; and in its acting, dependent on the deity : It is a principle, neither innate in matter, nor intelligible by mortals. Let us, therefore, acquiesce in this, that it is the very finger of God, and the constant impression of divine power, without presuming to assign any other cause whatever ; for causes assum'd upon conjecture, must be so loose and undefin'd, that nothing particular can be collected from them.

These are all that I shall trouble either my reader, or myself, with : Doubtless it might have been expected, that such surprizing success, as our worthy author has met with, should have silenced, at once, every cavil : But we see now that disquisitions of this kind hardly ever escape the ingenious reveries, and elaborate debates, of persons determin'd to disguise error, and to frame an hypothesis at any rate.

Mr URBAN,

As it frequently happens that in rustic, or mechanic, employments, hurts are received in places where the help of surgery is not easily to be had, or by persons who cannot readily procure it ; I hope, it will not be thought improper to insert in your paper, a short extract of Mr Sharp's introduction to his *Treatise on Operations*, by which many, who would otherwise be without help, or in danger of improper treatment, may, upon sudden accidents, relieve others, or preserve themselves.

The natural state of a wound, made by a sharp instrument, in a healthful body is this : Upon the division of the vessels, the blood runs freely, till it is stopped, or stops of itself. Then for 24 hours the discharge from the wound is thin and watery, then for 2 or 3 days more thicker and stinking, afterwards still thicker, but with less smell. Then the flesh begins to grow up from the bottom of the wound, sometimes with proud flesh, which, though it needs not to be wholly destroyed, must be kept low on the edges, that it may not hinder the skin from growing over the wound, which it will quickly do, if only the flesh is injured.

To promote all these intentions, no application is more proper than dry lint, which, as a styptic, laid on at first, will staunch the blood, afterwards by absorbing the thin matter it promotes digestion, when the cure is farther advanced compresses the proud flesh ; which, however, if it rise too strongly, should be

touched sometimes on the edges with a vitriol stone.

The first dressing, laid on a bleeding wound, should not be changed in less than 3 days, and then only so much taken off as comes away without pain ; when the matter grows thick it may be dressed daily, till it is well, always laying over the lint a pledget of tow, with some soft ointment, and keeping the part in that position which brings the edges of the wound nearest together, to which likewise the bandage, which must not, however, be too strait, must be made to contribute.

A Translation of a Letter written by the Dey of Algiers to the States General.

IN the name of the great Sultan and most formidable *Chakan*, who (through the wise and gracious providence of that eternal being, which watches and directs the steps of the King of Kings) holds the reins of prosperity for the generations of men, who protects the provinces of God against injustice and violence, and exterminates all kind of oppression, who has the necks of nations within his grasp, who extends the shadow of the most high over all the children of *Adam* throughout the earth, an emperor, who surpasses all the emperors of the East, master of the destiny of the stars, the axis of right and justice, who with glory and honour adorns the crown of prosperity, who follows the traces of the antient emperors of the East, *Gien* and *Rustem*, an *Alexander* in power, a *Solomon* in wisdom, whose hosts are more numerous than the stars, the most kind and beneficent guide to the orphans of *Kimhammedam*, father of health, the invincible *MAHMED CHAN*, a Sultan descended from Sultans, whose empire may God favour with continual grace :

We *Mubammet Basha*, Dey and Governor, under the shadow of the Sublime Porte, of the city of *Algiers* in *Africa*, guarded by God, address this cordial and friendly letter to his highness the Prince of *Orange*, present stadtholder of the *Low Countries*, our great friend, as also to the high commanders of the United Provinces, and to all those who have the supreme direction of affairs.

To our most dear friends the High and Mighty States of the *Low Countries*, and of the countries thereon depending, the supporters of the great kings who bear the name of *Jesus*, and ornament of the princes who follow the *Messiah*, jointly with the high commander our true, dear, and most-particularly well-beloved friend, his highness the Prince of *Orange*, as also all the other high regents, our true good friends, the States General, and all those who are invested with the high regency. May God bless your designs, and conduct you in the paths of wisdom !

After wishing you all possible success, and offering you our sincere and hearty prayers, as well as our most amiable services, we present to you

you all, our good friends, cordially and in the most high degree, our respect and our esteem, wishing that we may altogether constantly bloom and flourish in the pure enjoyment of health and prosperity. Moreover, our honoured and dear friends, while we were with so much impatience expecting news on your part, for rendering perpetual the friendship which unites us, the star which lightens and directs travellers, the stay and prop of champions, the admiral, our friend, named *Alexander Frensel*, dispatched this happy year with the letter of friendship, arrived with the magnificent presents sent us. By the hands of the above named, and the assistance of him who is charged with the consularship, your servant *Parawiginy*, they have been all delivered, according to their destination in perfect good condition, and have proved extremely agreeable.

Now, as our friendship and affection towards you is augmented, 'tis to cultivate and strengthen it more and more, and in consequence of the duties to which we are obliged by your concurrence, in order to support and maintain this friendship by all possible means, if it pleases God, preferable to all others, that we have sent the necessary letters in respect thereto; hoping, that as on our side all diligence and readiness will be ever employed to merit the friendship of your High Mightinesses, you will have reason therefore to be perfectly content with us.

The most high God lead you in the way of truth. *Amen.*

As for the rest, we wish you increase of honour to your lives end.

Given at Algiers, guarded by God, in the month of Gjumade, called the first, the 27th day, of the year 1162 of the Hegira [the Epoch of the Turks.] Signed,
 MUHAMMED DEY, Governor of
Algiers in Africa.

Copy of a Letter from one of the Settlers in Nova Scotia, dated Chebucto Harbour, July 28, 1749.

ON the 28th of June, after a short and pleasant passage of between 5 and 6 weeks, we arrived here. I have not heard that any one person (See p. 378 F) died on the passage, or since our arrival; on the contrary, many that were sick at our departure from *Portsmouth*, are perfectly recovered. We have already baptized 10 or 12 children; and about as many women are ready to lie-in.

Our health and preservation has been in a great measure, under Almighty God, owing to the prudent measures taken by those, who had the direction of this good work, in having ventilators (See p. 185 E, 378 F.) and air-pipes, in all the ships, and furnishing rice, and fresh provisions, for the use of the sick, as well as the lying-in women and

young children.—Examples of prudence which will, I hope, be followed in all future embarkations.

On our arrival, we found the *Sphinx*, of 20 guns, which had come into harbour a few days before us, having his excellency Col. *Cornwallis*, our governor, on board; who being informed of the arrival of the *French* at *Louisbourg*, immediately gave orders for transporting the *English* garrison from *Cape Breton* to this place; and while I am writing, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the transports are now entering the harbour, with the 2 regiments of *Hopson* and *Warburton* on board. Their assistance, as well as the security, which we shall receive from these regiments, will greatly forward our settlement; the officers having brought all their furniture with them, and a great number of milch cows, and other stock, besides military stores, and ammunition of all sorts. There is also a company of rangers arrived from *Annapolis*, commanded by Capt. *Goreham*, who are encamped near us, and from whom we have likewise received great assistance, and every thing has answered our most sanguine wishes and expectations.

The harbour of *Chebucto* may justly be call'd one of the finest in the world, and has conveniences and advantages for a fishery, superior, as I am told, by persons of knowledge, to any other place they ever saw; and we have great reason to believe, it will soon become the most flourishing fishery in these parts, a great number of the *New England* fishermen having already signified their intention of settling here next year.

The entrance into the harbour is from the S. with a large island of an irregular form, which we have named *Cornwallis* island, † lying on the N. E. side between this island and the opposite shore, on the S. W. is a channel wide and deep enough for the largest ships. This island, as well as a smaller one upon the harbour, which we named *George* island, is very commodiously situated for a fishery, and has conveniences of all sorts proper for drying and curing the fish.—About two miles up the harbour, on the S. W. side, is a river with a small harbour, at its entrance, for the reception of shallops, and other small vessels; we call it *Sandwich* river.

† [In our Map of *Nova Scotia*, &c. Feb. 1746, may be seen this island; to which our readers may make a dotted line, and write the name *Cornwallis*.]

ver; it is, at the mouth, about as wide as the *Thames* at *London-Bridge*, and as deep, tho' salt-water, for about 4 or 5 miles up, where it terminates at the fall of a small fresh-water rivulet into it from the North.

From the mouth of the *Sandwich* to the opposite side of the harbour, is about two miles, with good anchoring ground for the largest ships in any part of it, and a fine watering place on the N. E. side; the land on both sides is every where pretty high, and exceeding rich and fertile, but covered with wood, as, B indeed, is the whole country round it.

About 4 or 5 miles North from the abovementioned river, is a narrow entrance of half a mile, into a large bay of about 12 miles in circumference, which we named *Bedford* bay; and it has several small creeks, abounding with the finest salmon, and in the greatest plenty I ever saw. There are also several islands in it; and a great quantity of pines, fit for masts, grow on the Western side of it. This bay, with the harbour and *Sandwich* river, forms a peninsula*, containing about 3000 acres of land, upon which we are at present settled, and are preparing to build a D town.

There is an amazing quantity of fish, of the best sorts, caught in the harbour; and the woods abound with variety of game, especially partridges, which perch on trees, and suffer themselves to be shot at as often as you will: I think they E are better than those we have in *England*. There are also wood-pigeons; and I have seen some flights of ducks and geese. The weather is finer, and more serene, than any I ever saw; and our evenings are pleasant beyond description.

The first care of the governor, was, to pitch upon a proper spot for our first settlement; and as the aforementioned F Peninsula appeared to be the best place, as well on account of its commodious situation, as the fertility of its soil, which is a red clay, the wood being chiefly oak, ash, beech, birch, &c. the able-bodied men on board each ship were employed in clearing ground for a town G at the South point of the Peninsula, and at the entrance of *Sandwich* river, which at first appeared to be the best spot, being defensible, and having the advantage of the river navigable a great way up; but, upon examination, the strong-

est objections were found against this place; a shoal off the point, which made it very convenient for a fort, was, however, apprehended to be dangerous so near a town, being so shallow, that at a cable's length from the shore, small boats strike upon the rock; besides, it was evident from the beach, that a prodigious sea must come in at winter; and the soil too proved bad, stony near the shore, and swampy behind. Another spot was, therefore, chosen by the governor, about a mile and a half North of it on the harbour side; 'tis upon the slope of a rising ground, that commands the whole Peninsula, and will shelter the town from the N. W. winds: The beach is a fine gravel, convenient for small boats; the anchorage is every where good, within gun-shot of the town, for large ships, and there are several rivulets of fresh and wholesome water about it.

We have already cleared about 20 acres of land, and every one has a hut by his tent. Our work goes on briskly, and the method of employing the people in ships companies has a good effect, in creating an emulation amongst us, every one striving who shall do most; and as the governor is preparing to lay out the lots of land, we shall soon have a very convenient and pleasant town built, which is to be called *Hali-fax*, in honour of that great and noble Lord, to whom this settlement owes its beginning, and from whose well-known and indefatigable zeal for the honour and interests of his country, we hope in time to become a most useful and flourishing colony. (See p. 185 F.)

There are already several wharfs built, and one gentleman is preparing to erect a saw-mill. Public storehouses are also building, and grains of various sorts have been sown. We have received constant supplies of plank and timber for building our houses, and also fresh stock, and rum in great quantities, 20 schooners frequently coming in on one day. We have also had a hundred beeves, and some sheep, brought down to us by land from the *French* settlement at *Minas*, which is about 30 miles from the bottom of *Bedford* bay, and to which we purpose to cut a road, the *French* deputies, who came to make their submission, having promised to send us 50 men for that purpose, and to assist us as far as they are able. We have received H the like promise of friendship and assistance from the *Indians*, their chiefs having been with the governor for that

E e e

pur-

* [This Peninsula seems to terminate (in our map) at Cape *Theodore*, and *Bedford* bay, to be on the North side, without a name.]

purpose : In short, every thing is in a very prosperous way. But I should be equally unjust and ungrateful, was I to conclude my letter without paying that tribute, which is justly due to our governor, whose indefatigable zeal and prudent conduct, in the difficult task he has to go thro' with, can never be sufficiently admired : He seems to have nothing in view, but the interest and happiness of all ; and his commands are mixed with so much humanity, and goodness, that it is impossible not to love and obey him at the same time.

[*The Old England Journal of the 23d, calls the above letter a Whitehall puff,—and wishes that this new colony may not be made a jobb, to fill the purses of some dependents on power.*]

Extracts of some Letters from Carolina.

Charles-Town, S. Carolina, July 5.

IT was generally expected, early in the spring, that 100,000 barrels of rice would be made this year, in this province ; but some rains that fell the latter end of *May*, and beginning of *June*, have sadly disappointed the planters, by overflowing their dams and low lands, and either drowning, or bringing the craw-fish among the young plants : At a moderate computation, the crop will be reduced to less than one third. Most people have planted the seed, even to a third time, (when the season was almost too far advanced) and have lost all.

As to our new manufacture, indigo, tho' encouraged by the king and parliament, it meets with so many discouragements from the merchant, that 'tis justly questioned, whether 40,000 lb. weight will be made this year.

Of *Indian corn*, 'twas thought a much greater quantity would be raised than ever was known ; but, within a month past, a kind of buggs have introduced themselves into the fields, that destroy it almost all.

About a month ago, I was at *Purrysburgh*, the Southern boundary of this province, where some *Swiss* are settled ; and saw above 1200 lb. of silk balls, made there this year, which will give 120 lb. of neat silk. What I saw of it, that was organzined, was equal, at least, if not preferable, to any foreign growth. And we have some hopes of making that manufacture a considerable branch of our trade.—† The mulberry trees grow wild, and very fine there, and the

† See Vol. II. p. 885.

whole work, from raising the worm to putting up the balls, takes up but six weeks, at a time of the year, when our planters have the least to do.

As to trade, it is very dull : A very little money stirring. The *Spaniards* continue to seize, and confiscate many of our vessels, trading to their coastss. (*See p. 411 G*) And, a letter I had from *Jamaica*, about 10 days ago, acquainted me, that their trade is as dull, and money as scarce as ours, that that island is in a terrible condition, by the return of their whole South key fleet, without so much as breaking bulk. The *French* on *Hispaniola*, and *Martinique*, also seize our trade. And *Tobago*, &c. continues settling. What the consequence of these things may be, we, in *America*, are not so good politicians as to foretell.

But one thing more I have to tell you, which is of great consequence to the province. And that is, that the *Spaniards*, at *St Augustine*, who, during the war, seduced and encouraged our negroes (or slaves) to desert from this province, and gave them freedom, continue that practice, now in peace, notwithstanding all the remonstrances made on that subject. And there is hardly a week but a dozen of them go off at a time in canoes. The governor has promised to make, on this occasion, a representation to his majesty. The ships of war on this station, are

Arundel, John Reynolds, 20 Guns, in port.
Rye, Cha. Wray, 20 G. at Hobeaw careening.
Otter snow, — Ballot, 16 G. on a cruise.
 Yours, &c. R. T.

ANOTHER letter relates that his excellency *James Glen*, Esq; governor of *S. Carolina*, in his speech to the assembly met at *Charles town*, in *April* last, took notice of the many signal proofs of his majesty's favour toward that province ; particularly the late bounty upon indigo, for the encouragement of that manufacture, and the laying out annually 3000 *l.* in *Great Britain*, for purchasing presents for the *Indians* in amity with them, and the neighbouring colony of *Georgia* ; also the orders he had received from his majesty to treat with the *Cherokees*, for the purchase of a convenient spot of a ground, for building a fort in their country, to enable them to exclude and repel the common enemy ; and recommended to the assembly the enacting a law for preventing the frauds committed in manufacturing and exporting indigo, of which complaint has been made by the merchants.—The

assem--

assembly, in return, assured his excellency of their grateful sense of the royal favour, and that they would, with great cheerfulness, take into consideration the matters which he had recommended to them, particularly that of *indigo*, that they might secure that important acquisition to their trade, and merit the bounty bestowed upon it.

KINGSTON in JAMAICA, April 29.
The humble ADDRESS and REPRESENTATION of the Council and Assembly of the island of JAMAICA.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects; the council and assembly of your majesty's island of *Jamaica*: crave leave to approach your royal throne, being convinced we should be wanting, in that duty we owe your majesty, and the trust reposed in us, if we did not take the earliest occasion of laying before your majesty those burthens which disturb the happiness of your people, and threaten ruin and destruction to a colony of such importance to your majesty's government.

The expence in supporting that just and necessary war, which your majesty engaged in for vindicating the trade of your subjects, and supporting the liberty and independency of *Europe*, called upon us to bear a part of that burthen, which we did with a warmth and cheerfulness disproportioned to our abilities, and as we apprehend in a much greater degree than the rest of your subjects.

These were our efforts whilst we were labouring under an additional duty on molasses spirits, which, though unavoidable from the exigency of the times, does in a most grievous manner affect the inhabitants in general, but more particularly the poorer sort, and prevents the cultivation of the unsettled lands, it being evident that sugar produced from new lands, abounds with a greater proportion of syrup, than that raised from old plantations.

And whilst we were under the pressure of that duty, we had the mortification to find ourselves subjected to a further tax of one shilling and sixpence *per* hundred imposed the last session of parliament upon all sugar produced from your majesty's colonies, which we fear, if continued, must in the end transfer that valuable commodity to our great rivals in trade, the natural enemies of your majesty's crown and government.

Permit us further, most gracious sovereign, to represent our just apprehension of a further distress arising from the interruption of a free navigation in these seas, being informed that the *Spaniards*, our dangerous and jealous neighbours, have detained, and searched on the high seas, a vessel belonging to your majesty's subjects, bound to this island, as may appear by two affidavits, which we humbly beg leave to lay before your majesty.

These, royal sir, are melancholy truths, and the true causes of our distress. From these

causes arise our want of money, and credit, both at home and abroad: From thence the scarcity of inhabitants in a country so extensive and so happily situated for trade may easily be accounted for, notwithstanding the great encouragement given by our laws to every white person that shall become a settler.

From these a further desertion of our island is to be justly apprehended, and under such circumstances, we cannot think of any other means of security, than an immediate protection from your majesty's great care and tenderness of your subjects.

These considerations oblige us to renew our applications to your majesty for another regiment of soldiers to guard and defend us: Daily apprehensive of an insurrection of our negroes, and thereby in danger of losing whatever in our distressed condition remains valuable.

We therefore do most humbly beseech your majesty to take into your royal consideration this our humble address and representation, and that you will be pleased to grant us such relief as is suitable to your majesty's great goodness and wisdom.

Mr URBAN,

HAVING observed in your Magazine for July, p. 312, a description given by Mr Samuel Ley of *Lamorran*, (to whose person and residence I am an entire stranger) of a diving boat, invented some years since, by Mr Nathaniel Symons of *Harberton*, near *Totness*, in *Devon*, a house carpenter; and Mr Ley having asserted, that Mr Symons invented the famous diving engine, for taking up wrecks, tho' his cousin *L——e*, and some others, deprived him both of the honour and profit; and as I am the first inventer of a diving engine in *England*, without communication of air from above, I, therefore, presume Mr Ley means me, under the title of Mr Symons's cousin *L——e*, (to which kindred I have not the least pretension). Now whether this assertion proceeds from prejudice, or false information, I will not determine; but whatever may be the motive, I think it incumbent on me to give an answer thereto, which shall be genuine. And, first, as to the diving boat insisted on, I shall say nothing of it, having never seen it, nor ever heard that it was any wise serviceable, but readily agree with Mr Ley, that his account of it is imperfect; and as to the famous diving engine, which Mr Ley is pleased to say, was invented by Mr Symons, I take the liberty to aver it is my own invention. It is observable, that Mr Ley is silent, with respect to its description; but as it hath been of such singular service to the publick, I shall here insert a particular description thereof, with the principal motive

tive of the invention. Necessity is the parent of invention, and being, in the year 1715, quite reduc'd, and having a large family, my thoughts turned upon some extraordinary method, to retrieve my misfortunes; and was prepossessed, that it might be practicable to contrive a machine to recover wrecks lost in the sea; and the first step, I took towards it, was going into a hogshhead, upon land, bung'd up tight, where I stay'd half an hour, without communication of air; then I made a trench, near a well, at the bottom of my orchard, in this place, in order to convey a sufficient quantity of water to cover the hogshhead; and then try'd how long I could live under water, without air-pipes, or communication of air; and found I could stay longer under water than upon land. This experiment being try'd, I then began to think of making my engine, which was soon made, by a cooper, in *Stanhope-street, London*, of which you have the following description. It is made of wainscot, perfectly round, about six feet in length, about two foot and a half diameter at the head, and about eighteen inches diameter at the foot, and contains about 30 gallons; it is hoop'd with iron hoops without and within, to guard against pressure; there are two holes for the arms, and a glass about four inches diameter, and an inch and quarter thick, to look thro', which is fixed in the bottom part, so as to be in a direct line with the eye; two air-holes, upon the upper part, into one of which air is conveyed, by a pair of bellows, both which are stop'd with plugs, immediately before going down to the bottom. At the foot part there's a hole to let out water sometimes; there's a large rope, fix'd to the back, or upper part, by which it's let down; and there's a little line, called the signal line, by which the people above are directed what to do, and under is fix'd a piece of timber, as a guard for the glass. I go in with my feet foremost, and when my arms are got thro' the holes, then the head is put on, which is fastened with scrues. It requires 500 weight to sink it, and take but 15 pound weight from it, and it will buoy upon the surface of the water. I lie straight upon my breast, all the time I am in the engine, which hath many times been more than 6 hours, being, frequently, refreshed upon the surface, by a pair of bellows. I can move it about 12 foot square, at the bottom, where I have stayed, many times, 34 minutes. I have been ten fathom deep many a hundred times, and have been

12 fathom, but with great difficulty. With this engine, I dived 3 years, before I saw Mr *Symons*. I solemnly declare, and, I think, I never heard of such a man, 'till he came to the *Lizard*, to see my engine, which he liked so well, that he desired to adventure with me, on some wrecks near *Plymouth*, where we adventured together without success. Sometime after this, Mr *Symons* reported, behind my back, (but I declare, never to my face) that he was the inventer of my engine; but, I protest, I never saw a diving engine, before I saw my own, nor did I ever see Mr *Symons's* diving boat, (as Mr *Ley* calls it) nor ever saw him dive in an engine in my life; of all which I am ready to make affidavit. As I have given a clear and just answer to the assertion, and offered to support it, as strongly as any reasonable man can expect, I must therefore, beg leave to observe the improbability of my stealing an invention from another man, (and if Mr *Ley* say true, it is nothing less) for a man must be little otherwise than mad, to try an experiment in a hogshhead, the very day and hour of the great eclipse, in 1715, in order to contrive an engine, of which he was master before. Now this experiment in the hogshhead, is no fiction for the person, who assisted me, dyed but three years since, and I appeal to his children, now living here, and my well disposed neighbours in general, for the truth of it. I can't conclude, without remarking the absurdity of the assertions. I mean of taking away the honour and profit. Now, for argument's sake, suppose I had taken the dimensions of Mr *Symons's* engine, and made one like his as is alledged, would that have stopp'd his progress? would he not (like an *Englishman*) have asserted his right, and proved me an impostor? might he not have dived in the *West Indies*, at the island of *May*, at *Porto Santo*, (near *Madera*), and at the *Cape of Good Hope*, as well as myself? But, perhaps, a stranger to him may object, that he wanted either money, or friends, to which I answer, that he wanted for neither, and, as for myself, in the beginning of my project, no man ever wanted for more of both; I could (if necessary) quote many gentlemen of considerable rank, in this kingdom, and *Holland*, who are well acquainted with my capacity, and veracity in this respect.

*Newton Abbot, near
Exon, Devon,
Sept. 19, 1749.*

*I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
John Lethbridge.*

P. S. II

P. S. I would not be misunderstood in saying, that I am the first inventer of a diving engine, without communication of air; for I mean such as to work about in so small a quantity of confined air; for otherwise I should assume the invention of a diving bell engine, (to assist naked divers) invented by Sir *Wm Phips*, in the reign of King *Charles II.* which was improved by Dr *Halley*, who frequently conversed with me, on account of my invention, and said, he never thought any man could invent a machine, to work about himself, in so small a quantity, as six ounces of confined air.

MR URBAN,

THO' it may be true, as you affirm'd in the Register of Books for *June*, that you have had, in several preceding Magazines there refer'd to, many strong arguments to the same purpose with those in *Free and candid Disquisitions*, and in *The Expediency of revising the public Liturgy*; and tho' I must own that your *Country Curate's Remarks*, which the author of the latter has reprinted, are very just and pertinent; yet I believe it is expected by your readers, especially some who may not have your former volumes, that you should not so pass over books of such importance, and so worthy the attention of every christian. For which reason, as the first treatise is the joint work of many worthy and religious persons, and is also usher'd into the world by two gentlemen of great eminence, not only for their stations, but for their unanswerable writings in favour of religion, I have drawn up a methodical SUMMARY of it, hoping that you will give it a place, in order for the promotion of their great and good design; or, should any opposition be intended, which does not yet appear, to discover what may reasonably be advanced against it.

Yours, &c.

§ *The Rt Hon. Mr Lyttelton, and Mr West.*

A SUMMARY of
FREE and CANDID DISQUISITIONS
relating to the Church of England,
and the Means of advancing Religion
therein: address'd to the governing
Powers in Church and State: drawn up
by dutiful Sons of the said Church, and
calculated to serve her Interest. 1749.
pages 340.

PROPOSITION.] That several things in our church, and those of consequence to its welfare, demand alteration, is owned by all the most intelligent and judicious members of it*.

* To comply with the prevailing turn which seems fond of authorities, and to shew the world that the authors of these *Disquisitions* advance no opinion, but what has been sufficiently warranted by the best churchmen, they

—That these things, therefore, ought to be consider'd, and proper methods taken to set them right, is a consequence too evident to be doubted of; especially as the expediency and feasibility of such emendations as shall be found necessary, may easily be made appear to every considerate and unprejudic'd member of the community†.

PROOF, &c.] Whether there are not several things in our church, and those of consequence to its welfare, which demand alteration, we propose to the consideration of our governors in church and state, in the following Queries on,

I. *Language of our liturgy.* (1) Whether (since it is design'd for the service of all, down to the meanest peasant, and ought therefore always to consist of the plainest and most significant words, and those to be understood in their most obvious sense, according to their common acceptation) it would not be much better to change a word (whether of ambiguous meaning, or grown obsolete, and uncommon, thro' disuse, and consequently improper) than to be at the pains of illustrating, and defending, time after time; and all, perhaps, to no

have added an *Appendix*, setting forth the concurring judgment and declarations of several learned men of the church of *England*, relating to some of the principal points; reserving the rest, if there should be occasion, for some further opportunity.

† The church of England, both in the preface to the book of Common Prayer, and in the articles of her confession, and in sundry passages in the homilies, occasionally, has (in as plain and express terms as can be desired) declared to the world, that any of her orders and constitutions may be retain'd, abolish'd, or alter'd, from time to time; and at all times, as the governors (for the time being) shall judge to serve best unto edification. SANDERSON. Visitation-sermon at *Grantbam*, 1641.—It is certain that our church has already alter'd her liturgy at several times, and in several parts, viz. the lessons, festivals, ceremonies, rubrics, collects, prayers, the form of administration of the sacraments, the catechism, confirmation, marriage, the visitation of the sick, the burial of the dead, and commination: and that so much, that, if our rulers would be pleased to change the present liturgy as much from what it is, as it is alter'd from what it was in the days of *Edward VI.* I verily believe that would render it acceptable to many, who do now refuse submission to it. And, why it may not now be alter'd for these great ends, as well as it was alter'd in the time of *Q. Elizabeth*, and [after] the return of our present sovereign, I am not able to divine. Dr WHITNEY, *protest. reconc.* 1683. p. 296, 333.

no purpose, in the end, unless to perplex the understanding more than to enlighten it. To give a few instances of words in our *common prayer*, that carry a different sense in our *common language* from what they do there: What ordinary man, accustom'd only to our present English, would conceive any other sense of the word *before* than the common one? and yet, in some parts of the liturgy, it signifies *against*; as *against* also signifies *before*. Who, again (or how few at least) would have thought that *judgment* signifies *mercy* or *favour* (almost directly contrary to the common sense of the word) that *health* signified *salvation*, or *safety*; *wealth*, *prosperity*; *righteousness*, *mercy*; *prevent*, *go before*; that *deadly* signified *heinous*; or *healthful*, *holy*; that *quick* imported *living*; or that *lustily* was put for *skilfully*, or else for *diligently*? And not many in comparison, as we suppose, will imagine, that by *curates* are meant *incumbents*; which Dr Bennet (note, p. 73) tells us is the sense of the word [we presume he means the only sense] according to our ecclesiastical laws. Nor are those old Saxon words; *fain*, *leasing*, *worship*, &c. very well understood by ordinary persons, when they hear, or read them in churches. Indeed, all languages, as Dean Prideaux (Connex. part 1. l. 4. p. 311. ed. 1725) well observes, being in *fluxu*; they do (every age, alter from what they were in the former; and therefore, as we do not now understand the English, which was here spoken by our ancestors three or four hundred years ago, so, in all likelihood, will not our posterity, three or four hundred years hence, understand that which is spoken by us. And, therefore, should our Liturgy be still continued without any change or alteration, it will then be as much in an unknown language, as now the Roman service is to the vulgar in that communion. p. 123.

II. *Our public frame and design of service.* (1) May not the length of our public service (especially on Sunday-mornings) be, in some reasonable measure, contracted? And will it not, on many accounts, be expedient to contract it? especially considering the indevotion and coolness of the present

age, which we have reason to think the length of our service does not contribute to lessen. And there are some seasons of the year which may render that length incommodious to many, even of those who are the best dispos'd among us, and the best affected to our form of worship. Especially if it be consider'd that the ministers of our church are sometimes obliged to lengthen out that service to a very unmeet proportion; not only by taking in the occasional offices ||, more or fewer, as cases may require; but also by reading acts of parliament, proclamations, banns, briefs, citations, articles and canons of the church, declarations after induction, letters or orders from the bishop; publishing excommunications; executing the injunctions of public penance, &c. divers of which, as it may happen, may fall in at the same time, and require to be done on the same day. p. 22. (II.) Is it necessary, or expedient (all things consider'd) that the three services, ordinarily appointed for Sundays and holidays, in the morning, should continue distinct, and yet be used as if they were but one §? Might not the substance of the three be contracted into one; and so the whole not only made shorter, but thereby render'd the more agreeable; and, perhaps in consequence, the more improving to our congregations? The rather, as there seem to be repetitions enjoin'd, which may not be altogether necessary; and, so far as we can judge, may as well be avoided. For instance (1) It has been observed, concerning the *Lord's prayer* in particular, that it is enjoin'd to be publickly used every Lord's day, in our ordinary service, morn-

|| But, beside these occasional offices (which may happen every Sunday throughout the year) the solemn festivals of the state do sometimes fall upon that day; and, when they do, the service for each of them being an unusual length, the inconvenience complained of is apparently increased. And not only so; but another is also added. For it is observable, that, when such a concurrence happens, there is an uncommon intermixture of *services*, which no way tend to do honour to our liturgy. The *rules*, likewise, that are given us to go by, in this case, are sometimes more apt to perplex than direct! Nor are our commentators always of sufficient service to clear them.

§ It is observable, that *the afternoon service* even on Sundays, like that for every ordinary day in the week, is one entire and compact piece. Nor is it easy to see, why the morning service on that festival should not be alike compact and entire.

[§ With my body I thee worship.]

† A good many more words and expressions of the like nature have been pointed out by Dr Bennet; and both he, and Dr Nichols have shewn, by their notes and paraphrases, that they were not very intelligible without such illustrations as they have given.

when there is no communion, no less than seven times. *viz.* five times in the morning, and twice in the afternoon: When there is a communion, and also afternoon-sermon or lecture, then nine times. If the office of infant-baptism, (to say nothing of adults) and the other of churching of women, happen to come in, as they may and do sometimes, both morning and afternoon, then thirteen times. And, supposing those of matrimony and burial super-added (besides which, the second lesson may also happen to introduce it, &c. but &c. It is, indeed, highly proper, and every way becoming us, as disciples of our Lord, to make it part of our solemn devotions. But, then, this seems to be no just reason, why we should (ever and anon) be repeating it; even in those devotions. For, when we are engaged in one only course (or continued exercise) of worship, during one assembly, might not one only oblation of this divine address be judg'd sufficient for that single intercourse? (2) As to the *gloria patri*, more (perhaps) may be said in behalf of the frequent repetition of it; though even that comes in (commonly and most usually) seven or eight times; not unfrequently nine or ten; and may also be introduced eleven times, in the course of our morning service only; besides the occasional offices, that may happen to intervene during that course. (3) Add that those who take the liberty to divide from our establishment, object to us, and not without reason, the too frequent (and as they say not always well applied) repetitions of the divine attributes, at the beginning; and of our blessed Lord's merits (tho' in themselves always just) at the conclusion of such *short prayers* as we use, as well as the want of regular method and connexion in several, and our reiterating the same requests in others. (III) Might not our *first service*, as distinct from, and independent on the other two, be ordinarily sufficient for our stated matins, or morning worship on Sundays? Especially considering that (1) Therein we have each of the parts of christian worship, which we think consists of prayer and praise, offer'd up to God, in the name of the Mediator; and both usually attended with instruction in his will, and from his word. (2) And our three services are in themselves distinct; and therefore ought (in reason, and according to the design of the church) to be kept so: else we necessarily run into those tauto-

logies, which we blame in others 4.— And, indeed, considering the various avocations of life, which (even on our christian Sabbaths) keep many of our inferior people from attending at particular hours, and also considering the singular advantages of short and frequent acts of worship at different intervals, it may still seem best, on the whole, that we should either return to the first intention and direction of our church, or content ourselves with our first service only in the morning on Sundays: making that as complete as possible, in any instance wherein it is not already so. [To be continued.]

4 If ever it shall be thought better, that we should have but one service, instead of three, at one time, there is no question but this service will be made sufficiently complete, so as to answer every reasonable purpose, which the enjoining of three can be design'd for.

The *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. 486. for the months of *February* and *March*, just publish'd, consists of XIX Articles, two of them *Latin*.

A B S T R A C T.

ART. I. *Case of a woman from whom a fætus was extracted, after 13 years; which we mention'd Vol. XVIII. p. 112.*

THIS woman was a soldier's wife; and being pregnant of her third child, in 1730, was seized with swoonings, vomitings, and great disorders in the back and lower belly. Her burden continued to increase, and fell from side to side as she changed posture. After quickening she became easier, grew bigger than ordinary, and was supposed to carry twins. When her delivery was expected, the pains in her lower belly return'd, but she had none in her back, nor any forcings downwards. These pains went off next day, so that she supposed she had misreckon'd; but her breasts immediately swell'd, and gave much milk; her pains also return'd with greater violence, and she suffer'd such excessive discharges that her blood seem'd to be wholly exhausted, and she was thought to be dead.

She however recover'd, but for 10 years was sickly, and her burden continued moveable. In *September*, 1741, she felt a pain under the navel, with a swelling and redness, which, in about 3 weeks, appearing like a boil, she prick'd, and a yellow liquid ran from it, without smell, which, at the end of 3 weeks, changed to a stinking purulent matter. Between *June* and *Oct.* 1742, several

several small bones work'd out: She applied to Dr *Mounsey*, who undertook to deliver her.

Accordingly, with the assistance of M. *Geitle*, surgeon to the regiment, a groov'd probe was thrust into the fistula, and an incision made with the bistoury, upwards and obliquely from the linea alba into the cavity of the abdomen; some loose bones were extracted, and the woman being unruly, the wound was dressed with tents and compresses to keep in the omentum. The next day the incision was enlarged upward and downward, taking care to keep as near as possible the direction of the adhesion of the foetus to the peritonæum.

The foetus being in a bag, the Dr durst not draw it out, lest some of the naked bones should lacerate the internal parts; therefore, dilating the bag with a pair of scissars, he pierced and divided the scull, and extracted it by parts.

The matter that first issued was foetid, consisting of fat, corrupted flesh, &c. The woman fainting, the wound was dressed, and next day the rest of the bones, &c. were extracted: The matter discharged for several days was brown, and afterwards became white, resembling the lochia, and the breasts swell'd, and gave milk for two months, as after a natural delivery. Besides fomentations, balsamics, proper bandages, &c. vulnerary detergent injections were found very useful, thrown in in large quantities.

The bag contracted daily, grew smooth and white within, and narrower as it approached the uterus, which gave reason to think it one of the Fallopian tubes.—The wound was cured in six weeks, and the woman is still alive and well.

ART. II. *The motion of projectiles near the Earth's surface consider'd; independent of the properties of the conic sections.* By Tho. Simpson, F. R. S.

In this there is nothing new, except the method that obviates the difficulties in the conic sections, which may discourage the gentlemen of the army from the study of gunnery. To those gentlemen, therefore, the Memoir itself is earnestly recommended.

ART. III. *Case of Henry Axford, &c.*

THIS gentleman was subject to convulsion fits till the 25th year of his age, from whence he enjoy'd good health till the 28th, when a hoarseness came on, with all the symptoms of a common cold; but in about six days he not only lost the use of speech, but the power of

producing any sound: his cold went off, but he continued speechless four years, notwithstanding the best advice. But having one night drank to excess, he fell off his horse in his return home, and was put to bed at a house on the road, where, soon falling asleep, he dreamt that he was fallen into a furnace of boiling wort, which put him into so great an agony, that, struggling with all his might to call out for help, he did call out aloud, and recover'd the perfect use of his tongue from that moment, and still continues in perfect health, without the least impediment in his speech, or alteration in the tone of his voice.—He was not used to drink to excess.

ARTICLE IV.

MR *Arderon* of *Norwich*, in a letter to Mr *Baker*, relates several experiments, which he made to discover, *Whether fishes are, or are not, endow'd with the sense of hearing.*

He kept many sorts of fish, in glass jars, some near three years, and constantly repeated certain sounds, at the time of feeding them, but could never discover that these sounds produced any effect on the fishes. He, therefore, concludes that whatever appearances have been observed, as indications of their hearing, must have been caused by the exquisite quickness and delicacy of their feeling and seeing, and the rather, because two ruffs, which Mr *Arderon* kept in a jar, would instantly spring from the bottom, upon his striking the edge of the jar, with his nail, not harder than the beat of his pulse, altho' they were not affected by the same motion, when made without hitting the glass, nor by very loud noises, at a small distance. The author, therefore, concludes from these experiments, from the known acuteness of the seeing and feeling of fishes, and from their want of organs that can be certainly known to serve them for hearing, that they are destitute of that sense, and stand in no need of it. But, for the further satisfaction of the curious, he made several other experiments, by which it appeared, 1st, That sounds made in open air, can be heard by land animals, immersed under water. 2. That sounds made under water, may be heard by land animals, in the open air. 3. That sounds made under water may be heard by a land animal also under water.

REM.] Mr *Arderon* draws no inference from these experiments; but the Abbe Nol-

Nollet, in a memoir on this subject, read to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, April 24, 1743, after observing that no anatomical observations, on the structure of the organs of fish, have hitherto been sufficiently accurate to demonstrate that fish are deaf, by being destitute of the organs of hearing, relates various experiments which he made under water, in his own person, with the same view, and the same success, with those above; from whence he infers, that if fish are deaf, it is not because they are placed in a medium, which cannot be penetrated by sound; for altho' the sound is weakened by the density of the medium, the various modifications are preserved, and fishes, if they hear, may reasonably be supposed to have organs of a finer sense, in proportion, as the sounds to be perceived are fainter; because, in owls and bats, there is an exact proportion between the sense and the object, and these creatures being intended to procure their food by twilight, can discern such objects as are not visible to other animals, but in a stronger light. M. Nollet has also added some curious disquisitions, illustrated with figures, engraved on copper, on the manner in which sounds are transmitted thro' water, and has supported his theses by many ingenious experiments. He concludes his memoir, by remarking, that as sounds cause a tremor in water, which differs, as the modulation of the sound is varied, fishes, tho' they have not organs of hearing, in the same parts with land animals, may yet be rendered sensible of sound, by an impression made by the tremors, on some part, particularly adapted to perceive and distinguish them, which part may yet be formed and situated very differently from the ear of other animals.]

ARTICLE XIV. By Richard Brocklesby, M. D. F. R. S. contains an Answer to some Arguments, brought to prove Fish to be mute and deaf, in substance as follows, (placed here as being connected with the foregoing).

1. **F**ISH are mute, for mute as a fish is become a proverb, therefore they are deaf.

Answer. Many kinds of fish are known to utter a voice, as whales, when they are struck, and carp, and other fish, on the surface of the water, in hot weather.

2. Fish have no need of hearing, because they do not copulate.

Ans. Whales, and many other fish, do (Gent. Mag. SEPT. 1749.)

copulate, bring forth their young alive, and give them suck.

3. Fish have no external apparatus of hearing.

Ans. No more have snakes, frogs, chameleons, and all the lizard kind, yet it is known that these animals are not deaf.

4. Water is not the medium of sound.

Answered from Nollet's experiments. See the above.

Upon the whole, it seems to be demonstrated, that all fish are not mute and deaf.

ARTICLE XV. An Account of the poisonous root lately found mixed with Gentian; by Rich. Brocklesby, M. D. F. R. S. Read March 17, 1747-8.

It is unnecessary to give here any abstract of this article, as we had, for publick benefit, inserted an early and large account of it, in March Mag. 1748, p. 118-19, and had the pleasure to find that soon after, an apothecary of Stamford cautiously omitted this root, tho' prescribed by a learned and eminent physician; for which he received the physician's repeated thanks, as it was for a person of great rank, and as it proved to be poisonous, tho' it was sent from the druggist in London as the genuine medicine.

ARTICLE V. Of Planting Seeds in Moss, by CHARLES BONNET of Geneva, mentioned p. 259.

WHeat, barley, oats, and pease, being sowed in pots fill'd with moss, matured later than those sow'd in mould; but the stems were taller, the number of blades more, and the produce greater. The seeds being again sown, some in moss, and some in the ground, succeeded well; many flowers, and even vines, were produced in the same manner, and grew larger than others.

ARTICLE IX. A brief natural History of the Species, Way of Living, and Properties of the Alpine Moule; by J. T. Klein, Privy Counsellor of Dantzic, and F. R. S. of London, communicated, in Latin, by P. COLLINSON, F. R. S. of which we give a Translation.

BRutes of the mouse, or dormouse, kind, are reckoned among industrious Animals. And, indeed, there is in every beast, and, even in all the numerous species of insects, a kind of innate industry, or certain properties and inclinations, adapted to self preservation and propagation. In some animals the

F f f qui

qualities ſeem more confin'd, as in thoſe of the ſpider kind, (*ſee Vol. ix. p. 229.*) whether we regard the artful texture of their web, threads, nets, or ſnares, or their ſallying from their lurking-holes upon their prey. Some brutes, you would think, were *lovers of the arts*, as that wonderful creature the beaver †, ſo induſtrious and ſtudious, in felling, ditching, banking, and architecture. Some appear ſkilled in pharmacy and geometry, as the bees; others dextrous in tumbling, ſawing, and ſteering ‡, as ſquirrels; not to mention thoſe of the carnivorous, and prædatory kinds, who maintain themſelves by carnage and plunder, (*Vol. x. p. 183.*) ſuch as the bear, wolf, (*ſee Vol. x. p. 182 F.*) fox, and weaſle, to all which, with the reſt, we muſt allow a ſort of induſtry, ſuitable to their way of living.

But we are ſometimes greatly miſtaken, and impoſe upon others, in aſcribing properties to beaſts, as marks of native induſtry, which are meerly notional, and owe their origin to ſome fabulous accounts, delivered down to us from remote antiquity, the truth of which we never thought it worth our labour to examine.

Would any one, of judgment, for example, believe, with the credulous vulgar, that a lioness brings forth lifeleſs whelps, to be animated by the roaring of the dam or the fire? Or, who can believe that a beareſs licks her cubs from a ſhapeleſs maſs to a figurated form, reſembling herſelf? Who has faith enough to perſuade himſelf that ſnakes, which are reputed the moſt ſubtle and malicious of all animals, can be called out of their caverns, by the breath of a ſtag? What perſon of credit lived to ſee a ſtag a hundred years old, at which age his tears are pretended to form an accretion to the bones in the canthus of the eye, harder than the horn? What modern believes in *Sophocles's* aſſerting that the tears of the turkey cock || turn to amber? and a thouſand more ſuch figments.

† *See Quad. Hiſt. Prodrom, p. 19.—Hiſt. de l'Acad. des Scienc. 1737, p. 10, ibid.* Among the larger ſort of beaſts, we ſcarce find it (this propenſeneſs to works of art) but with the beavers, who are endued with a ſingular capacity and induſtry, incomprehenſible to the human mind. (*See Gent. Mag. Vol. x. p. 181.*)

‡ *Phil. Tranſ. No 427, p. 38, alſo our Mag Vol. x. p. 181.*

|| *Franc. Petrus, Hiſt. de los Animales, p. 70.*

“ *Sophocles*, among the antients, affirm'd that
“ the congealed tears of a certain bird, called
“ *Meleagris*, by the Greeks, which is a kind
“ of Indian or Turkey hen, turned to amber.”

As to *Alpine* mice, they take their name from their place of habitation in the tops of the *Grison Alps*, which are fertile in herbs and graſs. In *Savoy* they are called *Marmotæ*, in *Germany*, *Murmel Thiere*; in the *Ukrain*, in *Podolia*, among the *Scepuſian* mountains, and in the *Palatinate of Ruſſia*, about the towns *Podicemno* and *Zimnawoda*, they call them *Bobaſci* ¶, about the *Krapach* mountains, *Swiſſez*, whence a valley is called *Swiſſezza*, in *French*, *Rats des Alpes*, (*rats-dale.*)

They are bigger, in body, than a house-cat; when young, of a bright red, when full grown, of a dark brown colour; their hair ſomewhat ſtiff, ſhort-legged, truſſ-headed, noſe as it were ſlit, whiſkers like a cat, and teeth like a ſquirrel, or rather like a beaver, neck and back broad and full, round cropp ears, fine prominent eyes, tail like that of a *Neapolitan* mouſe, ſqueez'd as it were and hairy, and a ſpan and half long, toes and claws like a ſquirrel's, but ſtronger.

When wild they feed on fruits, herbs, graſs, roots, and even caſe-winged inſects and locuſts; but, after they are tamed, they love variety of food, eſpecially milk meats §, laying hold of fleſh, bread, fruits, and the like, and feed themſelves with their fore feet, like ſquirrels.

They have 3 or 4 young at a litter; from autumn to ſpring they lie bury'd in profound ſleep, according to their families, in caverns hollowed in form of the letter Y, well ſtopped, and ſufficiently vaulted, on a very thin bed of hay or ſtraw. At the return of warm weather they awake, open their cells, and march out, for the benefit of excretion, or to feed and copulate, friſking and playing together like field-mice, and ſkipping, and running up the trunks of trees, ſometimes walking on their hinder legs, and ſqueaking like a puppy, or the ſhrill noiſe of a pipe.

This tranſlation to be concluded in our next, with an account of articles omitted.

¶ *Rzaczynski*, in appendix to his hiſtory of Poland, not yet publiſhed.

§ They make a murmuring noiſe in ſucking the milk through their teeth, whence, I ſuppoſe, the *Germans* call this animal *Murmel Thiere*, i. e. a murmuring beaſt.

* * We muſt defer a further letter to Dr *R—* foriſb, on his definition of Gravity, &c. which is come to hand, and ſuppoſes no answer has been given to the former—by the Dr—but there is an answer by ſomebody, See p. 406.

From

From the WESMINSTER JOUR. Sept. 23.

Extract of a Letter from Port Mahon, August 26.

I Take the opportunity of the *Tryal* sloop's being dispatch'd to England, from commodore Keppel, to inform you that the Squadron under his command has made its appearance before *Algiers*, and that satisfaction, or restitution, has been demanded of the Dey, for the treasure, &c. taken out of the *Prince Frederick* packet-boat: To which the Dey has made answer, 'That nothing more is to be expected than what has been already restored;' with which answer the commodore has come to this place, and, we suppose, will wait for fresh instructions.

London. Even. Post, Sept. 9.

After this MOTTO, FRIENDLY, a Correspondent, writes to this Effect to Mr Touchit.

SOME gentlemen seem to think it dishonourable to pay tribute to pirates for a peace, and take delight in distinguishing them under the name of Barbarians and faithless infidels. But I could prove these same Barbarians and Infidels no more guilty of piracy than we ourselves, or than any of our good Christian and Catholic Allies were, during the late war.—These same faithless infidels have kept their treaties better, in many respects, than most of our christianised *European* princes; nay, they have attended more to the spirit and sense of their treaties with us, than we on our part have done with them.—

Is there that alliance subsisting between any two states, or princes whatever, which may not be said to depend upon presents, or private considerations, full as properly, nay often more properly, than our treaties with the *Barbary* states? If there are, I challenge them to be produced.

What presents, what extraordinary and weighty presents were given by a certain balancing power to obtain allies, and to keep them when they were obtained, during a late war! Was there one attached to her interest, either ally or principal, but whom she bound to her side by a golden chain?—When all this is so well known and approved, it seems not a little extraordinary to hear a scruple of conscience pretended, or a point of honour insinuated, against treating with the *Barbary* states, when the manner of treating with them is, in every respect, more disinterested and more honourable than what is observed in so many other treaties. For, in our treaties with them, there is no valuable private consideration expressed, no sum

of money stipulated to be annually given, in consideration of which, they are to be our friends and allies: But a fair, open, disinterested treaty, consisting of mutual friendship and indulgence, to be kept with, and allowed to one another's subjects; leaving us and all their allies at full liberty to make them presents of what value, and in what manner we please; they, themselves, making at the same time acknowledgments and returns! See p. 407.)

This is the custom of that country, and all countries in the East: They negotiate and carry on their friendships, and make their compliments and congratulations to one another, by means of presents and gifts.

I offer these loose thoughts to the public, not only to induce our countrymen to think more favourably and justly of these *Barbary* states, but to shew the foresight, prudence, and oeconomy of such who had recommended and requested, so warmly as they did, the renewing of peace with this state of *Algiers*.—But, thanks to the underlings of an office; thanks, particularly, to the profound capacity of a Bacchanalian Squire, who had merit and influence enough to persuade those above him, 'That this state was not worthy of their notice; the *Algerines* dared not to mutter, and frugality was to be minded.'

Hopeful frugality! One thousand, or fifteen hundred pounds, for presents at renewing of peace, are saved to the government of *Great Britain*; by which immense frugality, the subjects and proprietors of *Great Britain* have already lost betwixt 40 and 50,000 pounds.

At this rate, what prodigious profits shall we not reap, if we but follow out this noble plan, and despise and give up our connections, not only with these paughty *Algerines*, but with the more despicable *Tunizines*, and *Tripolines*, and all the states of the East!—

What prodigious profits will not this scheme of frugality bring to us! By this means, our trade shall enlarge and encrease itself all over the *Mediterranean*; navigation shall be much more safe than formerly, and executed with fewer hands and much less expence! What thanks owes not *Britain* to this underling of power, this martial d-k-d!

O how glorious a thing it is to be a chief in p—r, with a hard head, and a stubborn heart! with ears always shut to plain truths, and the voice of friendship; but ever open to sycophants. and

flave

slaves, and flatterers ! And, being once in the wrong, to have too much pride to own it.

But, to return, after the capture, the chiefs of frugality set about negotiating the recovery of the treasure ; and found it necessary at last to order presents for the Dey, and to appoint two or three 20 gun ships to carry them, and to demand of the Dey to deliver up directly the treasure, or to expect that reprizals would be made upon his subjects. The wisdom of which frugality evidently appears,

First, in giving the Dey notice that reprizals were to be made.

Secondly, in threatening reprizals upon a state, where nothing valuable can be reprized.

Thirdly, in being so frugal as to send only a few 20 gun ships, to frighten into compliance the whole power of the *Algerines*. But the Dey had arithmetick enough to know that the prize taken, containing thousands, is better than the present sent, containing only a few hundreds, and chuses to keep what he has got.—

What shall we do in this affair ?—Why, what the devil should we do, but act upon the same plan as we have begun ? To act upon any other would be to call in question our own judgment. No, no ; no alteration of plans ! We will still be frugal ; and as we have spent the summer, so will we spend the winter, negotiating with the *Algerines*.

To fit out a Squadron of large men of war, at this time, would not only be expensive, but, considering that winter approaches, would be hazarding his majesty's ships, which is what we never ought to do.

[*The Old England Journal has some Remarks on the justness of the Algerine policy, in seizing a king's ship for the presents neglected to be sent to them. However, this unlucky affair is so far of benefit as to let us see the inestimable value of possessing Gibraltar and Minorca ; without which we could not have any secure commerce in the Mediterranean.*]

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION, written by an excellent Critic, who assisted in composing the elegant Inscription for Mr Dan. Pulteney, which see Vol. iii. p. 376.

Here lie the Remains of
The Rt. Hon. Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon,
Lord Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Moles,
Newmark, and Melins ;

If his Birth deserved respect,
His Life deserved it more.
If he derived his Titles from a long roll
Of illustrious Ancestors,
He reflected back on them superior Honour
He enobled *Nobility* by *Virtue*.
He was of the first rank in both,
Good in every Relation
Of natural Duty and of social Life.
The learning he acquir'd at school
He improv'd at *Oxford*,
Under the care of that excellent person
The present Bishop of *Gloucester*.
Acquainted by his Studies
With the characters of past Ages,
He acquired by his Travels
A knowledge of the Men and Manners of his own
He visited *France, Italy, and even Spain*.
After these Excursions into other countries
He settled in his own.
His own was dear to him.
No Man had juster notions
Of the true constitution of her Government
No Man had a more comprehensive view of her
Domestic and Foreign. [real interests]
Capable of excelling in every form of public Life
He chose to appear in none.
His Mind fraught with Knowledge, Patriotism
His Heart elevated with Sentiments of unaffected
He look'd down from higher Ground
On the low Level of a futile and corrupt generation
Despairing to do national Good, [rational]
He mingled as little as his Rank permitted
In National Affairs.
Home is the Refuge of a wise Man's Life ;
Home was the Refuge of His,
By his Marriage with the Lady *Selina Shirley*
Second Daughter, and one of the *Cobbeirs*
Of *Washington Earl Ferrers*,
He secured himself in Retreat
A scene of Happiness he could not have found in
[the World]
The uninterrupted joys of Conjugal Love,
The never-failing Comforts of Cordial Friendship
Every Care was softened, ships
Every Satisfaction heightened,
Every Hour pass'd smoothly away
In the Company of one
Who enjoyed a perpetual Serenity of Soul,
That none but those can feel in this Life
Who are prepared for greater Bliss in the next.
By her this Monument is erected,
To record the Virtues of the Deceased,
And the Grief of the Living.
He was born *Nov. 12, 1696*,
And married the said Lady *June 3, 1728*.
By her he had four Sons and three Daughters,
Francis, the present Earl, born *March 13, 1728*;
George, born *March 29, 1730*.
Who died of the small pox, aged 14.
Ferdinando, born *January 23, 1732*,
Who also died of the small pox, aged 17.
Henry, now living, born *December 12, 1739*.
Eliz. the eldest Daugh. born *March 23, 1730*.
Selina, born *June 1735*, who died an infant.
Selina, the 3d Daugh. born *December 3, 1737*.
The said Earl
Died, of a Fit of the Apoplexy,
October 13, 1746, in the 50th Year of his Age.

A new RECEIPT to tame a SHREW.

Shakespear's receipt to tame a Shrew
 May sometimes; but won't always do;
 If bare assertion's not enough,
 The following tale affords a proof.

Richard spy'd *John*, and call'd out to him;
 He was so chang'd, *John* scarcely knew him:

Once he was brisk, and gay, and merry;
 His eyes were floes, his cheeks were cherry;

He us'd to laugh, and dance, and sing;
 Now he was quite another thing.
 Pale were his cheeks, his eyes were dim;
 His cloaths too big by half for him;
 He sigh'd as if his heart was broke;
 He sigh'd, alas! but seldom spoke.

John was amaz'd, and thought it strange
 To find in *Dick* this sudden change:

Whence could this alteration come?
 He spoke to *Dick*, but *Dick* was dumb.

"Poor *Ball*, friend *Richard*, is't not so?"

"*Ball* is elop'd. Quoth *Richard*, 'No.'

"Is *Gripe*, your good old uncle, dead?"

Dick answer'd, 'No', and shook his head.

"Why then, I'll lay my life that *Sally*,

"(You two together us'd to dally)

"Has sent you home a babe to nurse—

"Ha! *Dick*?" *Dick* answer'd 'ten times

worse."

Silent some moments here he tarry'd,

Then, 'Oh! says *Dick*, 'Oh! *John*! I'm

marry'd. [boy?

"Marry'd?" 'Ay,—"Say'st, thou so my

"With all my heart I wish thee joy!"

"Joy does no more to me belong."

"How so?" 'Oh! *Kate* has such a tongue,

"She contradicts whate'er I tell her;

"Keeps both the keys of purse and cellar;

"Lives as she lists, but all won't do,

"She snubs me loud; before folks too;

"And, if I chance to stay out late,

"I must be catechis'd by *Kate*." [John.

"Some method should be try'd," says

"Method! quoth *Dick*? There is but one:

"Across our stable hangs a shelf—"

"Thou dost not mean to hang thyself?"

"Yes; death alone must end my sorrow!

"Adieu, dear *John*, I die to-morrow."

"What! hang thyself? 'cause *Kate* is curst?"

"Egad, I'd see *Kate* hang'd up first.

"Friend *Dick*! this talk is monstrous idle;

"Try a good horse-whip, or a bridle:

"You find, old *Jobson* in the farce

"Prevented thus domestick jars; [per,

"When *Nell*, his wife, let loose her clap-

"He us'd most heartily to strap her,

"And, by this usage, we are told,

"Tam'd *Loverule's* wife, a noted scold:

"*Richard*, try thou one hearty banging;

"If that should fail, then talk of hang-

ing."

Richard reply'd, 'what thou advisest,
 'Friend *John*, to me seems best and wisest.
 'Who knows, it may suffice, perhap,
 'Only to show my wife the strap?

'Howe'er, I'll with discretion deal it,
 'As *Kate* requires, to see, or feel it.'

Here they broke off, and set a trudging,
Dick to his wife, *John* to his lodging.

Kate was a lusty, stout virago,
 Pamper'd herself with soup and sago,

And was, the neighbours all agree,
 A match for two such men as he.

Thus it appears; read but the sequel;
 You'll find, *Dick* was not near her equal.

For he to *John* soon after goes,
 A plaister stuck quite cross his nose,

His face up to his eyes was swell'd,
 The saddest that you e'er beheld;

Back, belly, sides, in short, all o'er
 The man was so confounded sore,

He could not bear the gentlest touch,
 And scarce could go without a crutch.

"Mercy!" cry'd *John*, "Whence did
 this happen?" [ping;

Quoth *Dick*, "I was you told me of strap-

"And, but for following your advice,
 'I had been hang'd, and 'scap'd all this.

"Alack a day! why, *Kate* no sooner
 Found that I was about to tune her,

"But it enrag'd her so, and vex't her,
 That she lay'd hold of what came next

her, [chairs,
 Stools, tables, sauce-pans, plates and

Flew, thick as hail, about my ears.
 She call'd me bold, rebellious fool;

"Ask'd, why she marry'd, but to rule;
 And with her talons, and her fist,

"Has scratch'd and bruise'd me, as thou
 see'st;

"Therefore, to shun all future sorrow,
 Depend upon't, I'll hang to-morrow."

Here *John* began a grave discourse.
 "Art sometimes triumphs over force;

"Towns that by storm would ne'er be
 shaken, [taken;

"Have by blockade (mind that!) been
 "People must eat, *Dick*, else they die;

"(First we affirm, and then apply);
 "Thus *Dick* shoud'st thou withhold that

blessing, [ing.
 "Without which life's not worth posses-

"'Spite of her furious temper, *Kate*
 "Wou'd, by degrees, capitulate.

"Only let careful quest be made
 "To intercept all foreign aid,

"And tho' she be a lusty warrior,
 "And thou hast had the luck to marry her,

"Affairs will for the better alter,
 "Take my advice, and burn thy halter."

Richard, as we may learn from hence,
 Thinking no more than literal sense,

Reply'd, 'Thou art a simple-tony,
 'I told thee, *Kate* keeps all the money;
 'There-

'Therefore 'tis vain what you observe;
'Not she, but I am like to starve. [low,
"I mean,"—said *John*,—and whisper'd
But what, we could not just then know.
Howe'er, you'll doubtless, by th' event,
Along with us, guess what it meant.
Few weeks were past, the neighbours tell,
Ere *Dick* had play'd his part so well,
That, for the future, *Kate* abhor'd
To lift her hand against her lord;
Instead of thund'ring words, they hear
What time d'ye please to dine, my dear?
If *Dick* but point towards the door,
Kate knows the hint, nor waits for more.
Things in their proper course go on,
And *Dick* in raptures runs to *John*.

Lulcaster. RANDOM JUN.

To Mr HERVEY on his MEDITATIONS.

YES, Inspiration breathes in ev'ry thought!
Thee, *Hervey*, thee celestial wisdom taught!
From the same pow'r, thy sacred raptures sprung,
That tun'd each prophet's, each apostle's tongue.*
Jesus! effulgence of paternal light,
Equal in wisdom, goodness, truth, and might,
Whose energy according worlds attest,
Kindled these ardours in thy glowing breast.
We catch thy flame as we thy page peruse,
And faith in ev'ry object Jesus views.
We in the bloomy breathing garden, trace
Somewhat—like emanations of his grace.
Yet must all sweetness and all beauty yield,
Idumea's grove, and Sharon's flow'ry field,
Compar'd with Jesus: Meanly meanly shows
The brightest lilly, faint the loveliest rose.

Divine instructor! lead thro' midnight glooms,
To moralizing stars, and preaching tombs.
Thro' the still void a Saviour's voice shall break,
A ray from *Jacob's* star the darkness streak:
To him the fairest scenes their lustre owe,
His cov'nant brightens the celestial bow;
His vast benevolence profusely spreads
The yellow harvests, and the verdant meads.

Thy pupil, *Hervey*, a redeemer finds,
In boundless oceans, and in viewless winds:
Hereins at will the furious blasts, and guides
The rending tempests, and the roaring tides.
O give, my soul, thy welfare to his trust;
Who rais'd the world, can raise the sleeping dust!
He will, he will, when nature's course is run,
Mid' st falling stars, and an extinguish'd sun;
He will with myriads of his saints appear,
O may I joyn them, tho' the meanest there!
Tho' nearer to the throne my *Hervey* sings,
Tho' I at humbler distance strike the strings,
Th' according notes shall joyn th' amazing strain,
The lamb of God! from earth's foundation's
slain!

Thus both shall mingle in the same employ,
Both drink the fulness of eternal joy.

J. DUICK.

* The Meditations appear to be written under the eminent influence of that holy spirit which promised to them that ask it; the author may therefore be said to be inspired by the same power that inspired the prophets and apostles, tho' not in the same measure.

The PATRIOT.

WHO seeks in life a character refin'd,
Must prune each wild excrescence from
the mind.

The passions will remain: Their active seeds
May shoot, well cultur'd, into worthy deeds.
'Tis in their management that virtue lies, 5
They made mild SOCRATES supremely wise:
No friend of *Apathy*, no cynic, he;
A slave by nature, reason made him free.
He felt for man, for truth, the public weal,
And warmly work'd within his bridled zeal. 10
Subdu'd himself, he wag'd the gen'rous strife,
And well conform'd his lesson with his life.

Such should the PATRIOT be; such ever shone:
The few, whom honest FAME has mark'd her
own;

FAME, that beyond the victor's shall exist; 15
No PHILIP's son, no CÆSAR in her list:
Or, if she notes them, 'tis as friends of art;
Thus LEWIS lives (b), and LEO's better part;
The father of his country (c), PETER shines.—
But good AURELIUS strikes, in golden lines. 20
Thus F***K (d), expung'd thy hostile stain,
The patron, genius, legislator shall remain.

But not by titles she selects her men;
Tho' papist MORE (e), and puritan tho' PENN,
Their names with Solon's, Numa's shall ad-
vance. 25

Ev'n ALLEN (f) might survive without romance.
To MARVELL (g), steadfast in his borough's pay
Each BRITON owes a tributary lay.

The traitor SYDNEY honest FAME shall sing;
And Raleigh's sentence blackens but his king. 30
Conviction strong, with scorn of courtly art,
Must fill the Patriot's head, and warm his heart.
In aid of these, true principle must raise
Contempt of fortune, life, and present praise.

His aim in all to be, not to be deem'd, 35
What L-T-L-T-N and P-T were once esteem'd;
What St J—N teaches in decline of age!

O had his youth exemplify'd his page!
While sons of int'rest are in factions hurl'd, 40
The Patriot serves his country, serves the world.
Oft for the crown, but always for the laws, (b)
No torrent turns him, no promotion draws:
Fix'd to his point; suspecting ev'ry snare.—

Such there have been, and such, we hope, there are,
WESTM. Journal. August 19.

(b) Lewis XIV. of France, Pope Leo X.

(c) Peter the great, czar or emperor of Russia,
who built St Petersburg. See the plate last month.

(d) A certain great prince, now reigning.

(e) Sir Tho. More, besides being an excellent
magistrate, wrote a system of government in his
Utopia; Sir Wm Penn, as M. de Voltaire ob-
serves, was the only legislator so happy in his in-
stitutions, as to see them take full effect, without
any infringement in his life time, the wisdom of
which still appears in the flourishing condition of
Pennsylvania.

(f) Supposed to be shadowed in the character
of Allworthy, by the author of Tom Jones.

(g) Andrew Marvell, Esq; memb. of parl. temp.
Cha. II. for Hull; being poor, he received the
wages appointed for service in Parliament, and
was proof against all ministerial attacks.

(b) Pro Rege sæpe, pro Republica sæper.

Mr URBAN, Wakefield, Yorksh. Sept. 5.

I AM at present in a very languishing condition, occasioned by my meeting with a most terrible monster, that haunts these our late peaceful plains, to the great terror and annoyance of his majesty's loyal subjects: and desire that the following account of my misfortune may by your means be made publick, to forewarn others.

The NORTHERN WONDER.

SECURE along that flow'ry vale
Where *Calder* rolls his waves,
Whose silv'ry flood the verdant banks
In wanton transport laves,
I rov'd; oh, that I ne'er had rov'd!
When strait before my eyes
A monster stood; in wild affright
I gaz'd, and deep surprize.
Not one more dire on *Afric's* sands
The traveller dismays,
Tho' there the brinded lion roars,
And tigers fill the ways.
Exulting, high its head it bore,
Its op'ning lips disclose
Teeth, that increas'd my growing fears,
Two dreadful iv'ry rows!
Its redden'd lips appear'd to me
Like cherries moist with dew:
Perhaps, by recent slaughter dy'd,
They glow'd with borrow'd hue.
Its eyes, like those of basilisk,
With noxious lustre shone;
Nor cou'd the pow'r of med'cine cure
The wretch they look'd upon.
Quick thro' my swimming eyes I felt
The subtle poison dart;
From thence along my breast it ran,
And tingled in my heart.
E'er since, O! wond'rous strange to tell!
By turns I freeze and burn:
Now curse the author of my pain,
And now its absence mourn.
Warn'd by my friendly verse beware,
And shun, ye swains, the lure!
So shall ye 'scape the racking pains,
The torments I endure.
But shou'd ye ask the monster's name
From whom such woes arise,
Fly from the plains, if chance ye hear
The shepherds mention *W—e*.

DAMON.

The Pleasures of a MORNING-WALK.

An Epistle to a Friend.

—ev'ry muse,
And every blooming pleasure wait without,
To bless the wildly-devous morning-walk.

THOMPSON.

WHAT tho' the wretch my song may
flight,
Who sleeping turns his day to night,
And tastes but half that life might give,
For only while we wake, we live.

Hear thou the muse, on lark-like wing
Who joys her *morning-walk* to sing,
Whose friendly voice thy steps invites
Where *Bewdley's* humble plain delights.
Here, when the vernal sign appears,
Bright *Taurus*, bounding o'er the spheres,
I leave the town, now bury'd deep
In damps and smoke, and sloth and sleep.
To range the meads, the dewy fields,
And taste the sweets the season yields.
Now first my willing steps I bend
To where *Sabrina's* plains extend;
As on her verdant banks I stray,
What blooming pleasures mark my way!
What freshness o'er the meads is seen,
All vivid with the sparkling green!
The dew-drops on the grassy spires,
Resplendent with ethereal fires!
The flocks and herds promiscuous feed,
The lambkins wanton o'er the mead;
While the dull ox, in graver mood,
Serenely crops his flow'ry food.
But hark! how sweet in yonder groves
The feather'd warblers tune their loves!
Aloft the liquid musick floats,
And length'ning echoes swell the notes;
While warbling brooks, whose streams
descend

In trickling falls, their murmurs lend,
And bleating flocks, and lowing kine,
Harmonious the wild concert join.

Now roving devious thro' the vales,
What fragrance loads the breathing gales!
Here, to the sweets of hawthorn blooms
The woodbine joins her rich perfumes;
The humble violets spring around,
And thick empurple all the ground;
And cowslips, with their golden hue,
Their lustre add, and sweetness too;
While every hedge, and vale, and hill
The air with balmy odours fill.

And e'en when flaming *Cancer* reigns,
And summer burns the thirsty plains,
Oft with the earlier dawn I rise,
And see the sun ascend the skies,
The lowly town I quit, with night,
And rise to *Tickenhill's* lofty site,
Pleas'd, on the summit to inhale
The cool, the fragrant morning gale;
Whence I, with grief-mixt joy, look down,
And view the lifeless, smokeless town,
Where thoughtless wretches doze away
The life that shortens with the day.
But from the sun, now climbing high,
When hov'ring mists and vapours fly,
When dazzling splendors round me burn,
To shading woods my steps I turn:
A chequer'd path securely tread,
The foliage rustling o'er my head.

Hail, friendly shades! in you I find
The balm of life, a tranquil mind,
Bless'd absence from the cares below!
Which none but he who tastes can know.

CYNTHIO.

SELF ABASEMENT: A SOLILOQUY.

(From the genuine Copy.)

Wilt thou Supreme, *Jehovah!* condescend
To be my guide, my father, and my friend?
Dare I, self conscious once presume to claim,
Or hope, a refuge in thy sacred name?
I, who, thro' frailty, from thy precepts stray'd,
Enjoy'd thy gifts, nor due returns have made?
Tho' grace and reason, to assist, were near,
My giddy youth, alas! refus'd to hear;
Thy preservations are an endless train,
And yet how few in memory remain!
Thy mercy boundless! as thy love was free!
No innate cause for such regards in me,
No excellence, no humane acts of mine
Or e'er the worlds were, a decree of thine:
If ought in me thy goodness may approve,
It must derive its worth from *Jesu's* love;
Blest mediator! who to save us dy'd!
And whom the *Scape-Goat* faintly typify'd!
That meritorious act, confers a claim
To seek protection and implore thy name.
O for his sake! deny not special aid,
While here I traverse life's declining shade;
And all my wand'ring's o'er, permit my soul
To gain thy courts above yon starry pole;
There, with the heav'nly host, my voice I'll raise,
To sing thy wonders, and exalt thy praise.

CRITO.

INSULTED POVERTY: Or the Case is altered. A TALE.

Hodge held a farm, and smil'd content,
While one year pay'd another's rent:
But if he ran the least behind,
Vexation stung his anxious mind:
For not an hour would *landlord* stay,
But seize the very quarter-day!—
That cheap the market!—scant the grain!
Tho' urg'd with truth, was urg'd in vain:
The same to him, if false, or true!—
For rent *must* come when rent was due!—
Yet that same *landlord's* cows and steeds
Broke *Hodge's* fence, and cropt his meads.
In hunting, that same *landlord's* hounds!
See! how they spread his new-sown
grounds!
Dog, horse, and man, alike o'er-joy'd,
While half the rising crop's destroy'd!—
Yet tamely was the loss sustain'd—
'Tis said, the sufferer *once* complain'd!
The *Squire* laugh'd loudly while he spoke,
And pay'd the bumpkin—with a joke!—
But luckless still, poor *Hodge's* fate!—
His worship's bull has forc'd a gate!
And gor'd his cow, the last and best;
By sickness he had lost the rest.
Hodge felt at heart, resentment strong!
The heart will feel that suffers long!
A thought, that instant, took his head,
And thus, within himself, he said!
'If *Hodge*, for *once*, don't fling the *Squire*,
'The village post him for a liar!'—
He said!—across his shoulder throws
His fork; and to his *landlord's* goes.

'I come, an' please ye! to unfold
'What, soon, or late, you *must* be told!
'My bull (a creature tame 'till now!)
'My bull has gor'd your worship's cow!—
'Tis known what shifts I make to live!
'Perhaps, your *honour* may forgive!
'Forgive!" the *Squire* reply'd! and
swore!

"Pray cant to me, *forgive*, no more.
"The *law* my damage shall decide!
"And know that I'll be satisfy'd!"—
—"Think! Sir! I'm *poor!* *poor* as a rat!"—
—"Think! I'm a *JUSTICE!* think on
that!"

Hodge bow'd again, and scratch'd his head
And, recollecting, archly said,
'Sir! I'm so struck, when here before, ye
'I fear, I've blunder'd in the story!—
'Fore *George!* but I'll not blunder now!
'Yours was the bull, Sir! *mine* the cow!—
His *worship* found his rage subside,
And, with calm accent, thus reply'd;
"I'll think upon your case to night!—
"But, I perceive, 'tis alter'd quite!—
Hodge shrugg'd, and made another bow,
'And please ye! who's the *JUSTICE*
now?"

M O R A L.

On the same case what diff'rent lights are thrown,
When thought *another's*, and when thought *own*!
The rich still born, the needy to enslave!—
This case will alter too beyond the grave! J. G.

A RHAPSODY on RUM.

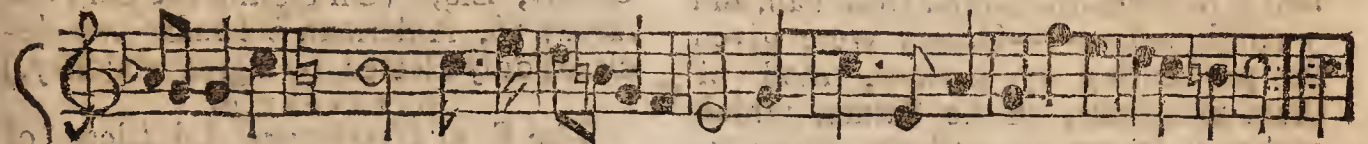
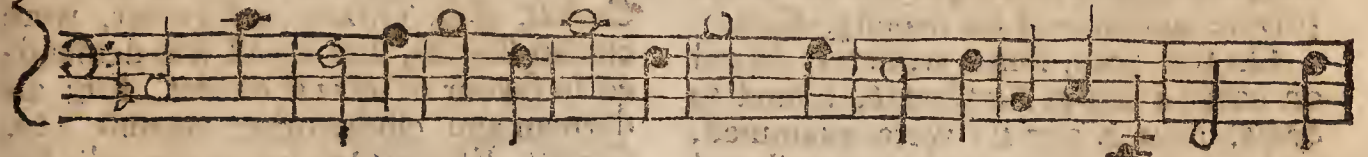
—*Ignigenamque vocant.* OVID.
Great spirit, hail!—confusion's angry fire.
And, like thy parent *Bacchus*, born of fire:
The goal's decoy; the greedy merchant's lure;
Disease of Money, but Reflection's cure.
We owe, great *DRAM!* the trembling hand too
thee,
The headstrong purpose; and the feeble knee;
The loss of honour; and the cause of wrong;
The brain enchanted; and the fault'ring tongue;
Whilst *Fancy* flies before thee unconfin'd,
Thou leav'st disabl'd *Prudence* far behind.
In thy pursuit our fields are left forlorn,
Whilst giant weeds oppress the pigmy corn:
Thou throw'st a mist before the planter's eyes;
The plough grows idle, and the harvest dies.
By thee refresh'd, no cruel norths we fear;
'Tis ever warm and calm, when thou art near:
On the bare earth for thee expos'd we lie,
And brave the malice of a frowning skie.
Like those that did in ancient times repent;
We sit in ashes, and our cloaths are rent.
From thee a thousand flatt'ring whims escape,
Like hasty births, that ne'er have perfect shape.
Thine Ideots seem in gay delusion fair,
But born in flame, they soon expire in air.
O grand deluder! such thy charming art,
'Twere good we ne'er should meet, or ne'er
should part:
Ever abscond, or ever tend our call;
Leave us our sense entire, or none at all.
Carolina. J. DUMBLETON.



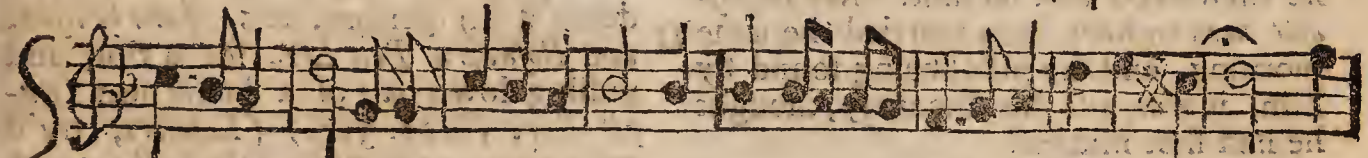
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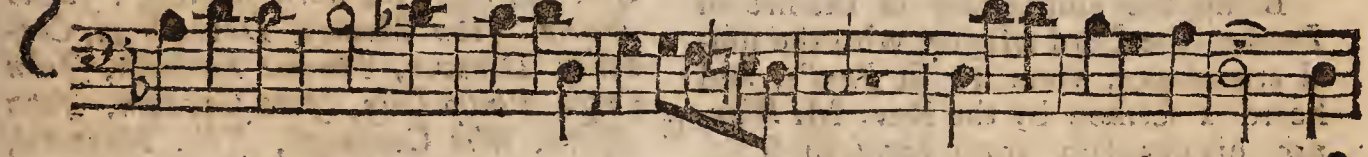
late for redress, and too soon for my ease, I saw you; I lov'd, and I wish'd I could please; I



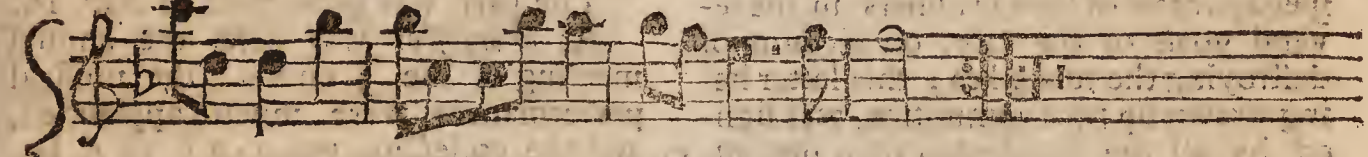
fancy'd your eyes read the language of mine, And saw my love's image reflected on thine. The



flatterer Hope to my ruin led on, And taught me to judge of your heart by my own; Self



love to my wish was at hand to persuade, That my love was return'd, & my friendship repaid.



But, wak'd from this dream, 'tis with anguish I find,
Words and looks were but civil, which once I thought kind.
Its colour no longer false fancy will lend,
To form the fond lover, or image the friend :
But be still, my poor heart, or e'en beat thee to rest,
I'll drive this tormenter, this love from my breast ;
I'll break the gay bauble my fancy has made,
And punish the heart that self-love has betray'd.

Historical Chronicle, September 1749.



ON the 29th ult. an order was made out to the Exchequer for remitting to Scotland, the money certify'd by the Lords of Sessions, due to the nobility and gentry, &c. on account of the heretable jurisdictions, abolished by act of parliament.— (See Vol. xvii. p. 274 A. xviii, p. 147.)

The Count de Richlieu, minister plenipotentiary from the Emperor, and the Empress Queen of Hungary, had his first private audience of his majesty. *Gaz.*

On the 30th, some artificers, seized on board a ship at *Portsmouth*, bound to *Spain*, (See p. 377 E) were examined, and 9 of them discharged from bail, and 7 continued.—Orders were given for prosecuting 17 persons, most of them principals, on the statute, which makes it felony for artificers to go abroad without leave.

A smuggler, executed at *Maidstone*, confessed the murder of Mr *Medlycott* of *Lincoln*, about ten years ago, with whom he then lived as a servant. Mr *Medlycott* was to have been married the same morning, and the pistol being found by him, it was, till this discovery, thought he had shot himself.

SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Being the anniversary of the fire of *London*, the Lord Mayor, with the usual attendance, went to *St Paul's*, and heard a sermon by the Rev. Mr *Warner*, his chaplain, from *Jonah* iii. 8.

SUNDAY 3.

At *Newport*, *Shropshire*, 20 houses were burnt.

MONDAY 4.

At a general meeting of the commissioners of the turnpikes, at the *Guildhall*, *Bristol*, it was unanimously resolved to draw up a letter to the D. of *Newcastle*, to request his grace to order the speedy tryals of the prisoners in the several goals of the city, on account of destroying the turnpikes; this letter being drawn up by a committee, was signed by all the gentlemen then present, and many more for several days following; and a deputation was appointed to deliver it to his grace.

The works of *Dunkirk* began to be demolished in the presence of *English* surveyors, agreeable to the late treaty of *Aix*.

TUESDAY 5.

The restriction of the late E. of *Cromartie* to a particular place of residence was taken off, and liberty given him to

remove to any part of *England*, but not to depart the kingdom; for which two noble persons have given bond.

Theodore, Baron *Newhoff*, sometime King of *Corfica*, being lately come from abroad, was imprisoned for debt.

Several transports were taken into service, design'd for *Nova Scotia*, with great quantities of stores, and a good number of settlers.

FRIDAY 8.

Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; alderman, and member for *London*, and *Tho. Corbett*, Esq; citizen and grocer, were chosen sheriffs, but a poll was demanded in favour of *Wm Whitaker*, Esq; alderman and clothworker, against *Tho. Corbett*, Esq;—(On closing the poll, Saturday 16, Alderman *Whitaker* was declared duly elected, by a great majority.)

SATURDAY 9.

The E. of *Harrington*, Ld Lieut. off *Ireland*, set out for that kingdom, (and landed there the 20th). *Gaz.*

THURSDAY 14.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, having lasted 8 days, when were condemn'd 19 persons, viz. *John Wilson*, and *Bosavern Pen Lez*, for a riot, and pulling down part of a house near *Temple Bar*, (See p. 329.) (*Landers*, try'd with them, acquitted) *John Collison* and *Geo. Aldridge*, for horse-stealing; *James Arnold*, *John Mooney*, *David Boyd*, *Cornelius Donover*, *Thomas Robinson*, *John Cross*, *Philip Lacy*, *John Graham*, *John Alford*, *Wm Cavenagh*, *Tho. Maynard*, *Tho. Hazard*, *James Macgennes*, and *Mary Dymmer*, for several street and highway robberies, and *Tho. Crawford* for returning from transportation.

The court of the bank of *England* agreed on a dividend of two and a half per Cent. for interests and profits, for the half-year ending at *Michaelmas* next; the warrants to be payable Oct. 16.

The parl. was prorogued to Nov. 16.

At *Worcester* was held the annual meeting of the 3 choirs; the musical performances were much applauded, and the collection was 142 l. 17 s. being near 40 l. more than last year, there being a very large and brilliant appearance of the noble families of the county.

The *French* making pretensions to a part of *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, the Lords of Trade and Plantations have searched into the antient records, treaties, and memorials relating to that country, and find that the whole extent of that province has belonged to the *British*.

fish crown since 1725, when all the *Indian* chiefs took an oath of fidelity to K. George I.—The result of this research has been communicated to the E. of *Albemarle* to give additional force to his remonstrances against the construction of a new fort, now building there, by the *French*, on the river *St John*; and orders were sent to Gov. *Cornwallis*, to oppose all settlements of the *French*, in any part of the province.

The whale-fishery in *Davis's* freights has been very prosperous this season, 41 *Dutch* ships have taken 205 fish, making 8704 casks of blubber; 4 *Hamburg* vessels took 15 fish and a half, and the rest of the ships 4 fish and a half amongst them. The —, Capt. *Adams*, arrived in the river from *Greenland*, caught 4 whales and a quarter, 4 sea-horses, and a unicorn, whose horn is near 10 foot. (See Vol. xvii. p. 174, 209.

Newcastle on Tyne, Sept, 16. A labourer at *Swalwell*, who had been 7 years afflicted with the stone, and for 9 weeks past could not work, voided on the 10th inst. by stool, a stone 5 inches round, and between 2 and 3 inches long.—The distemper among the horned cattle continues to rage in *Yorkshire*, and some parts of *Durham*.

SATURDAY 23.

The debtors in the *Marshalsea* prison began a mutiny, which continued till next morning, they broke open several doors; and threatened the lives of the keepers; for which two of them were committed to the *New Goal*.

MONDAY 25.

Whether the news papers are serious or not, about locusts being seen in *St James's park*, one was this day taken up alive, near *Derby*, and some few have been seen further North; the sea keeps the great swarms happily from us.

TUESDAY 26.

A fire consumed a pawnbroker's house in *Hog-Lane*, near *St Giles's*, and the next to it.—Six or seven smaller fires happened about town, besides, in this month.

The *Porcupine* sloop of war has been greatly alter'd, and provided with double-chain pumps, &c. adapted to the *South Sea*, a voyage being intended thither, next season, for the further discovery of an island, which Commodore *Arlson* touch'd at; for which purpose another man of war is preparing, and two small sloops for victuallers, under command of Capt. *Campbell*.

The *Portuguese* have two guarda costas at *Cape de Verd*, which take all ves-

sels that come there for a dye, call'd *Weed*, which is prohibited; they took three *English* ships, and a 4th narrowly escaped.

WEDNESDAY 27.

A The crews of the *Stirling-Castle* and *Defiance* men of war, after two years, were paid their prize-money, amounting to *sixpence* each foremast man.

FRIDAY 29.

At a court of *Hustings* held at *Guildhall*, for the choice of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, Sir *Samuel Penant*, Kt, and alderman, and *John Blatchford*, Esq; and alderman, were returned to the court of aldermen, who made choice of the former.—He intends to keep his mayoralty at his own house on *College Hill*.

SATURDAY 30.

C The king's messengers having searched the print shops, for prints of heads, lately come from *France*, took into custody several persons on that account.

As were also the author, engraver, and printer of an obnoxious plate.

D A collection is making in the diocese of *Norwich*, for about 30 sufferers by fire at *Botisford*, in *Suffolk*. Seven or eight appraisers swore to the damage, before two justices, which was near 900 *l.* and the *Ld Cornwallis*, and above 20 clergy and other gentlemen sign and recommend their petition. The sufferers, by a deed, have appointed 4 gentlemen to receive and distribute the money to be collected.

E N. B. We have two answers to E. B.'s letter in favour of briefs.

His majesty gave 1000 *l.* for relief of the sufferers by fire at *Glasgow*. (S. p. 281)

F The Duke of *Somerset* has subscribed 200 *l.* towards the support of the *Scotch* fisheries.

G The academy of *Bourdeaux* have proposed two new questions, viz. *What is the formation of hailstones?* and, *Are there any peculiar medicaments, or preparations in the art of physick, that have a more than ordinary influence over one part of the body rather than another;* and, if so, *what is the cause of that effect?*

It is reported that the *Dutch* in the *E. Indies* have thrown off their dependency on *Holland*, and form'd a government of their own.

H An *English* vessel arrived at *Leghorn* from *Salonica*, was met in her passage by 3 *Tunis* vessels; and, because the captain would not strike and bring to, they forced him, and then punished him with 300 bastinados on his feet.

At *Sturbridge Fair*, hops sold from 8 *l.*

to 9*l.* per C. Cheese, notwithstanding the mortality among the cattle, at 14*s.* per C. tho' some at 22*s.* and there remained above 100 tons unsold.

According to the plan laid out for the town of *Halifax*, the capital of *Nova Scotia*, that city is at first to consist of 2000 houses, disposed into 50 streets of different magnitudes. In the middle of the town is to be a spacious square, with an equestrian statue of his majesty.

S C O T L A N D.

Edinburgh, Sept. 19. There has been a great take of salmon in the river *Spey*, several ship-loads being sail'd for the *Streights*; and there is a very good prospect of a successful herring-fishery.

But the right of fishing in the northern seas, about the isles of *Orkney* and *Schotland*, exclusive of the subjects of *Denmark*, is called in question by the *Danes*, who pretend to the same exclusive right. In proof of this, they alledge that *Christian I. K. of Denmark*, on marrying his daughter *Margaret*, 1469, to *James III. of Scotland*, bound himself to give with her a dowry of 60,000 florins; but finding himself, on account of the *Swedish* wars, unable to pay so much ready money, it was stipulated in the marriage contract, to pay 10,000 florins; and, for the rest, to assign to the K. of *Scotland*, the *Croadic*, or *Orkney* isles. But *K. Christian*, being prevented by some critical circumstances from paying down more than 2000 florins, he mortgaged to his son-in-law the isle of *Schotland* for the remainder, reserving a right of redemption. The court thinks itself authorised to reclaim all those islands, on reimbursing the sums for which they were engaged; and further pretend, that if the right of redemption had not been expressly reserved, the *English* could not arrogate the least right to that fishery, and to the adjacent seas, which were never mortgaged, and necessarily belong to the first possessors of the isles. — A poor chairman's wife, aged about 70, was lately delivered of a child, which thrives, and is suckled by the mother, who never had one before; her husband is about her age.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Sept. 9. We hear from *Belfast*, that they are very apprehensive of a murrain among the cattle, as there are several cows seized with the distemper, called the *big head*, and one dead of the same; and that some swine, by drinking up the blood, were instantly killed. — At *Maghbrafel*, on the 22d ult. in a terrible storm of thunder and

lightening, a ball of fire came down a chimney, into a room, where was a woman and her two sons, and another person, burnt off the skirt of the coat of one sitting by the fire, and lighting on the floor, roll'd about several times, then dividing into two parts, one burst, and scorched another of the company; the other ascended, forced its way thro' the floor of the chamber, where were two young women, and bursting with a great explosion, struck one of them instantly dead; and, tho' no wound appeared on the body, but part of her skin scorched as it were with gunpowder, yet the bones were all broken as if pounded.

LOW-COUNTRIES.

Prince *Charles*, our governor, has summoned engineers and workmen, for the repairing the fortifications of *Brussels*, *Antwerp*, *Aeth*, *Mons*, *Namur* and *Charleroy*, and will employ the retaken deserters in this work, instead of shooting them. New money having been coined, the army is paid with it, the officers in silver, and soldiers in copper.

H O L L A N D.

The peace has rather made the people more unwilling to pay the necessary taxes, so that the difficulty of raising the revenue still subsists, and obliges the regency to disband 10,000 of its troops.

At *Nykoping*, in *Jutland*, was lately caught a mermaid, which from the waist upward had a human form, but the rest was like a fish, with a tail turning up behind, the fingers were joined together by a membrane; it struggled, and beat itself to death in the net.

LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

Aug. 27. **T**HE Dutchess of *Manchester*, relict of *Edw. Hussey*, Esq; in *Ireland*, deliver'd of a daughter.

31. Wife of *Lancelot Allgood*, Esq; member for *Northumberland*, — of a son.

SEPT. 1. — of *Barnaby Backwell*, Esq; in *Norfolk-street*, — of a daughter.

14. — of *John Lewis* of *Landloe*, *Monmouthshire*, — of a son and heir.

20. Countess of *Berkeley*, — of a son.

21. Lady of *Sir Geo. Wheate*, Bt, — of a son.

23. — of *Wm Basil*, Esq; — of a son.

27. Vt's *Duncannon*, — of a son and heir.

26. Lady of *Sir Willoughby Aston* of *Wadley*, *Berks*, Bt, — of a son and heir.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

Aug. **H**ugh *Rose*, Esq; *Russia* merchant, was marry'd to Miss *Rose* of *Lincoln's Inn*, with 10,000*l.*

James Bland of *Hurworth*, *Durham*, Esq; — to a daughter of *Cuthbert Routh*, Esq;

E. of

E. of Balcarras, — to a sister of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart.

Lord Kinnaird, son to the Countess of Newburgh, and the late Mr Ratcliff, executed on Tower-hill, — to Miss Kemp, a coheiress of late Kemp of Sussex, Esq;

Tho. Lawrence of Abingdon, Esq; — to a daughter of J^a. Burroughs of Herefordsh. Esq;

SEPT. 2. Edwards, Esq; — to Miss Edwards, daughter of Rev. Mr Edwards, prebendary of Exeter.

Mr Knipe, — to Miss Knipe, related to late Sir Randolph Knipe, with a large fortune.

7. Rev. Mr Willes, rector of St Bride's, — to Miss Ladbroke, sister of Sir Rob. Ladbroke.

Dr Lawfield, physician in Long Acre, — Mrs English of Maidstone, Esq; with 6,000 l.

Wm Buckland, Esq; — to Miss Bishop of New-street, Covent Garden, 5000 l.

15. James Lord Boyd, eldest son to the late E. of Kilmarnock, — to a daughter of Mr Alexander Lockbart, of Craighouse, advocate.

16. Mr Comerel, merchant, — to Miss Elton, daughter of late deputy Elton, 5000 l.

Tho. Plumer Boyd of Ware Park, Hertfordshire, — to Miss Hope, daughter of late And. Hope, brewer at Norton Folgate, 30000 l.

26. Martin French, Esq; Bristol merchant, — to widow Parsons.

28. Sir Bouchier Wray, Bart, — to Mrs Edwards, daughter of John Edwards, Esq; of the Old Jewry, 20,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

MR Nicholas Desmit, at Leghorn, aged 84, worth 300,000 l. a native of Bremen.

July 27. At Boston in New England, a man aged 127, who retain'd his senses to the last, and was very active a few days before he dy'd.

Mr Samuel Blifs of Springfield, New England, in the 102d year of his age. He has left 6 children; 38 grand children; 114 great grand children; and 10 great great grand children.

Aug. 19. Alex. Bennet, of Down, Ireland, aged 125; he was a trooper at the battle of Boddle, under Charles II.

23. Sir Gilfred Lawson, at his seat at Braydon, Cumberland, member in 7 parliaments.

25. John Crew, sen. Esq; at his seat at Crew Hall, Cheshire, succeeded in an estate of 15,000 l. per Ann. by his eldest son, John Crew, Esq; member for Cheshire. He was great grandson and heir to Randolph Crew, Ld Ch. Justice of England, under Cha. I. who created his brother, Tho. Crew, Solicitor Gen. a peer, by the title of Lord Crew, Baron of Steane, Northamptonshire; but it was extinct by the death of Ld Crew, Bp of Durham, 1722.

Ld Carbery of Ireland; created a peer, 1 Geo. I. when member for the county of Limerick.

28. Col. John Battereau, of a Reg. of foot. Art. Harris, Esq; late high sheriff for Kent. Geo. Hodges, Esq; of the loyal Yorksh. hunters.

31. Lady of Sir John Frederick, Bart.

Col. Duperron, of an apoplexy, after supper, the evening he arrived at Dublin from England.

SEPT. 1. John Grover, Esq; clerk of the committee of elections, and of the engrossments to the H. of Commons,

2. Rev. Dr Baker, minister of Barnes, Surrey, rector of St Michael's, Cornhill, and residentiary of St Paul's.

Ctss dowager of Uxbridge, aged near 100.

Abbe Meys of Yorkshire, agent for the English Roman Catholick clergy at Rome, ag. 87.

4. John James Heidegger, Esq; celebrated for managing operas and masquerades, aged near 90, a native of Switzerland.

5. Lady of Sir John Bosworth, Kt, chamberlain of London.

Marmaduke Allington of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; member for Agmondesham in 1727.

Arnold Robinson of the Isle of Wight, Esq;

6. Lady of Col. Talbot, bro. to the late Ld.

James Clark of Wharton, Herefordshire, Esq;

8. Rev. James Leves at Chelsea.

Lady of Mr Ord, member for Morpeth.

9. Rev. Mr Thankful Frewen, above 56 years rector of North-biam, Sussex.

10. Richard Badcock of Kensington, Esq;

Tho. Randell, Esq; at Manchester.

12. Countess Dowager of Pembroke, wife of Hon. John Mordaunt, Esq;

13. Lady of Robert Bertie, Esq; a daughter of Dr Mead.

15. Rt Hon. Richard, Ld. Visc. Cobham, Col. of a Reg. of dragoons, Field Marshall, ranger of Windsor forest, and a Ld of the Privy Council. In the 7th of King Wm, he was member for Buckingham (then Sir Rich. Temple) in the 4th of Q. Anne, member for Buckinghamshire, and serv'd in the wars of Germany and Flanders, first as Col. and then Brigadier and Lieut. Gen. On the accession of K. Geo. I. he was created Baron of Cobham, Kent, and in 1718, Visc. Cobham, and in default of heirs, the titles were to descend to Hester Grenville, his 2d sister, and her heirs male, and in default to Christian Lyttelton, his 3d sister, and her heirs male. He marry'd Anne, only daughter of Edmund Halsey of Southwark, Esq; but leaving no issue, Rich. Grenville, Esq; member for Buckingham, succeeds to his estate.

Lady of John Evelyn, Esq; member for St Maws, sister to Visc. Falmouth.

19. Hon. James Bruce, Esq; of Barbadoes.

Joseph Battesworth, Esq; near Truro, Cornwall, aged 130.

Paul Whichcote of Finchley, Middlesex, Esq; aged 96, honourably mentioned by Mr Whiston, in his memoirs.

21. Ralph Harwood, Esq; at Tottenham.

Geo. Allgood of the Isle of Ely, Esq; and his widow 4 days after; and their estate goes to Lancelot Allgood, Esq; member for Northumb.

22. Roger Manningdale, Esq; at Wethering, J. of P. for Hants.

Romain, Esq; an agent for Minorca.

Robert Britiff, Esq; member for Norwich, from 1714 to 1734, aged near 90; he left issue two daughters, one marry'd to the Earl of Buckingham, and the other to Sir Wm Morden Harbord, Knt of the Bath.

23. Lieut. Gen. Frampton, at Butley Abbey, Suffolk; remarkable for his integrity and honour, as well as great humanity to all mankind.

24. Tho. Dummer, Esq; deputy master of the great wardrobe.

Mrs

Mrs *Musters* at *Hadly Middlesex*, aged 89; one of the largest women in *England*.

25. *Spilthamber*, Esq; counsellor at law.

23. Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne* of *Denbighshire*, Bt, by a fall from his horse, in hunting. An excellent pattern of generosity and hospitality, a steady senator, a firm patriot, a known enemy to the corruption and venality of $\frac{5}{8}$ times: in private life, a hearty and sincere friend, and a noble example of conjugal fidelity: his house was a daily relief for the poor: there was both good bread for the hungry, and good drink for the thirsty, and none let to go away empty. He served in parliament ever since 1720. He had only one son, born April 8 last, by his second lady. (See marriages July 1748). See also verses to him when Mayor of *Chester*, Vol. vi. p. 677.

Behold the man without ambition great, &c.

27. Mr *Welstead*, formerly distiller in the *Strand*, raving mad, of the bite of a hound in *October* last, on *Banstead Downs*.

28. *John Toll* of *Spital-fields*; he left above 10,000 l. to his house-keeper, and a 1000 l. to the *London infirmary*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to Sept. 26. grant the dignities of a Baron and Earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, unto his grace *Algernon D. of Somerset*, by the name, style, and title of *Baron Warkworth*, of *Warkworth-Castle*, in the C. of *Northumberland*, and E. of *Northumberland*; to hold the same to him, and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to Sir *Hugh Smithson* of *Stanwick*, *Yorkshire*, Bt, (son-in-law to the said D. of *Somerset*) and the heirs male of his body by the Lady *Eliz. Smithson* his present wife (daughter of the said Duke of *Somerset*) and in default of such issue, the dignities of *Baroness Warkworth* of *Warkworth castle*, and *Countess of Northumberland*, to the said Lady *Eliz. Smithson*, and the dignities of *Baron Warkworth* and E. of *Northumberland*, to her heirs male.

His majesty has also been pleased to grant unto his grace *Algernon*, D. of *Somerset*, the dignities of a Baron and Earl of the kingdom of *Gr. Britain*, by the name, stile and title of *Baron of Cockermouth* and E. of *Egremont*, in *Cumberland*; to hold the same to him, and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to Sir *Charles Wyndham*, of *Orchard-Wyndham*, *Somersetshire*, Bart, (nephew to the said D. of *Somerset*) and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to *Percy Wyndham Osrian*, of *Shortgrove*, *Effex*, Esq; (brother to the said Sir *Charles Wyndham*, and nephew to the said D. of *Somerset*) and the heirs male of his body.

From other Papers.

Lieut. Col. *Howard*, appointed Col. of a Reg. commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir *Cha. Howard*, his father, who resigned in his favour. Lieut. Col. *Geo. Walsh*, of *Powlett's* ma-

rines reformed, — Lieut. Col. of late *Barrel's* Reg. in room of Lieut. Col. *Rich*, made Col.

Capt. *John Pitt*, a reformed Capt. of the additional, — Capt. in *Barrel's* Reg. in r. ool.

Capt. *James Thorne*, — Major of the same. (Major *Lloyd*, dec.)

Tho. Hume, Esq; — Capt. and

Mr *Rich. Price*, — Lt in *Cholmondeley's* foot.

Mr *Rob. Hall*, Lieut. on half-pay, — Capt. in *Dejean's* Reg. (at *Minorca*) of a company vacant by Lieut. Col. *Deane's* being made Lieut. Gov. of *Pendennis* castle.

Ensign *Rob. Hampton*, — Lieut. in the said Reg. in room of Lieut. *Brereton*, on half-pay.

Capt. *Peters*, — Capt. in 2d Reg. of guards.

Rob. Payne, Esq; — agent for the troops in *N. Britain*, and Dep. Gov. of *Stirling* castle.

Capt. *H. Crosby*, — commander of the *Kin-sale*, appointed a stationed ship off *Jamaica*.

Capt. *Smith*, — of the *Centaur*.

Capt. *Brudenell*, — of the *Raven*.

Capt. *Purvis*, — of the *Hornet* sloop.

James Peterson, Esq; — a clerk of the *Irish* revenues.

Ben. Robins, Esq; — by the *E. India* comp. chief engineer of all their forts in the *E. Indies*, with 500 l. a year salary, for 7 years.

A grant has passed the great seal unto *Peter Shaw*, Dr of *Physick*, and *Peter Shaw*, Esq; his son, of the office of register general of all trading ships belonging to *Gr. Britain*, to hold the same during their lives, or the life of the survivor of them, after the death of *John Eckereshall*, Esq; during his majesty's pleasure.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

Rev. *John Bristed*, M. A. presented to St *Peter* and St *Mary Westout* *Lewes* Bond, *R. Suffex*.

Mr *Rich. Ball*, — *All Saints*, *Colchester*, *R.*

Dr *Hume*, Ref. of St *Paul's*, — *Barnes*, *R. Sur.*

Mr *Ja. Harcourt*, — St *James's*, *Worcester*, *R.*

Mr *Aubury*, — *Marston Meath* *R. Nottingham*.

Henry Fuller, M. A. — *North Stoneham*, and *Stoneham Abbots*, *R. Hants*.

Mr *Goodwin*, *Warbam St Mary Magdalen*, and *Warbam St Mary the Virgin*, *R. Norfolk*.

Mr *Oram*, — to *Westcomb*, *Living*, *Suffex*.

John Jacob, M. A. — St *John* at *Margate*, *Kent*, *Living*, (Mr *Omer*, dec.)

Rev. Mr *Walker*, elected Canon of *Wells*.

Dispensations to bold two Livings.

Wm Wheeler, { *Chesterfield*, *R.* } *Litchfield* and
M. A. { *Kirk Ireton*, *R.* } *Cow. diocese.*

John Symphon, { *Comner*, *V.* } *Berk-*
M. A. { *Trilsham*, *R.* } *shire.*

And. Layton, { *St Mary, Ipswich*, *R.* } *Suffolk.*
M. A. { *Chatteris*, *V.* } *Cambr.*

Thomas Clarke, { *Kirkleaton*, *R.* } *York-*
M. A. { *Swillington*, *R.* } *shire.*

B—N K R—P T S Sept. 1749.

Sam. Willis of *Maze Pond*, *Southwark*, cornfactor.

Wm. Roberts of *Poplar*, *Stepney*, ship-corker.

Tho. Hadfield, junior of *Ipswich*, merchant.

James Ball of *Bath*, meal-man.

Joseph Cohen of *Plymouth*, *Devon*, shopkeeper.

Sam. Jeake of *Rye*, *Suffex*, merchant.

TURKEY and PERSIA.

SOLYMAN, Pascha of *Bassora*, having revolted, and attack'd *Babylon*, four of the neighbouring Paschas have orders to march their troops to relieve that town.—The affairs of *Persia*, according to advices by the *Smyrna* caravan, being settled once more, and *Shawroke Schach* (who had taken and blinded *Ibrahim Mirza* [*Gaz.*] in quiet possession of the throne, ambassadors are appointing on both sides, in order to confirm the late treaty with *Schach Nadir*.

GERMANY.

The empress-queen is again pregnant; a large army is kept up, and in very good order. The locusts, after ravaging part of *Poland*, and the neighbourhood of *Vienna* (where they killed multitudes with fire-arms, but were obliged to desist by the stench of the carcasses) took their flight, darkening the air, towards *Bohemia* and *Bavaria*, and did vast damage about *Pilsen* in *Bohemia*; being driven away from *Budweis* by the noise of bells, and discharge of cannon, they settled a league off on trees, the branches of which broke down with their weight, and tho' 160 sacks of them were destroyed in the night by burning straw under the trees, they came next morning near the town, and soon devour'd two cart loads of hay. They have advanced in *Bavaria* to *Ratisbon* and *Aichstet*, and cover'd 300 acres of land in *Franconia*.

ITALY.

Instead of the *Italian* powers attacking the *Algerines*, as they threatened, eleven ships of the latter have alarmed for several days the coast of *Naples*, intending to seize the king in the isle of *Porcida*, as he was hunting pheasants, but were disappointed, and returned, finding the coasts well guarded.—A scheme from *England* for yielding *Sardinia* and *Corfica* to *Don Philip*, for a large sum of money or an exchange, is much discourf'd of, as well as how much has already been done for the infant *Don*.—An earthquake at *Messina* has thrown down many houses, damaged most of the palaces, and churches, and destroyed many inhabitants.

SPAIN.

Madrid. The company established at *St Sebastian*'s being inform'd that divers persons carry'd on a contraband trade at the *Carraccas* with foreigners to the company's prejudice, sent orders to their principal factor to take proper measures for putting a stop to it. The factor, on application to the governor,

obtained some troops, and met with no opposition to the king's orders in favour of the company, till he came to the habitation of *Don John Francis de Leon*, who had amassed great riches during the late war. This man assembling the inhabitants of that *Canton*, with the negroes, sent word to the officer and factor that they must retire on peril of their lives. Some days after (*April 22*) he writ to the governor, desiring him to order the factor and other servants of the company to retire from the province; soon after with 500 men he made himself master of the *Carraccas*, and obliged the governor with the factor and others to retire to *Guaira* and *Porto Caballo*; he then appointed agents to take care of the company's effects, and with the rest of the rebels resolved to admit no more of the company's ships, pretending that trade ought to be free there. These disorders lasted from *April 22* to *June 24*. The governor and ecclesiastic chapter of the *Carraccas* have assured his majesty of their inviolable loyalty, but represented that the only way to preserve his authority would be to abolish the company.—It is newly made death for a *Spaniard* to correspond with the garrison of *Gibraltar*.

The court is inform'd that effects to the value of above 7 millions, which came in the fleet from the *W. Indies*, have been smuggled by a certain great person (the *Q. Dowager*) and above a million has been found in her palace; which however she disowns.

FRANCE.

His most christian majesty, after a progress through *Roan*, and other places of *Normandy*, arrived the 10th inst. O. S. at *Mauve de Grace*, and the same evening visited the fort at the entrance of the harbour. The next day, he came abroad at 9 in the morning, and took a turn on the north pier, whence he had a view of the harbour at low water, and of the use of the sluices. Then after hearing mass he went on board the *Chariot Royal* in the basin, saw all the different workings of the ship, the careening of another vessel, and afterwards visited the different manufactures belonging to the naval arsenal. In the afternoon he went to see 3 ships launched, and a naval engagement between 6 ships in the road, after which he visited the rope-walk, the citadel, and the snuff-manufactory. If the French king becomes fond of naval affairs, the influence of the royal example may greatly contribute to render France as formidable by sea as it is by land.

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in SEPTEMBER, 1749.

BILL of Mortality from
 Aug. 22. to Sept. 26.
 Chriftened.

Day	B A N K. Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	Bank Ann	Bank Ann	Bank Ann	Lottery	3per Cent.	India Bon.	B. Cir. pre	Wind at Deal.	Barometer	Days
29	140	189 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	1746.	1747.	1748-9.	1747.	Annu.	pram.	l. s. d.	N.E.	30,2	29
30	140 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	190	115 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	59s	5 17 6	N.E.	30,05	30
31	140 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	117a $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100a $\frac{1}{2}$	58s a 59	Do	N.W.	29,95	31
1	140 $\frac{1}{4}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$		108a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	59s a 60	Do	N.W.	30,1	1
2				107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	58s a 59	Do	S.W.	30,05	2
3	Sunday												S.W.		3
4	140 $\frac{3}{4}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	107a	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	59s a 60	5 17 6	W.S.W.	29,9	4
5	140 $\frac{1}{4}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	59s a 61	Do	S.W.	33	5
6	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	60s a 64	Do	N.W.b.N	29,9	6
7	140a $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{3}{4}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$		107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63s a 65	Do	N.N.W.	30,1	7
8				107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	66s a 70	Do	S.S.W.	30,15	8
9				107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	106	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	72s a 74	Do	S.E.	30	9
10	Sunday												S.E.		10
11	140	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106	106	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	74s a 76	5 17 6	South	29,8	11
12	139 $\frac{3}{4}$	191		107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	75s a 73	Do	West	29,5	12
13	139 $\frac{3}{4}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	72s a 74	Do	W.N.W.	29,85	13
14	1393	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	72s a 73	Do	S.W.	29,85	14
15				107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105a $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	72s a 73	Do	S.W.b.W.	29,65	15
16		191	116 $\frac{1}{2}$		106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	73s a 74	Do	S.W.	29,8	16
17	Sunday												S.W.		17
18	140a $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{3}{4}$	190 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ 191		107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	74s a 73	5 17 6	S.S.E.	29,55	18
19	139 $\frac{3}{4}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	73s a 74	Do	S.E.	29,65	19
20	139 $\frac{3}{4}$	190a $\frac{1}{2}$	117a $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	73s a 74	Do	S.W.	29,9	20
21	139 $\frac{3}{4}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	73s a 74	Do	N.N.E.	30,1	21
22	139 $\frac{3}{4}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$		107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	74s a 75	Do	N.E.	30,25	22
23				107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	74s a 75	Do	E.N.E.	30,3	23
24	Sunday												N.E.		24
25	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	74s a 75	5 17 6	N.N.E.	30,53	25
26	140a $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	74s a 75	Do	N.N.E.	30,35	26
27	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	191			106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	101a $\frac{1}{2}$	74s a 80	Do	East	30,3	27
28					106 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	79s a 80	Do	E.N.E.	30,3	28

Day	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Northampton.
29	Wheat 26s to 30s qu	81. 2s load	81 15s load	81 os load	81 15s load	26s to 34 qu	30s to 33 qu	4s 8d. bush.	24s to 26 qu
30	Barley 14s to 16	16s to 17 qr	20s to 21 qr	18s to 20 qr	19s to 20 qr	16s to 19	15s to 19	2s 02d	16s to 17
31	Oats 12s to 14s od	14s to 16 od	18s to 20	21s to 22s	17s to 19	13s to 17	15s to 20	2s to 2s 4d	13s to 15
1	Beams 7s to 7s 9d	24s to 26 od	20s to 25	26s to 28	20s to 25	20s to 21	24s to 28	2s 6d to 2s	18s to 20
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Within the walls 205
 Without the walls 665
 In Mid. and Surry 1242
 City & Sub. West. 617

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For OCTOBER 1749.

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- XXIV. North fishery to be prosecuted.
- XXV. Q. Anne's ministers vindicated.
- XXVI. Inscription on a walking-stick.
- XXVII. — Monumental, for Pen Lex.
- XXVIII. POETRY. GOD IS LOVE; Poverty rewarded; on the death of Sir W. W. Wynne; epithalamion; Cloc's soliloquy; lesson for a coquet; elegiac song; song set to music.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at St John's Gate.

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For OCTOBER 1749.



Historical Account of the FIRE of London, in 1666. Continued from p. 388.



HIS calamity was at first thought to be inflicted by the immediate hand of heaven, as a just judgment on a nation, not sufficiently humbled by the plague. But, when

the first transports of terror and astonishment subsided, natural causes were sought, and treachery was suspected.

—In the preceding April, several persons, who had been officers and soldiers in the parliament army, had been try'd for conspiring the death of the king: their plot, as collected from the evidence; and published in the *London Gazette* of April 30, 1666, was to surprize the Tower, to kill the Lord Gen. Sir Thomas Robinson, and Sir Rich. Brown, to have forced the city, let down the portcullises, to keep out whatever troops might be sent to oppose them, to surprize the horse-guards at their quarters, several hostlers having been gained for that purpose; and upon the success of this enterprize, they were to have declared for an equal division of lands. It also appeared, from the evidence, that money had been distributed among the conspirators, who were made to believe that all orders were issued by a council of great ones, which sat frequently in London, who received directions from another that sat with the States in Holland; and were told that Lilly's Almanac, having been consulted, the 3d of September was appointed for the attempt, because a planet ruled on that day which prognosticated the downfall of monarchy. The execution of these conspirators being a recent fact, the republican party were first suspected to have been the incendiaries; and, to

add validity to that part of the above relation, which concerns the *Dutch* (then at war with us) one Taylor, a boy of 10 years of age, son to a *Dutchman* residing in London, was brought to declare, before the Lord Lovelace, that himself, his father, and uncle, were the persons who fired the house in *Pudding-Lane*; but as no proceedings were had on this declaration, it is not to be doubted but that his lordship discover'd the boy to be an impostor, though it is not known by whom he was tutor'd; nor can it be conceived for what purpose he was taught to accuse the innocent, except to screen the guilty.

Many circumstances have been alleged in favour of the opinion, that the burning of London was the effect of design.

We are told by Bp Burnet, in his History of his own times, that soon after the isle of Uly, on the coast of Holland, had been burnt by the English, it was proposed to De Witt, then pensionary, to retaliate the injury, by burning London. This was generously rejected by De Witt; and as soon as he heard of the conflagration, he began to suspect that a design had been formed to engage him in it, that the odium might be thrown upon the *Dutch*.

The confession of Hubert, as reported to the house of commons, also favours this opinion; and charges the French with being the incendiaries: it is in substance as follows:

“ Robert Hubert, of Roan in Normandy, confesseth that he went from France to Sweden with one Stephen Piedloe, about four months before the fire, where they staid four months, and came from thence to England in a Swedish ship, on board of which he stay'd till the night on which the fire happen'd; that Piedloe then took him ashore, and carried him to *Pudding-Lane*, without acquainting him whither they were going, or

on

on what design, till they came to the place, and then he produced three balls, and gave him one of them to throw into *Farryner* the baker's house; that at first he refused to do it, till he was farther acquainted with the design; but *Piedloe*, being impatient, he at length consented, and putting the fire-ball at the end of a long pole, he lighted it with a match, put it in at window, and stay'd till the house was in a flame."—He adds, afterwards, that there were 23 conspirators, of whom *Piedloe* was chief.—The truth of this confession B is supported by the following facts:

The keeper of the goal to whose custody *Hubert* was committed, in pursuance of an order from a committee of the house of commons, carried *Hubert* by water to show where the ship lay in which he came to *England*. *Hubert* directed him to a dock over against one *Corfellis's* brewhouse at *St Katherine's*, and declared to the keeper, in presence of *Corfellis*, that the ship lay there when he went out of it with *Piedloe* to fire the house. But no such vessel could be there heard of, tho' the strictest enquiry was made. *Hubert* was then carried to *Tower Hill*, and desired to lead to the house that he fired, upon which he proceeded along *Thames Street* towards the bridge, and just before he came to the bridge, he stopp'd, and pointing up *Pudding-Lane*, said the house stood there; he was then order'd to go on to the spot, accordingly he went over some part of the ruins, and then made a stand; upon enquiry, the persons present affirmed that the ruins by which *Hubert* stood, were those of the baker's house; and *Hubert* being ask'd by the goaler, who turn'd him about, and pointed a contrary way, which of those houses he had fired, he faced about again, and pointed to the baker's house, constantly persisting in the same confession. As a further confirmation of the fire being preconcerted, Bp *Burnet* relates a circumstance which, he says, was told to him by Dr *Lloyd* and the Countess of *Clarendon*.

One *Grant*, a papist, having undertaken to improve the Countess's interest in the new river, which was very considerable, became her trustee, and thus acquired a right to view the works whenever he pleased.—It is affirmed, says the Bp, by the officer of the works, that having set the cocks running on that *Saturday* on which the fire happened, this *Grant* came and demanding the keys, turn'd all the cocks, and

stopp'd the water, carrying the keys a way with him; so that, when the fire broke out, no water could be had till messenger had been dispatched to *Lington*, and turned on the water. *Grant* denied that he turned the water off, but acknowledged that he inadvertently carried away the keys.

But this is invalidated by a minute in the books of the new river company purporting that on the 25th of *September*, 1666, *John Grant*, Esq; was first admitted a member of the company, in trust for a share belonging to Sir *W Backhouse*, who dying in 1669, dam *Flower Backhouse* became possessed of of his shares; and on the 12th of *November*, in the same year, appointed M *Grant* her trustee. Some time after this the lady marry'd *Henry Ld Cornbury*, eldest son to the E. of *Clarendon*, who was in her right admitted a member of the company the 10th of *Nov.* 1670, and afterwards, as E. of *Clarendon*, on *Nov.* 9, 1676, being the first of the family that ever had interest in the company. To *Hubert's* confession it is objected,

1. It has been generally admitted by historians, that *Hubert* was disorder'd in his senses by the dead palsey.

2. He declares he sailed with *Piedloe* from *France* four months before the fire; that they resided at *Stockholm* four months; so that a month is lost; for with the fairest wind, a voyage from *Roan* in *Normandy*, to *Sweden*, and back to *London*, cannot be performed in less.

3. *Hubert* takes no notice that any other person came with him and *Piedloe* from *Sweden*, tho' he mentions 23 conspirators.

4. It would have been *Piedloe's* interest to have employ'd these 22 persons to have fired different parts of the city; yet, that any other house than the baker's was fired has not been pretended.

5. *Hubert* might easily shew the goaler the house where the fire began, because he might reasonably be supposed to be guided to it by the concourse of people that daily hover'd round the spot where so dreadful a conflagration began.

6. It is improbable that, if the house had been standing, *Hubert* could have found it, without assistance, being an utter stranger to the city, and having never been there but once in the dead of the night.

7. *Laurence Peterson*, the master of the ship that brought *Hubert* over, declared that *Hubert* did not land till two days after the fire.

And as no other person was concerned

denn'd but this *Hubert*, who surren-
der'd, and against whom there was no
other evidence than his own confession,
it is probable that the accounts which
mention six persons being taken in the
fact of firing houses are false, and that
the dreadful spreading of this fire was
the effect of concurrent and fortuitous
circumstances.

It broke out in the dead of the night,
at a baker's, filled with faggot-wood;
the house built of wood, and pitch'd, as
were all the other houses in the lane;
the lane was narrow, and the houses,
by the projection of every story, met at
the top. The fire spreading four ways
at once, it reach'd an inn full of hay,
&c. another branch extended to *Thames-*
street, the repository of all combusti-
bles, as butter, cheese, wine, brandy,
sugar, oil, pitch, &c. &c. and the two
branches meeting at *London Bridge*, de-
stroy'd it, with all the water-works, so
that the new river water not being laid
into those parts, no water could be had
to oppose its fury. It happen'd on a
Saturday, and in the dead of the vaca-
tion; so that great numbers being in
the country, many hands were wanting,
that would greatly have assisted in stop-
ping the progress of the flames. The
preceding spring and summer had been
the driest ever known, by which the
houses, being all of wood, and desti-
tute of party-walls, were prepared for
fuel. At the breaking out of the fire,
a violent east wind blew, which conti-
nued three days, and drove the flames
with such rapidity as was itself sufficient
to account for the sudden and extensive
progress of the conflagration, especially
as, on the abating of the wind, the fire
ceased of itself, tho' till then all possi-
ble means to abate its fury had been in-
effectual.

Whether it happened by accident, or
thro' malice, the consequence is not to
be regretted; for *Maitland*, with good
reason observes that, "Whatever the
then citizens of *London* suffered by the
conflagration, it has since appeared, that
a greater good could not have happened
for posterity, for instead of very narrow
crooked streets, and houses with several
stories jutting over, and almost meeting
at their tops, whereby the circulation of
the air was obstructed, noisome and pes-
tilential vapours detain'd and nourished;
so that the city had not been clear of the
plague for 25 years before, and only free
from contagion three years in 70; the
streets are enlarged, and built more
airy and uniform, so that it has been

free from all pestilential symptoms, and
there is no place in the kingdom where
the inhabitants enjoy better health, or
live to a greater age than the citizens of
London." *Maitland's hist. Lond.*

A SUMMARY of the DISQUISITIONS relating to the Church of England,

(Continued from p. 415.)

IV. **D**Oes not the intermingling of
so many offices, collects, &c.
seem a little immethodical, and incon-
gruous? Our Reformers wisely struck-
out the almost infinite variety of rules,
rubrics, interlocutories, &c. that per-
plexed the popish rituals, and fram'd
one, uniform and manly method of
worship, consisting only of the most pro-
per rules: Their example is worthy of
our imitation; especially in things re-
lating to the church, and its worship.
(V) Why may not all our offices be re-
duced into better method, and connex-
ion? And all the petitions relating
to any one head be dispos'd under
that head; rather than be segregated
under so many different arrangements?
Why may not the variety of our ser-
vices be brought into one, compendi-
ous system; that shall be compact, re-
gular, and uniform; and yet the pre-
sent variety be rather improved than di-
minished*?

III. *Psalms*. (I) would it not be bet-
ter, if, instead of reading the psalms
promiscuously, we had some selected?
We have indeed sometimes select lessons,
and select psalms pointed-out by the
church: But some even of them are
not so apposite to the purposes they are
applied to, as may be suppos'd to have
been first intended; for instance, in the
two psalms selected for the evening
service on whit-sunday, nothing can
be found that evidently relates to the
particular subject of the day. (II) Since
we have two translations of the psalms,
both equally authoris'd; wou'd not
one alone, supposing it duly correct, be
sufficient? and on some accounts be
more adviseable. (III) Why are we con-
fin'd in the use of psalmody to the mat-
ter

* See (in the *Florilege*, at the end of Mr
Lowe's French Grammar, p. 311.) A prayer
digested from the liturgy of the church of Eng-
land; for the use of such as may desire to have,
(in one view) the scatter'd petitions, thanks-
givings, &c. of 234 prayers and collects there-
in contain'd.

ter prescribed in the psalms only? The new testament is thought to contain many more elevated sentiments, and much more suitable to christian congregations. Why may not some of these be introduc'd; with more benefit, being thrown into proper metre†? (IV) Would it not be more reverent and becoming to perform this duty standing? The protestant churches abroad do all (or most of them at least) observe this rule. And; by the rubrics of our own church, all our hymns and psalms, in prose, are to be read in a standing posture. Instead hereof, it is, with grief; to be observ'd that this duty, so rational, so delightful, is too often (especially in some country-churches) transfer'd to the parish-clerk alone; or (which is as little to be commended) to the company of singers; as they are usually distinguish'd in such places: (V) Would it not be very laudable to revive the primitive custom of singing a suitable psalm, or hymn, at our communions? (VI) Is it not high time to reject our miserable old version of the singing psalms, and admit a better in its room?

IV. *Lessons.* (1) Are the Sunday-lessons (specially those out of the Old testament) always the best fitted for general instruction? (2) Might not some lessons (the genealogical tables at least) be pass'd over, without any detriment to our congregations, or any discredit to our church? (3) Do not some lessons seem to be improper to be read in all congregations indiscriminately? such as several in the Levitical books, and others in the Apocrypha? We can easily observe how they are received in some audiences, as well of a more refin'd, as of a grosser taste. (4) Do not the divisions of many of our lessons seem to require a greater regulation? 1. Some begin, others break off, so abruptly that the sense is render'd imperfect, and sometimes totally destroy'd. 2. Sometimes we divide too minutely, and without sufficient occasion; at other times, we do not divide at all, even where there is just reason for dividing. Instances of these improprieties may be seen, p. 77. (5) Since the breaking of

† Dr Watts (who may, without envy or offence, be mention'd on this occasion) has, with much good sense and good poetry, and (every one will allow) with much piety, put this rule in execution: And we suppose much to the benefit of those congregations and families, that think fit to use the hymns he has drawn up in this manner.

scripture into too many, as well as into too few parts, may be attended with inconvenience; will it not be allow'd that some of our lessons are too short; and others too long? We have some that consist but of five or six verses, others that exceed seventy verses. V. p. 80. (6) Can it be thought expedient, that the same lessons should return (as they sometimes do) within the same month? V. p. 81. (7) Would it not be useful that (in some passages of certain lessons that are read) there should be proper discriminations inserted in the version, to distinguish between the several persons that are exhibited in the history? The translation is neither so clear, nor so elegant, as it ought to be, for want of such a distinction. Many of our lessons begin with such indeterminate words as these: 'And he said: 'And he went: 'And when he had called,' &c. May not therefore our ministers be allowed to make the proper supply? (8) Since the common people seem to need some plainer instructions than they ordinarily have, might not some short, plain, and practical comments on some of the lessons be sometimes read with greater profit to the audience, than a sermon, or homily?

V. *Gospels and Epistles.* (1) Might not some of them be better selected? and would not others appear to greater advantage, if they were not separated from their proper connexion, or introduc'd without such notices as seem previously requisite? How improperly, for instance, would the gospel for the 5th Sunday in lent begin (as it did before our last review) with *Which of you can rebuke me of sin?* Our revisors, therefore, properly introduced it with; *Jesus said.* (2) May not these smaller portions of scripture be supposed to be the less necessary, after so many others in our lessons, psalms, and hymns? We know that the custom of reading them is founded on antiquity. But, circumstances being alter'd, and the reason of things not requiring a strict imitation, we humbly presume the church is at liberty, on proper occasions, to deviate from antiquity.

VI. *Athanasian Creed.* (1) Is this creed (which has been the occasion of so much unchristian altercation in almost every part of Christendom) of such great benefit, and importance to be read in our churches, as some have contended? Is it so plain and intelligible as to be truly useful and edifying? If there are but few, in comparison, who have any notion

motion of what they are reading, how is the intent of their reading it answered? (2) Can it be necessary, or indeed congruous, that any thing should be read as a public declaration of faith, which is so much above the capacities of most who read or rehearse this creed? How then shall he, who occupies the room of the unlearned, say Amen, to what he hears, or reads, seeing he understands not what is utter'd, either by himself or others? For, except we utter with the tongue words easy to be understood (as well in our creeds as prayers) do we not, in effect, speak to the air; and, in our speech, become barbarians, not only to one another, but even to ourselves? (3) But, suppose it should be granted that the truth of the doctrines, contained in the creed, are sufficiently made out, yet, how does it appear that these doctrines are such fundamental articles of christianity, as that a belief of them is necessary to a christian's salvation? How can we defend a creed, which makes the minute and critical definitions, it gives of these doctrines, so necessary to the everlasting salvation of all men, that *whosoever will be saved, it is necessary, before all things, that he hold the catholic faith, as it is there (with so much curiosity) explain'd?* And that except every one do keep it, in the sense there explain'd, *whole and undefiled; without doubt he shall perish everlastingly?*

VII. *Catechism.* (I) Does not the judgment of those worthy members of our church deserve to be attended to, who (not without reason) think this catechism somewhat defective in some points, and to want a little explanation in others? May it not then (by a few gentle touches of some masterly hands) be amended, and improv'd in these respects; and thereby rendered one of the most perfect of the sort, as design'd at first for beginners? And since his catechism was designed at first for beginners only, namely for young children, and the church intended to have provided another for the instruction of youth and more adult persons, (which yet was never done, and publickly authorized) may we not, very properly, ask (II) Might not a form of instruction be drawn up by authority, fitted for such a purpose? Might not, for instance, a larger catechism, compendiously exhibiting the chief points, and principal evidences of the christian religion, be of eminent service? Is it not likely that, by such a catechism as the Bp. of *Man* has drawn

up for his diocess, this most useful ordinance would soon recover its ancient credit, and efficacy; and the ignorance in divine things, by degrees, wear off; and the power of religion, together with the knowledge of it, make equal advances in the minds of men?

[To be continued.]

LETTER from a learned Gentleman at Paris,

M. Monnier has publish'd an addition to his memoir, containing his observations on the last great solar eclipse, made in Scotland. (See Jan. last p. 13.) In this he declares, he has sufficient reason to think that the latitude of *Edinburgh* is 2 degrees and an half further north, than it has been computed by Mr *Maclaurin*, in round numbers, who fixes it at 55 degrees 55 minutes.

Among other curious subjects to which the academy of *Tholouse* apply'd their researches last year, is the following on the quality of the blood.

When the red part of the blood, is examin'd with an microscope, it is immediately perceiv'd to consist of small globules; those who have observ'd them with the greatest attention, affirm, that when this part of the blood changes into *Serum*, every red globule divides into six yellow globules, each of which is again subdivided into six aqueous globules, very transparent, and so minute, as that their component parts are not to be discerned by the best microscope; *Lewenhoeck*, discovered blood vessels, the diameter of which, is less than the tenth part of a red globule, the aqueous globules, therefore, are not the smallest parts into which the blood is divided.

To preserve the analogy, some ingenious persons have supposed that there is a series of globules, gradually decreasing in magnitude, each consisting of six globules, to the tenth degree: but why should each be supposed to consist of six globules? is there any mysterious quality in that number? True science rejects such virtue in numbers, but they allege that six globules unite with each other better than any other number, and give a more durable form to the globule which they compose: if the component globules were 2, 3, 4, or even 5, in number, the aggregate globule would be too angular, and the component globules would be too easily divided; if on the contrary, the number of component globules was increased to 7, 8, 9, or more, many of them would touch but in one part, and consequently their

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mutual adhesion would be capable of less resistance.

This system has opened an ample field to M. Garipuy, and occasioned a new and curious geometrical dissertation on the arrangement and various combinations of globules; in which he examines the situation of the component globular parts, with respect to each other, the cause of their adhesion, &c.

The rest of this acceptable Let. in our next.

Mr URBAN, Cambridge, July 10, 1749.

Pray insert the following question, in the next Magazine, with an answer and you will greatly oblige yours &c. M.N.

Q. Is there any safe, and easy method to make hairs fall off the human body by the roots, and to prevent their growing again, particularly such as are irregular and troublesome about the cheeks or eyebrows; if there be, what is it?

Ans. Flour rubbed often on the part—
Millers hands are without hair.

George Mand.

Chebuatico Harbour.

PLAN of the NEW TOWN of HALIFAX in NOVA SCOTIA.



Explanation.

- 1 Court house and prison.
- 2 The church
- 3 Parade
- 4 Governor's house
- 5 Store houses.
- 6 Palliaded forts
- 7 Barracks in the same
- 8 Lines of palisades to defend the town.
- 9 Shewing the number of lots
- 10 Victualling office.

ABRIDGMENT of a Voyage round the World; by George Anson, Esq; continued from p. 397.

THE *Gloucester*, being upon a cruise to the northward, on the same coast, had no share in the taking of *Payta*; and it was some days after before she joined the admiral, bringing with her, however, two prizes, worth 20,000*l.* sterl. The whole squadron being in a weak condition, and an alarm having been universally spread, could make no greater attempt than upon the *Manila* galleon, which they knew to be at sea. This vessel, comes every year, about the month of *January*, to *Mexico*, loaded with *Asiatic* commodities from *Manilla*, which it delivers at *Acapulco*, in exchange for gold, silver, and a few *American* goods. About the month of *March* she sets out on her return, which is a shorter voyage. For 18 months together the *English* constantly fix'd all their views, and exerted all endeavours to take this ship. Upon leaving *Payta*, they thought they had time enough to reach *Acapulco* before the galleon: but, as their prisoners, whom they could not set on shore before the taking of *Payta*, had expended their water, and this town being in a sandy, barren climate, affording none, it was resolved to take in a supply at the island of *Quibo*, which lies at the mouth of the gulph of *Panama*. There they arrived on the 3d of *December*, having a few days before passed the line for the second time. Three days would have been sufficient for their watering at *Quibo*, had they not been obliged to wait for the *Gloucester*, which had been separated from them, and did not come up to them before the 12th. They employ'd this interval in supplying themselves with excellent water, which, after running thro' a channel of 120 feet broad, and 450 feet long, rushes down upon rocks, which gives an infinite variety to its stream, and forms a fine cascade, the beauty of which is heightened by the contiguous woods. This island being, as it were, one continued forest, and frequented only in the time of the pearl fishery, turtles were the only provisions which it afforded to the *English*; and these they found in such abundance, as to take on board a month's plentiful provision of them; and they afterwards caught a fresh supply upon the coast of *Mexico*, which proved such wholesome nourishment, that, during their seven months stay in *America*, at-

(*Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1749.)

ter their departure from *Juan Fernandez*, they lost but two men. They brought the *Indians* and *Negroes*, whom they had taken, to eat turtle, which before they accounted no better than poison; and were overjoy'd to find that they could now procure themselves a more delicious food than any allowed them by their masters; the supreme pleasure among these wretches consisting in gluttony and drunkenness.

It was thought to be but a short cut from *Quibo* to *Mexico*; yet, some calms intervening, they did not get sight of *Mexico* till the 27th of *January*, 1742. The night before, they had perceived a light, and being render'd credulous by their wishes, they took the light for one of the galleons; but the morning dissipated their joy; for they plainly perceived that it was a fire made on a high mountain, which, in the night, they had seen, though at 15 leagues distance. Tho' the time of the galleon's arrival was elapsed, they still hoped that it had been delay'd by some accident; and, in order to get intelligence of it, as well as to reconnoitre the situation of *Acapulco*, a boat was sent away, which getting near the shore in the night, brought off a fishing canoe. The prisoners informed them that the galleon had arrived the 9th of *January*, and was to sail again the 14th of *March*.—At this news they were again elated with hope, and Mr *Anson*, to make sure of this valuable prize, station'd the ships of his squadron, in a circular line, off the port of *Acapulco*, at three leagues distance from each other; so that the five ships commanded a space of 24 leagues, in which one or other must see every vessel that passed; and they were very careful to keep at such a distance from the shore as to be out of sight.

But the boat, whose intelligence had occasion'd these prudent dispositions, also render'd them ineffectual; for she was unhappily descri'd; and the *Spaniards*, who had had a full account of the ravages lately committed by the *English* in *Peru*, delay'd the ship's departure. The *English*, who knew nothing of this embargo, continued to cruise off *Acapulco*, above a fortnight after the fix'd time was elapsed; and being at last convinced that the knowledge of their arrival must occasion its delay, Mr *Anson* had conceived a design of taking the treasure by surprizing the place.—The additional fortifications and troops would not have hinder'd the success, or.

at least, the enterprize; but the nightly calms, and the morning land breezes, were such insurmountable obstacles, that he was obliged to draw off, and look out for some place upon the coast, where he might take in a supply of water and provisions. The port of *Chequetan*, or *Segatoneo*, which lies about 30 leagues from *Acapulco*, was convenient only for being the nearest; for the provisions are neither very good, nor very plenty; the water is blackish; and there is no such thing as pulse or fruits: cattle is scarce on shore, and even the sea is not so well stored as elsewhere. Could they have safely gone farther up the country, to trade with the inhabitants, they might possibly have been better supplied. But the natives were prevented from going towards the coast by the *Spaniards*, who, upon the arrival of the *English*, flock'd to the woods near the harbour, where they stood as spectators only, without making the least attempt to molest them. It would have been misconduct to have gone farther in search of inhabitants with such a small force; and, as it was natural to apprehend that they lay in ambush, several precautions were taken to hinder the men from straggling. * One, however, who stole beyond the bounds, had the misfortune to be taken; but afterwards made his escape, at *Lisbon*, from the ship which was carrying him into *pain*, and brought the first advice to *England*, of the proceedings and condition of the squadron in *America*. (*See Vol. xiii. p. 322.)

Chequetan was the last place in *America* where they proposed to land. It was now time to think of proceeding to *Asia*; and, to avoid any incumbrances in their passage, the *Spanish* prizes, which they had hitherto made use of, were destroyed. The *Englishmen* in all were scarce sufficient to man a fourth rate; and 7 or 8 of their best seamen were very near perishing on this coast: there and one officer had been left in a boat to keep a look-out off *Acapulco*, with orders, that, upon the galleon's coming out, they should make the best of their way to inform the commodore, who held himself in readiness immediately to pursue her. The time limited for the boat's return being past, without any sight of her, the best they could hope for was, that she had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Under the influence of this supposition, Mr *Anson* sent some of his prisoners to the governor, with an offer to exchange all the *Spaniards* which were still on board

for these few *Englishmen*; but before an answer return'd, the boat appeared. — The emaciated bodies, and extreme weakness of these men, were sufficient proofs of the unparallel'd sufferings which they related. After cruising off the port the whole time limited by their orders, they had endeavoured to reach the squadron, but the currents continually set against them; and their want of water soon obliged them to coast along to the southward, in order to discover some place where they might get a supply: they found none, and were reduced to the necessity of drinking turtle's blood, and must soon have miserably perished by thirst, had it not been for a lasting rain, some of which they catch'd in their sails, which they spread horizontally, and deepened by bullets, for the better containing it. Upon this unexpected relief they bore away for the squadron, who received them joyfully, and then prepared to steer for *Asia*; having first sent their prisoners to the governor of *Acapulco*, who also had before sent off to them a boat loaded with refreshments, which the bad weather forced back without delivering the present. But before we accompany the *English* out of a country, where they had promised themselves the most advantageous successes, let us examine if their hopes were unreasonable, and what they might have done in more favourable circumstances. If this should seem to be an impertinent digression, it is a sufficient apology to say that we are led into it by the judicious author himself.

Had they set out three months sooner, the passage round *Cape Horn* would have been performed in the summer; consequently it would have been shorter and safer, and the fleet would have appeared before *Baldivia* in its full strength. The *English* could have had nothing to fear from the naval forces of their enemy; for, as they could not possibly have put to sea sooner than they did, so the same disasters would have still befallen them. *Baldivia*, being but weakly fortified, and its inhabitants unused to war, would soon have submitted to the *English* squadron. This conquest alone would have bid fair for all *Chili*. The governors of the several provinces of this vast kingdom were so intent upon riches, that they quite neglected the towns. The magazines were empty, the fortifications ruinous, and military discipline wholly neglected. The troops, enervated by heat and luxury, had quite forgotten the use of fire-arms; nor were there

there 300 muskets in all *Chili*. The opulent cities of *Panama* and *Calao* could not have withstood the *English*; and the Viceroy himself feared they would extend their conquests as far as *Lima*.—

Diffensions ran so high among the governors, that, far from uniting for their common defence, each would have rejoiced in the desolation of his neighbour. The *Indians*, full of resentment against their tyrannic lords, who threatened them with another *Pizarro*, would have looked upon the *English* as their deliverers. The *Arraucos*, the *Pulches*, the *Penguinches*, and the *Indians* bordering on *Peru*, would have joined their forces, which might have brought on a general revolt. *Spain*, being so powerfully attacked in those countries, which are the source of all its treasures, must, for their preservation, have sent over a considerable fleet and army, and consequently must have had little left to assist the enemies of *England*. Such, our author conjectures, might probably have been the effects of this expedition. Of these, however, it tell far short, and was attended with great sufferings, as will farther appear in the voyage to *Asia*.

The *Centurion* and *Gloucester* left the coast of *America* the 6th of *May*, 1742. The first land in *Asia* which they could reach was the islands *Ladrones*, which are separated from *America* by near one third of the globe's circumference. But as the N. E. winds, which are favourable for this voyage, usually blow between the tropics, the *English* could not think that they could be longer about it than the *Spaniards*, who generally perform it in two months. In this confidence they put to sea, and stood for the latitude where the most regular winds are expected; but, contrary to their expectations, the wind shifted so often, and they had so many strong gales at W. that, in 7 weeks, they had not proceeded one fourth of the voyage. Several misfortunes happen'd during this tedious delay. Both ships sprung their masts in several places, and being obliged to keep their pumps continually going, on account of the leaks, it was an insupportable fatigue to the men, the greatest part of whom were weakened by the scurvy.

Tho' they had plenty of provisions, and tho' the rains constantly supplied them with water, and all possible care was taken to keep the ships cool and clean; yet the scurvy continued its havoc, notwithstanding all their skill and precaution: and even when the fair

winds set in towards the end of *June*, the voyage was far from being so speedy as might have been hoped. The *Gloucester* having lost her main-mast, sail'd heavily, and the *Centurion* lost near a month in waiting for her. When they were within 300 leagues of the port, the *Gloucester's* other masts were all carried away by some contrary gales; nor were her crew any longer able to free her of water; so that on the 15th of *August*, having taken out the most necessary stores, they set her on fire; and on the 23d they made some islands, which were the first that they had seen during this long passage; and on the 26th, while they were regretting the apparent difficulty of landing at any of these, and fearing they should not get sight of any others, they discovered 3 more. Of one of these, a boat, which they had taken, gave them such an inviting account, that they immediately set about landing their men. The sick, who were now grown very numerous, were, without delay, put on shore, being carried on the shoulders even of their officers, their humane *Commodore* setting the example. Here they recover'd surprisingly, so that all the time they stay'd, they lost but 10 men. Their quick recovery was owing to the acid fruits and anti-scorbutic plants, as well as to the healthful qualities of the air. Beasts, fowls, and vegetables were here in great abundance; and tho' there was no river, this defect was amply supply'd by several reservoirs of excellent water, issuing from the springs. But, as the finest countries are subject to some inconveniencies, so was this delightful island of *Tinian*. The chief is the want of harbours, for there is but one place where ships can anchor, which is to the S. E. and this, from the middle of *June* to the middle of *October*, is exposed to very furious tempests, which blow at the new and full moons. The coral, which spreads all over the bottom of the sea, wounds the cables, so that they easily part in a strong current, or hard gale. This the *Centurion* experienced on the 22d of *September*, when a strong gust of wind broke both her cables, and drove her from the coast, so that it was 19 days before she could get back again. As the greatest part of the ship's company was on shore with Mr *Anson*, only 108 men were on board, and most of them sickly. This was a number so unequal to the working of the pumps, and at the same time navigating the ship, that it was impossible

ble for them to bring her sooner back to the island, where indeed she had been given over for lost. The Commodore, who at first shew'd no signs of uneasiness, was unable to conceal the emotion of his mind, when, some days after the ship's departure, he perceived 2 boats, which at first he imagined to belong to the *Centurion*, and feared that the ship was foundered, and that the persons who had saved themselves in these boats, were all that remained of the crew. This conjecture, but especially the apprehension that all the expected glory and advantage of his hazardous expedition was irretrievably prevented, affected him so strongly that he retired to his tent, that he might have no witnesses to the grief and anguish which he could no longer suppress. Except this single instance of human frailty, which some persons have insolently censured, his constancy, his prudence, his serenity, and alacrity, justly excite our astonishment, and deserve our imitation: and from this he soon recover'd, resuming his usual cheerfulness. He told his men, that, as the ship had not been able to regain the island, it was probable that she was gone for *Chili*, and that the only means which remained to meet her there, was to saw the boat which they had taken through the middle, and lengthen it, so that it might be large enough to carry them all. He not only exhorted them to this work, but, to encourage them in forwarding it, he himself condescended to be a workman. Most of the ship's carpenters happening to be on the island, they soon got tools and materials ready to join the two ends of the boat, when, on the 11th of *October*, the ship again appeared, and put an end at once to their labour and apprehensions. Mr *Anson* immediately went on board, with the greatest part of his men; and tho', some days after, she was again driven off, the crew, being now stronger, brought her back into the road in five days. The sailors who had been left on shore, had already begun to refit the boat, which would conveniently have held their small number. But being at last once more got all together, they left this island, where they had experienced the greatest vicissitudes of joy and consternation. This last trip proved more prosperous, and they arrived at *Macao* on the 12th of *December*, which was the first friendly port they had seen during two years. The *Portuguese* governor shew'd himself both a weak counsellor and a timorous friend.

For tho' he was inclined to favour Mr *Anson*, his selfish dependence on the *Chinese* hinder'd him from doing it effectually. He advised him against going to *Canton*, to avoid a dispute with the inhabitants, who not being used to see ships of that force, would insist upon the same fees which merchant ships paid, and from which a man of war might justly think itself exempt. Upon receiving this account, the Commodore sail'd to a small port called *Tupa*, and here he was put to infinite trouble in procuring necessaries from the *Chinese*, because they are strictly attached, by their interest, to the *Spaniards* of *Manila*. They regarded the *English* Commodore as no better than a powerful pirate, and this, joined with the perfidy of their Mandarin, the venality of their courts of justice, and the fraud of their traders, occasion'd delay after delay, in fitting their ship, and buying the necessary stores and provisions. Mr *Anson*, out of patience at being thus amused and retarded, was at length convinced that resolution and threatenings; availed more than courtesy and presents. Accordingly, having, at length, procured the ship to be refitted and victualled, he left *Tupa* the 6th, and *Macao* the 19th of *April*, 1743. Mr *Anson*, when he was about to leave this port, had given out that he was going to return to *Europe*; and, tho' this seem'd impracticable at that season, by reason of the western monsoon, he had made his men believe, that, in confidence of their skill, and the goodness of the ship, he would venture to attempt it; for he was persuaded that, if his intention upon the *Manila* galleon had taken wind at *Macao*, the *Spaniards* would have been soon apprized of it by their *Chinese* friends. But, notwithstanding all his precaution to keep at such a distance from the *Philippine* islands as not to be perceived, they had often sight of him; and the governor of *Manila*, at the instances of the merchants, had resolved to send out some ships of force against him. But the contrary winds, the slowness in fitting out the largest ship, and especially the dissensions among the proprietors, happily retarded this expedition. Nor was this the only scheme which proved abortive; for when the *Centurion* was repairing at *Tupa*, and consequently unable to make any defence, some *Spaniards* had form'd a design to send thither a kind of fireship, in order to destroy her. But tho' no more than 40,000 crowns was required for an acti-

on which would have saved a million, the merchants, suspecting the governor's view was only to get the money into his hands, could not be brought to advance it; and thus the *English* owed the safety of their ship to the mistrust and parsimony of their enemies.

Mr *Anson* was no sooner at sea, than he called the ship's company upon deck, and told them his design was to go and wait for the *Acapulco* ship at Cape *Spirito Santo*, that being her constant course in her return to *Manila*; adding that, notwithstanding it had been given out that the sides of this ship were cannon proof, he was resolved to be so near to her, that his shot should go in at one side and out at the other. This speech animated them with hopes of obtaining that inestimable prize, and they waited for her off the cape with unexampled patience for above a * month. At length, on the 20th of *June*, the galleon, the object of their hopes, appeared, and so far from seeming to shun the *Centurion*, she boldly made towards her, and prepared for an engagement. But Mr *Anson* keeping a continual fire both with his guns and small arms, at which his ship's company were very expert, he soon became master of this rich galleon. For the *Spaniards*, seeing a great many of the common men, and especially of the officers, fall, were so terrified, that they struck to an enemy who was not half their number. The name of the prize was the *Nostra Signora de Cabadonga*; and she was much larger than the *Centurion*, mounted 36 guns, and 28 *padereroes*, with 550 men. Don *Jeronimo de Montaro*, who was commander, was esteemed the best seaman of all the captains of the galleons, and was stiled General. The *English* were informed by their prisoners that the ship which last year had been detained at *Acapulco*, had set out this year on her return sooner than ordinary, and must have reached *Manila* before Mr *Anson* got to the cape, where he had the good fortune to meet with them; so that the delays of the *Chinese* may be said to have hinder'd Mr *Anson* from taking another prize. However, this being so immensely rich, they did not much regret the disappointment. All that remained now, was to carry their prize to some port in *China*; and during the voyage, which proved but short, the prisoners were secured as far

* The author has inserted in his account an abstract of the journal of a person on board, who expresses his eagerness and anxiety about the galleon in the most natural terms,

as humanity would admit of, an account taken of the cargo, and the treasure put on board the *Centurion*. There were on board 1,313,843 pieces of eight, and 35,682 ounces of silver, which, with what the *English* had before taken from the *Spaniards*, amounted to 400,000 *l.* sterling. And if to this sum we add the effects which were destroy'd, to the value of at least 600,000 *l.* the charges of *Pizarro's* fleet, and the expences of repairing the fortifications in *America*; it will appear that the *Spaniards* were very great sufferers; and, consequently, that the expedition of the *English* fleet was of considerable advantage to their country. Mr *Anson* arrived at *Macao* the 11th of *July*, and sailing from thence to the river of *Canton*, he advanced through the narrow passage which defends the harbour, notwithstanding a message which the *Chinese* had sent to forbid him. The two forts on each side the gut did not presume to make any opposition, with their batteries of 8 or 10 iron guns, as it must have been to their own loss. But the governors, as well as the pilot, whom Mr *Anson* had compelled to carry his ship in, were punished for permitting what they could not prevent. This resolution, together with the vast riches of the *English*, raised their character with a timorous and mercenary people. Some *Spaniards*, who had been permitted to go on shore, spoke in very honourable terms of their conquerors. Mr *Anson* had wrote to the Viceroy for a supply of provisions, and an audience. The first was readily granted him, but the audience was deferred upon pretence of the heat; but, in reality, to gain time for receiving orders from his court. The accustomed duty was also required; but, upon the commodore's inflexibly persisting in a refusal, the Mandarines, who had been deputed by the Viceroy, made no farther mention of it, requiring only that the *Spanish* prisoners should be set at liberty. Some seeming difficulties were made on this head, to give it the appearance of a favour, tho', in reality, the *English* wanted to be rid of them.

It would be no less tedious than unnecessary to relate all the preparations the *English* made for their return, and the obstructions which the *Chinese*, whether out of fear, interest, or formality, were continually throwing in their way. In short, Mr *Anson* was obliged himself to go up to *Canton*, and enforce his orders in person. Being now ready to depart, he sent the Viceroy another message, to remind him of the audience he had

had desired. This probably would have been again put off, but for the following accident: A fire broke out with such violence, that it soon spread thro' a great part of the city, and probably would have consumed the whole, had it not been extinguished by the boldness and activity of the *English* sailors. For this service they received the thanks of the citizens, and the Viceroy immediately granted a audience, in which all Mr *Anson's* demands met with a ready compliance. Upon which, having sold the *Spanish* galleon to some merchants at *Macao*, he left that port the 15th of *December*, and returned to *Europe* by the freights of *Sunda*, and the Cape of Good Hope. The 15th of *June* was the auspicious day which gave him a sight of his country, after an absence of 3 years and 9 months, in an expedition which will be an eternal monument, that, tho' *prudence, intrepidity, and perseverance united, are not exempted from the blows of adverse fortune; yet in a long series of transactions, they usually rise superior to its power, and in the end rarely fail of proving successful.*

I cannot conclude this * part without declaring my pleasure in following so good a guide as the author of this narrative. His whole account is entertaining; his sentiments just and noble; his expressions clear and elegant, such as claim applause both for author and commander. The motives are related with the facts, and the causes with their events. The circumstances and reflexions, with which the slightest particulars are embellished, give them a degree of importance. This book has fallen under censure in one point only; which is, its being too much a panegyric on the commander; but this is a fault which rather does honour to a grateful person; as he has only anticipated the sentiments of all his readers, and in his overflowing zeal had forgot that to praise well is to praise sparingly.

[* The abridgment consists of three parts; the two following relate to the natural history, geographical and other observations.]—See the course of the *Centurion*, traced in our maps, Vol. xviii, xix.

ABSTRACT of the PHILOS. TRANS.
continued. See p. 415.

ART. VI. is a continuation of an extract from a natural history of *Carolina* &c. (See our first Ab. p. 209.) It treats of animals and plants most remarkable in those countries; of birds particularly under the following heads.

1. *Urogallus minor, fuscus, cervice plumis alas imitantibus donata.* This bird is about a 3d part bigger than a common partridge, all over of a reddish brown, marked transversely with black and white waved lines intermixed; but, what is extraordinary and singular, it has two tufts of feathers, resembling little wings, 3 inches long, placed on the hind part of the head, opposite to one another, and fixed to the neck, as wings to the body, and like them may be contracted or dilated, and probably assist the bird in running or flying, as the wings are but short in proportion to the heavy body. They are natives of *North America*, and *Ld Wilmington* had one at *Chiswick*.

3. *Monedula tota nigra.* The razor-billed blackbird of *Jamaica*. It is distinguish'd by the singular make of its bill, the upper mandible being remarkably prominent, rising archwise, with a high and very thin edge. They appear in numerous flights in *Jamaica* and *Hispaniola*, voraciously destroying the grain there and in other warm parts of *America*.

5. *Pica luteo-nigra varia.* The yellow and black pye. These birds in *Jamaica* are called *Bonano* birds, that fruit being part of their food. They are very sprightly and active, and are often kept in cages, for their docility and antic gestures.

8. *Hirundo cauda aculeata Americana.* The *American* swallow. What is singular in this bird is, that the shafts of the tail feathers are very stiff, sharp pointed, and bare of feathers at their ends, which seem designed by nature for the support of their bodies, while they are in an erect posture, building their nests; which they do in chimnies with little sticks interwoven and cemented together with a kind of glue or gum. It arrives in and retires from *Carolina* periodically; and could it be ascertain'd that this and *Margrave's Andorinba* were the same, it would confirm that most probable hypothesis (as he calls it) that birds of passage, particularly swallows, pass in our winter to the same latitude in the southern hemisphere as the northern latitude whence they came. *S.V. xviii. p. 445.*

10. *Ardea cristata maxima Americana.* The largest crested heron. This is the largest species of heron yet known, and a great devourer of lizards, efts, &c.

12. *Perdix sylvestris Virginiana.* The *American* partridge. This is about half the size of the *Perdix cinerea*, or common partridge, but much more elegantly coloured; and, contrary to ours, are not often found in open fields, but mostly fre-

frequent woods and shady swamps. Their flesh is remarkably white and well tasted, but of a different flavour from ours; when raised they perch on the boughs of trees.

13. *Regulus cristatus*. The crested wren. It is very remarkable, that this being the smallest of our *English* birds is also found in *America*.

14. *Avis Tropicorum*. The Tropic bird. The name of these birds seems to imply the limits of their abode; for they are not often seen much north or south of the tropics, but all over the ocean within those limits, from the continent of the old to the new world, and are remarkably different from all other birds in having a tail consisting only of two very long narrow feathers. It is all white, except the bill and legs and feet, which are red, and about the eyes and near the tips of their wings, where are black spots.

Larus minimus, marinus, naribus tubulatis. The pitterel or storm-fink. This is a sea-bird, no bigger than a sparrow, the smallest of all web-footed birds; their appearance is generally believ'd by mariners to prognosticate a storm or bad weather. They use their wings and feet with surprizing celerity: Tho' their feet are formed for swimming, they are likewise so for running, being often seen running swiftly on the surface of the waves in the greatest agitation, but with the assistance of their wings. The Author saw them oftenest in bad weather.

16. *Caprimulgus minor Americanus*. The whip-poor-will. A nocturnal bird about the size of a black-bird. It has the smallest bill, and widest mouth, in proportion to its size, of any other bird; it hides itself in the day, and is then never seen, but at the dusk of the evening he sets up his cry, repeating it incessantly, till break of day, making a very loud and shrill noise, which the echoes from the rocks, and sides of mountains, increase to such a degree, that the silence of the night is much interrupted by it. Their cry is like the sound of the pronunciation of the words *Whip poor-Will*. The *Indians* say that these birds were never known till a great massacre was made of their country folks by the *English*, and that they are souls or departed spirits of the massacred *Indians*. Many regard them as birds of ill omen, and are very melancholy, if one of them happen to light upon their house, or near their door, and set up his cry, as they will sometimes do, even upon the threshold.

Natural History of the ALPINE MOUSE.
Concluded from p. 418.

THE blood of this animal circulates very slowly in the winter, and all the bodily secretions are also extremely slow, while the lymph or serum ceases to be carried about, whence the blood at last becomes almost totally deprived of its serum. The cawl and adjacent intestines are excessively fat. You cannot class them with the ruminating beasts, for they have but a single membranous ventricle, tho' they naturally feed on grass. Towards the *intestinum cæcum*, or blind gut, appear annular valves, that open and shut, and run out as it were into branches, so that the entrance of the *ileon* lies between two annular membranes; hence all regress of the fæces to the small intestines is precluded, tho' the whole collection of excrements, deposited in the *cæcum*, remains there all the winter, during which they sleep.

Such are the properties and way of living, as far as we know, of the *Alpine* mice, which are called *Bobaki*. What *Albertus* and *Agricola* mean by *Emptra*, a mountain mouse, is to me unknown. *Alpine* mice have nothing in common with the *Norway* mouse, called *Lemmus*, *Leming* and *Lommer*, which *Wormius* * imagines to be generated in the clouds, and to fall from thence upon that country, tho' they are common in *Lapland*.

Pliny relates, tho' it must be observed by hearsay, a very singular passage of the cunning and dexterity of the *Marmotes* (*Alpine* mice or rats) "We are told, he says, that to convey their fodder into their hole, or burrow, the male and female take it by turns to lie on their backs, and there holding as much grass as they can gripe, one drags the other by the tail, held in his teeth, with his load into his cave, whence at this season they appear with gall'd backs."

This story has *Agricola* transferred into his natural history of the *Marmote*. "These creatures, he says, are endu'd with extraordinary cunning and contrivance; for when they have amassed a good quantity of hay, one of them lays himself down on his back, with his four legs erected; then the rest heap

* In his *Museum*; and in a particular treatise, entitled, *The history of an animal that in Norway sometimes falls out of the clouds*. Copenhagen. 1653. 4to. Compare *Scheffer's Lapponia*, c. 29. *Linna, Act. Suec. & Fauna Suec.*

"heap him up with hay, and load him like a waggon, which done, they seize him by the tail with their teeth, and hawl him, like a carriage, into their burrow." *Gesner* seems not to credit this relation, when he tells us, "Thus, says he, we read, in modern histories, of beavers bringing together trees, and badgers digging and carrying earth, till they have amassed sufficient to build them habitations †; believe it who will for me." He treats also, as a meer fiction, or designed amusement, what is affirmed of those mice, that they carry hay on their backs, by throwing over their tails, and holding them in their mouths, in manner of a rope ‡, as men use to truss up hay.

It is a wonder how so learned a man as *Spon* could amuse us with the above relation as undoubted fact. "*Rats des Alpes*, &c. The *Alpine* rats, says he, when they would lay up their winter's provision of hay or grass, and other herbs, which are necessary for them, for the readier execution of their design, one of them undertakes to serve for a waggon, and throwing himself on his back, with his four paws erected embraces the hay, while another does the office of a waggoner, and conducts him by the tail into their burrow; and this is the cause that they commonly appear with no hair on their backs ||."

But, what is most surprising, we find the great and justly memorable Cardinal *Polignac* introducing *Alpine* mice at war, and killing one another, and the conquerors leading the vanquish'd into cap-

† It is well known, and attested as a truth, that beavers saw down trees with their teeth, and carry them off, not over land by means of a dray, but by fixing their teeth in the wood, as it lies fell'd on the shore, and floating it to the banks where they have chosen to build their habitation. *Rzaczynski*, I remember, once discoursing with me on this head, I advised him not to be too credulous. I lived with an officer who was a mighty hunter, and he would fain persuade us, and swore by all that was good to the truth of it, that a fox carries the earth out of his hole upon his tail turn'd backwards, and his rump foremost; but we did not believe him.

‡ Tho' it be certain that the *Alpine* mouse has but a short tail.

|| Hay, or green grass, would ferment and putrefy in holes in the winter time. As to the Marmote, the obesity of his back, with his untractableness and sleepiness, will account for the bareness of that part in wild or tame.—And are not other quadrupeds, yea, almost all hairy ones, subject to a flux of hair?

tivity, and employing them as slaves in household drudgery, and fetching in provisions and other necessaries §; rare qualifications and talents never observed in this animal before; which, if his Eminence himself could receive for undoubted truths, he might persuade us that the rights of peace and war, and the law of arms, are established among beasts of the same kind; though another poet says,

Cornix cornici nunquam perfodit ocellum.

Crow ne'er with crow in rude encounter met;

nor will dog eat dog. Besides, how can Marmotes stand in need of slaves to lay in a stock of provisions, when we are undoubtedly assured that *Alpine* mice sleep eight whole months without need of sustenance; nor can they have any commerce, in nature of an assiento treaty, with other beasts, for slaves, unless perhaps they should employ them, as men may lawfully use such as they have purchased with their money, in digging, and drudgery.

But whatever modern history may avouch, we are taught in antient fables that 'tis ridiculous to put the cart before the horse, and contrary to all reason and order, and the natural disposition of the hair and skin, for a poor beast to be dragg'd, like a criminal, or condemn'd person, tied to a cart or dray, by another with his teeth fasten'd in his tail, instead of a team, and to create hindrances, rather than facilitate the carriage. If the mice want hay for their bed, a small pittance will serve, and may be carried in their mouth, or forefeet; since it is well known that the smaller kinds of beasts can walk on their hinder legs.

Hence we learn that natural history, not well digested, passes into fable; and that

§ In *Anti-Lucretio*, Lib. vi. vers. 185. seq. (Paris, 1747, 8vo.)

(*Baubaces patria dixerunt voce Poloni*)

Vulpinum genus —

— *de latebris et gramine certant.*

— *In captivos dominorum provida miras*

Sævitia exercet pœnas, mœsta agmina condunt

In foveis, coguntque omnes servire per annos:

Atque ubi tempestas bruma veniente rigescit,

Et complenda manet sæto cellaria fœno,

Prætinus ad messëm ducunt servata ferendam

Mancipia, inversisque solum premere atque sup-

pinis

Corporibus, tum crura jubent attollere sursum,

Quatuor erectis persistent ut gramina palis.

Inde onerant caudæque trabunt animantia

plaustra;

Erasque vias miserarum tergore verrunt.

That prejudice and credulity sometimes
set truths, which near at hand appear
evident, at a very remote distance.

J. T. Klein.

The preceding note translated.

The cruel victors on the vanquish'd still
Strange pains inflict, too provident to kill;
The hapless warrior, who in vain was brave,
They keep in dungeons, and for life enslave:
When hoary winter's iron reign draws nigh,
And bids with hay the naked cell supply,
The slaves supinely on their backs they lay,
And high between their legs they pile the hay;
The living wain, that groans beneath the load,
Dragg'd by the tail with blood distains the road.

ART. VII. INSCRIPTION on a Roman
altar near Stanhope in the bishoprick of
Durham; communicated by the Rev.
Mr T. Birch, F. R. S.

(On the killing a very large boar.)

SILVANO INVICTO SACRUM
C. TETIVSVETURIVSMICIA
NVSPREFAIAESEBOSIAA:
NÆOBAPRAMEXIMIAE
FORMAECAPTVMQVEM
MVLTIANTECESSO
RESEIVSPRAEDARI
NONPOTVERVNTVSLP

Silvano invicto sacrum
C. Tetius Veturius Micia-
nus; Præf. Alæ Sebostia-
næ, ob Aprum eximiae
formæ captum quem
multi Antecesso-
res ejus prædari
non potuerunt Votum solvens lu-
bens posuit.

ART. X. New remarks on electricity by
the Abbe Nollét. In a letter to Martin
Folkes Esq; president.

FOR several years past electricity has
been my chief occupation; but
many particulars on this subject are
matters of mere curiosity. I now send
you some experiments lately made,
which promise to be of use. I consider
all organized bodies as assemblages of
capillary tubes, filled with a fluid that
tends to run thro' them, and often to
issue out of them. In consequence of
this idea, I imagined, that the electri-
cal virtue might possibly communicate
some motion to the sap of vegetables,
and also augment the insensible perspi-
ration of animals. I electrified, for four
or five hours together, fruits, green
plants; and sponges dipp'd in water, H
which I had carefully weigh'd; and I
found, that, after this experiment, all
these bodies were remarkably lighter

(Gent. Mag. Oct. 1749.)

than others of the same kind, weigh'd
with them, both before and after the
experiment, and kept in the same place
and temper. I also electrified liquors of
all sorts in open vessels; and I remarked,
that the electrification augmented their
evaporation, in some more, in others
less, according to their different natures.
Wherefore I took two garden pots, fill-
ed with the same earth, and sowed with
the same seeds; I kept them constantly
in the same place, and took the same
care of them, except that one of the
two was electrified for fifteen days run-
ning, for two or three, and sometimes
four hours a day. This pot always
shewed its seeds raised two or three days
sooner than the other; a greater number
of shoots, and those longer, in a given
time: Which makes me believe, that
the electrical virtue facilitates the growth
C of plants.

I chose several pairs of animals of dif-
ferent kinds, cats, pigeons, chaffinches,
sparrows, &c. I put them all into se-
parate wooden cages, and then weigh-
ed them. I electrified one of each pair
for five or six hours together: Then I
weighed them again. The electrify'd
D cat was commonly 65 or 70 grains
lighter than the other; the pigeon
from 35 to 38 grains; the chaffinch and
sparrow 6 or 7 grains: And in order
to have nothing to charge upon the dif-
ference that might arise from the tem-
perament of the individual, I again re-
peated the same experiments, by elec-
trifying that animal of each pair, which
had not been electrified before; and not-
withstanding some small varieties, the
electrified animal was constantly lighter
than the other in proportion.

Electricity therefore increases the in-
sensible perspiration of animals, in a
ratio much more approaching to their
surface than to their bulk; so that there
is no room to apprehend that a human
person could lose near a 50th part of his
weight; as it appeared to me to have
happened to one sort of bird. A
young man or woman, from 20 to
30, being electrified five hours, lost
several ounces of their weight, more
than they were wont to lose, when
not electrified; but these experiments
are difficult to pursue with exactness,
because the cloathing hinders one from
forming a good judgment of the whole
effect of the electrical virtue.

This forced electric perspiration is
very naturally accounted for, if we con-
sider, that the electrical matter pervades
the interior parts of bodies, and that it
visibly

visibly darts from within outward: For it is very plain, that these electrical emanations must carry with them whatever they find in the small vessels, thro' which they issue.

All those animals, whose perspiration is increased upon their being electrified; all those seeds, which shoot and grow quicker; all those liquors, which evaporate; all that acceleration of liquids flowing thro' tubes; all those particulars, I say, happen in the same manner, when, instead of electrifying those bodies themselves, they are only held near electrical bodies of a pretty large bulk. The increase or diminution of perspiration is not a matter of indifference to the animal œconomy. This new method of increas'ing it, at will, may possibly prove of use; it is neither inconvenient nor dangerous; and neither I myself, nor any of those on whom I made my experiments, suffered even the least incon-
 A convenience from it. A little weariness, and a better appetite, were the only effects we ever perceived.

As to the facility of applying this method, 'tis well known that an easy chair, or even a bed, suspended or supported in a proper manner, will put the most infirm persons in a situation to be very commodiously electrified. But as there is no necessity to electrify them actually, nothing more will be requisite, than to place near them a basket of old-iron render'd electrical.

When I electrify an animal, I render his perspiration more copious; but what exhales in consequence of the electricity, does not, I believe, issue from every part of his surface for these reasons:

If it be the electrical matter of the skin that drives out the matter of perspiration, by rushing towards the electrified body, it is natural to think, that this effect takes place only in the part out of which the electrical matter issues: Thus the perspiration, which is electrically forced out, issues from those parts only, which are the most directly applied towards the electrical body. Let us confirm this by experiments.

I moisten a thick sponge with water, G and cut it in two: I weigh these two halves separately; I join them again, and place the whole near a large electrified body, so as to make one half of the sponge face the body directly, and the other the contrary way. After an electrification of five or six hours, that half, which faced the electric body, was found H to be lighter than the other, &c.

I think, therefore, I have good

reason to believe, that a man, who presents a shoulder, or one side of his head, to a large electrified body, perspires more thro' that part than thro' any other. Add to this, that since those animals, which I caused to perspire in this last manner, and which had but one side of their bodies exposed to the electricity, lost as much of their weight, as the others which were thoroughly electrified; it follows, that they perspired as plentifully thro' the exposed part, as the others thro' the whole body.

B Whence we may infer, that, of the two methods, which I propose for augmenting insensible perspiration, the latter is the most powerful, and most proper to remove obstructions from the pores, or to scour them of any noxious humours, which they may happen to contain.

C ART. XVIII. *A new Discovery in ELECTRICITY, of Use in Medicine.* By J. H. Winkler, Professor at Leipzig, and F. R. S.

[N.B. We have given this an English dress.]

E Electricity has a subtilly dissolvent quality, and carries off with it the parts of such matter as it dissolves, and transfers them into places where the electric sparks reside. It is so active a dissolvent of odorous substances, however strongly and securely closed in glass vessels, that their exhalations penetrated the glass as easily as the magnetic virtues, and flow with a full stream through the atmosphere of cylinders and chains to which the electric force is communicated. The electric matter which issues from one end of the cylinder communicates an aromatic smell to the hand that approaches it; and this smell rests not in the part immediately opposed to the electric stream, but, by a continued afflux, the odoriferous matter pervades the whole human body; and not only the skin and the clothes, but the breath, the spittle, and the sweat, contract a fragrancy from the aromatic bodies electrified in the clos'd vessel.

Of this new and unexpected discovery very we are convinced by observations and experiments, obvious to sense, and an attentive mind. In the year 1747, I filled a glass phial with water, in which I dissolved nitre, and let it stand for some weeks, by which time the water became clear, by the sinking of the grosser parts of the nitre to the bottom. Towards the end of the year I convey'd into this limpid water a wire, together with a tube of metal, which hung by silk

filken threads. Under this tube, at different times, I placed sometimes pieces of metal, sometimes vessels of the same, full of water, which held some glass globes filled with small bits of metal. With this apparatus I began to electrify; the bodies placed under the tube were touch'd by the electric fire, and I repeated the electrical operation for several days. I then found, not without surprize, great plenty of nitrous parts of various contextures, in the metals, and in the vessels under the tube of metal, which had been struck with the electric fire. Several other vessels in the same room where I made the experiment, which had not been touch'd by the electric matter from the tube, had not the least sign of nitre. Hence it is easy to conjecture that the parts of the nitre are hurry'd out of the water by electrifying, and derived into places struck by the electric fire.

A little before the beginning of this present year 1748, I received letters from *Venice*, which greatly strengthen this conjecture. The author, *J. D. Gaifel*, acquaints me with an affair which excited the attention of the most eminent and learned persons in *Venice*, *Bologna*, and other cities of *Italy*. To this was added a letter wrote in *Italian*, and printed †, the author *J. F. Pivati*, a very celebrated lawyer, and supervisor and inspector general of the press at *Venice*. In this epistle, intitled "Of Electricity, with regard to medicine," the very learned author entertains us with an account of an operation, which had wonderful effects, transacted in the university of *Bologna*. The art and method by which these things were brought to pass, were invented and put in practice by *Pivati* himself. Electricity gave a manifest instance of its virtue in the balsam of *Peru*. This drug was included in a glass cylinder, and closed up with all the strictness and care imaginable, so as not to transmit the least odour. A man was then caused to approach the cylinder, who had pain in one of his ribs, and had, by advice of a physician, applied hyssop to the affected part. The cylinder was put under friction, electricity excited, and the patient's body impregnated with its virtue, he went home, and going to bed, fell into a sweat, and diffused the virtue of the balsam; so that the

clothes, bed, and chamber became odorous. After a good refreshment by sleep he rose, and comb'd his hair, which also had received such quantities of the balsamic effluvia as to perfume the comb. Next day the sagacious *Pivati* electrifies, after the same manner, a person in health, who knew nothing of what had passed. He goes from *Pivati*, ignorant why he was electrified, and half an hour after, being in company, he feels a warmth gradually diffusing itself thro' all his body; he becomes brisk and cheerful, contrary to his melancholic temperature of body, and all the company perceive a sweet smell, and wonder whence it proceeds; the party himself, who diffuses those fragrant odours, smells his own body, and is at a loss to account for it, as knowing nothing of the balsam included in the cylinder, by which he had been impregnated.

When I had read an account of this phenomenon, I was impatient to make experiments upon certain substances in which the electric matter was capable of being excited; and the tryals I made convinced me of the truth. I put some pounded sulphur in a glass globe, so well cover'd and clay'd, as to restrain any sulphureous smell when heated over the fire. When the globe was cool, I electrified it, and immediately it transmitted sulphureous vapours, which, by continuing to electrify, replenish'd the air to such a degree as to be smelt at the distance of ten or more feet. A friend of mine, *M. Haubold*, professor of philosophy extraordinary, and very well vers'd in electrics, with others, some of them conscious, others ignorant of the matter in hand, whom I had called as judges and witnesses of the event, were immediately forced to leave the place, by the strong smell of the sulphur; I, who had stay'd somewhat longer in the sulphurated atmosphere, was thoroughly imbu'd with the stench, so that my clothes, body, and very breath, smelt of brimstone, for two days; and when I repeated the operation on the third day, in presence of one well skill'd in the virtues of sulphur, the signs of an inflammation of the blood were visible in my mouth. After this I chose to deal in sweet smells, and filled a glass globe with cinnamon, securing it with the same care and circumspection as I had the sulphur. As soon as it became touch'd with the electric virtue, the sweet odours of the cinnamon struck those who stood near, and so increased in a short time as to fill the whole room, and

† *Lettere sopra l'Elettricitá, &c.* A letter on Electricity, principally with regard to medicine. *Venice*, printed by *Simon Occhi*, licensed according to law.

and the noses of persons as they enter'd it; and the aromatic smell lasted till the next day. I try'd the same operation upon the balsam of *Peru* with equal success. My friend before-named, whose testimony I would not be without, carry'd off such quantities of balsamic particles, received by means of electricity, as before described, that, after he had passed thro' the streets to an assembly, where he was to sup, he was several times ask'd what perfumes he carry'd about him; and the next day, when I drank my tea, I had an uncommon sweetness of taste in my mouth; and being, upon examination, assured that nothing aromatic was mixed with it, I was convinced that its balsamic flavour was derived from the breath which I drew. A few days after we made a new experiment, by fixing an iron chain to the glass globe that held the balsam secured from transpiration, and stretched it over the room thro' a window, and the open air, to another room, quite separate from the former. To this chain we hung a skain of silk, and gave it into the hand of a man standing on a silken net, and quite ignorant of our intent. When the electric operation had been continued for some time, the man that held the skain being ask'd whether he smelt any thing, he answer'd, snuffing up his nostrils, that he smelt something, but could not tell what kind of smell it was. When the electric commotions had continued a quarter of an hour, the room was perfum'd, and the man said that his nostrils were filled with a scent like that of some kind of balsam. And after a night's sleep, which he took in a house far distant from the room, he rose in the morning full of spirits, and perceived that his tea had a more grateful taste than usual.

These things consider'd, it seems, to me, probable that the art of medicine may receive some improvement from the electric virtue; and salutary effects may be expected from its operation on two accounts. For either, first, y^e peccant matter which has its seat in the blood, or other parts of the body, may be separated and expelled; or, in the second place, such salutiferous particles as conduce to the preservation and recovery of health, may be introduced and distributed in the body. Electricity is of service on both these accounts; for as soon as it touches the human body, it pervades it in a moment, comprehending every part within the sphere of its

activity, as appears by frequent and infallible experiments. So irresistible is its penetrating force, that, whatever may be render'd volatile in bodies, it not only dissolves but dissipates and eliminates. We may safely then venture to affirm that the blood, to which electricity has been communicated, is divided into minuter particles, multitudes of which are separated from the mass, and soon expell'd and scatter'd in the air. The electric force is not impeded by the tenacity of the blood, its avulsive effect is not restrained by the firmness of the veins, nor will pinguious substances obstruct its operation. The strong cohesion of the particles of glass, tho' much firmer than the contexture of the veins, flesh and skin, creates no impediment to the dissolution of spirituous and aromatic substances, and their permeation thro' its pores. We have then sufficient reason to believe, that electricity has a power of separating certain substances from the blood, as well as from other parts of the body.

That the blood and humours are greatly agitated, dissolved, and attenuated by electricity, appears by experiment. I knew a woman who had her menses immediately upon electrifying. A physician, by name *Thebes*, a few days ago acquainted me, by a letter dated from *Hirschberg*, in *Silesia*, that of late he always bled at the nose whenever he was electrified.

But electricity has not only a dissolvent and expulsive power; it is also of the greatest efficacy for enriching and comforting the blood and spirits with the virtues of medicinal bodies. And this I think sufficiently evident from the experiments related on sulphur, cinnamon, and the balsam of *Peru*. The electric way of nourishing the blood differs from the ordinary course of physic, in that it communicates its aliment without the help of the stomach, and enriches the vital juice by exhalations, which, as they make their way through the pores of the glass, must excel in subtilty and purity. Medicines taken into the stomach by the mouth have a long and intricate way to go, and suffer many alterations, before they can be mixed with the blood; but the spirits which are excited by the benefit of electricity, have a free and immediate influx into the blood, without those intricate turnings and windings. Sometimes a part of the body labours under a disorder from an obstruction of the canal, by which the blood or other juices are to pass

pals, which is not to be removed either by the common aperitive or deobstruent medicines, or at least not till after a long time; but whatever part the electric particles attack, they clear their way, open all the passages, and remove obstructions in a moment.

I am persuaded that new and successful means of curing diseases, may be discover'd by conjunction of the electric art with medicine. This will appear from some remarkable instances of cures effected by the sagacious *Pivati*, with the assistance of a knowing and skilful physician. A woman labouring under an obstruction of the hemorrhoids, he relieved in an instant, by inclosing the usual remedies in glass cylinders, and transmitting their virtues to the body of the patient by the electrical operation. The same gentleman was consulted by a young nobleman for a copious collection of corrupt humours in the foot, which could not be cured by the surgeons. *Pivati* order'd the proper remedies to be put into a glass cylinder, which he subjected to friction, by means of the electric machine, and electrified the patient, causing the electrical sparks to issue from the place in which the disease was seated during some minutes. The patient rested well the next night, the pain being mitigated; and in the morning perceiv'd near his ankle-bone, a small red tubercle, attended with an itching, and a sensation of a kind of cold humour flowing along the inside of his foot. After this, for eight nights together he sweated most profusely, and from that time has continu'd in perfect health and soundness. Since this cure the Bishop of *Sebenico*, the Rt Rev. *Donadoni*, attended by his physician, and some friends, paid a visit to *Pivati*. This prelate, who was then aged 73, had for many years been afflicted with pains of the hands and feet; his fingers were so crooked that they could hardly be bent or stretched out, and he was so crippled with the gout, that he could scarce bend his knees, and was obliged at night to be lifted into bed by his servants from a chair placed near it, his feet being first gently laid up. In this condition he desired *Pivati* to try what effect electrifying would work upon him; and accordingly a glass cylinder was filled with drugs of a discutient property, and then agitated in such a manner as to communicate its electrifying virtue to the patient. — On a sudden he felt unusual commotions in his fingers; and soon after the operation,

which lasted two minutes, the bishop stretched and contracted both his hands without difficulty; he took firm hold of an attendant with his hand; he rose, walk'd, clapp'd his hands, sat down in his chair, stamp'd with one foot, and admiring his own strength, questioned whether he was waking or in a dream. He now goes out of his chamber, walks down stairs without help, and takes boat like a hale young man. Not long after *Pivati*, in the same manner, freed a gentlewoman of 60 of the gout, after six months illness; her fingers were much swelled, and continually shaking, and one arm was affected with convulsions. After two minutes exercise under the electrical operation, the shaking of the fingers ceased, and the next day the swelling was so abated that the gentlewoman could draw on her gloves, and use her hands.

These are such remarkable instances as, I think, leave no room to doubt of the usefulness and assistance of electricity in medicine. And I am the more confirmed in this sentiment by the knowing and most experienced practitioner, *Morgagni*, professor of anatomy in the university of *Padua*, who highly approves this method and undertaking, as explained to him by *Pivati* himself, whom he favours with his advice, and earnestly exhorts to do his utmost, by new trials, and repeated experiments, to bring to perfection an invention so well adapted to the medicinal art, and so beneficial to mankind.

From the Memoirs of the life, family, and character of CHARLES SEYMOUR, late Duke of SOMERSET, &c.

HE was born August 13, 1662, and succeeded his elder brother *Francis*, who was murder'd at *Lerice* in the territories of *Genoa*, April 20, 1678. He was descended from the *St Maurs*, who came into *England* with *Wm the Conqueror*, and who by the corruption of speech about the time of *Edw. III.* were called *Seymour*. The first of this family who acquired the ducal dignity was *Edw. Seymour*, whose sister *Jane* was married to *K. Henry VIII.* and was the mother of *King Edward VI.* to whom this nobleman, upon the death of the old King, was unanimously declared governor, and by whom he was afterwards invested with the highest honours, and the greatest power, that perhaps any subject of *England* ever enjoy'd; but fortune seem'd to heap her

favours on him only to make his ruin the more conspicuous; for he soon after fell a sacrifice to the envy and ambition of the E. of *Warwick*, and was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, Jan. 22. 1552, for conspiring the death of his enemy, who before this happen'd had obtain'd the title of Duke of *Northumberland*, and was of the privy council: Being attainted, the title and estate became forfeited, and the family remain'd deprived of the ducal dignity till the restoration, when it was bestow'd by K. *Charles II.* on the Marq. of *Hertford*, (great grandson to his predecessor) for his eminent services to that prince in his exile; by which he had greatly impair'd his fortune, inso-much that when the deceased succeeded to the title, he found himself under the necessity of looking out for a co-partner to his bed, whose ample fortune might enable him to live up to his rank.— He soon cast his eyes on the lady *Elizabeth Percy*, sole daughter and heiress of *Joceline Percy*, E. of *Northumberland*. This lady had been twice married before, first, in her infancy, to *Henry Cavendish*, E. of *Ogle*, only son to the D. of *Newcastle*, who died an infant; next, to *Tho. Thynne*, Esq; a young gentleman of prodigious estate, who was barbarously murder'd in *Pall-Mall*, thro' the instigation of Count *Coningmark*, leaving her an unbedded widow the second time. The occasion was this: The lady's mother being extremely tender of her, and not thinking her of sufficient years for consummation, caused it to be articled with the bridegroom, not to bed his lady till a year after his nuptials, in which time it was thought proper to divert her by shewing her foreign parts. There Count *Coningmark* fell desperately in love with her, and conceiving no other means of gratifying his passion, than by the death of her husband, he dispatch'd his own gentleman to *England* to accomplish it; which accordingly he did, by shooting him in his chariot; but the lady, who abhorred the deed, frustrated the count's audacious hopes, by returning immediately to *England*, where on the 16th of *May* 1682, she was married to the deceas'd D. of *Somerset*. The count, after a long series of amours in the courts abroad, attended with various success, was at length cut to pieces in the palace of *Herenhausen*, in the presence of his late M——y, who surpriz'd him in private with his consort, the princess of *Zell*. This lady was trick'd into that fatal interview, which cost her her liberty (for she died

in prison) and the count his life, by the artifice of her governess, and betray'd by the revengeful vigilance of *Melusina*, afterwards dutchess of M——ter, the prince's cast off mistress.—But to return: The immense fortune which the duke had acquired by his marriage, rais'd him in high esteem at court; so that in the 22d year of his age he was install'd a knight of the garter, and soon afterwards sworn of the privy council. On the death of K. *Charles II.* he was one of those who sign'd the order for proclaiming K. *James II.* whom he afterwards served with great fidelity in several honourable posts, till his majesty admitted the pope's nuncio to a public audience, at which he refused to be present; and was therefore removed from all his employments. At the revolution he had the honour of carrying the queen's crown at the coronation. In the first of K. *Wm* he was installed chancellor of the university of *Cambridge*. At the funeral of Q. *Mary* his grace was one of the supporters of the pall, and his dutchess chief mourner. On *June* 14 1701, he was appointed one of the lords justices of *England*, and on the 20th of *Feb.* following, president of the council. In the first of Q. *Anne* he was made master of the horse; and in 1706 was one of the commissioners who concluded the union. On her demise he was nominated of the regency by K. *George I.* till his majesty's arrival from *Hanover*; when he was made master of the horse, and sworn of the privy council; but upon the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, his son-in-law, Sr *Wm Wyndham*, having been apprehended was committed to the *Tower*, notwithstanding his grace had undertaken to be security for his peaceable behaviour, and had even obtain'd the r-y-l word that he should not be molested, he was so enraged that he instantly flew to court, made an entire resignation of his employments, and caused the regalia of his office as master of horse to be carried in hired carts to *St J——s's*, and set down in one of the court-yards; uttering at the same time many virulent expressions in the r-y-l presence, whence he departed in such disgust, that he never appeared again at court till his present majesty's accession, when he was again sworn of the privy council, and had the honour of carrying the orb at the coronation. Latterly his grace became so enfeebled thro' years, that he did not attend the court, but spent most of his time at his delightful seat at *Petworth* in

Stafford, where he died Dec. 2, 1748, and on the 26th of the same month was removed to *Salisbury*, and interr'd with great funeral pomp and solemnity among his ancestors.

This nobleman was always possessed of a most princely spirit, and delighted to live in magnificence, delicacy, and splendor; constantly preserving that dignity which was due to his birth. He detested flattery, and venality. Was impatient of ministerial commands, and openly disdain'd those whom he had lately seen raised by mean practices to the highest preferment. His grace had issue that arrived to maturity, by his first lady, (who died Nov. 23, 1722) three sons, and four daughters, whereof *Algernon*, the present duke, is the only survivor; and by his second, who survives, (the Lady *Charlotte Finch*, daughter to the Earl of *Nottingham*) two daughters, to both of whom he has bequeathed very large fortunes.

*** We might remark several mistakes in this pamphlet, particularly with respect to his late Majesty, whom the author makes Elector of the empire at the time of the fatal catastrophe of Count *Coningsmark*, whereas his father was then alive, and was not fully acknowledged in that quality himself.

The count also was in England when Mr *Thynne* was murdered; he arrived in Jan. 1681, the fact was committed Feb. the 12th, and on the 28th of the same month he was, together with *Christ. Vratz* Capt. *John. Stern* Lieut. and *Char. Geo. Borosky* foreigners, tried for his life, before the Lord Chief Justice *Pemberton*; but by the corruption of the judge and jury was acquitted; the 3 others were condemned and executed.

To the Author of the Defence of Dr R-----th's System.

S I R,

“IT seems, you say, no wonder, that the learned Dr has not thought fit to write, in vindication of his late work, against the Remarks in p. 268, well knowing that there would be no end in defending the most accurate and compleat production of that kind, against the disingenuous tergiversations of sophist wranglings.”

If the learned Doctor's knowing there would be no end in defending his work, seems to you a good reason for his not undertaking the defence of it, why did not the same reason prevail with you not to undertake the defence of it?—But perhaps what the learned Dr knew would be endless, his more learned defender knows will have an end. You,

perhaps, may be able to silence the Dr's opponents, tho' the Dr is not able.

“But as the arguments, alledged against him, seem so extraordinary to some, I shall endeavour, in what I shall advance, for the confutation of my adversary, to lay open the fallacy of his reasonings, by strengthening and illustrating the truth and veracity of the judicious author's assertions.”

I am not able to conceive how strength can be added to truth; but I can easily perceive it to be your opinion that the truth of the Dr's assertions might have been more clear, and also, that it is not sufficiently clear; why else do you attempt to illustrate it? Men do not light candles before it grows dark. The Dr, and you, and he whom you call your adversary, agree that simple ideas cannot be defined. The Dr and you have asserted Extension to be a simple idea, and that therefore it cannot be defined: “We must, say you, be informed by our senses what extension is; for the definition of it explains it not.” You seem here to contradict the learned Dr and yourself; for, surely, what is capable of a definition is capable of being defined. You have an unaccountable way of adding strength and clearness to the truth of the learned Dr's assertions. I should be glad to know your present opinion; are simple ideas capable of a definition or not? I will suppose that you still think simple ideas incapable of being defined; but why then will you contend that simple ideas can be expressed in different words; since you own they cannot be defined, or explained, by any words whatever? You may, perhaps, distinguish between expressing an idea, and explaining an idea: I answer, if your sounds do not explain the idea, *i. e.* convey it to another person, the idea still remains fixed and unmoved in your breast, or rather mind, altho' you say you have expressed it many ways: what remains within, is not expressed.

The Dr has quoted a passage from Mr *Locke*, which says the names of simple ideas cannot be defined; to this assertion you both subscribe. Your antagonist thinks the names of simple ideas can be defined; and, to prove his opinion true, has given a definition of the name of a simple idea. You, Sir, have also given a definition of the name of a simple idea, if you may be allowed to call it a definition. You have my leave to call it a definition; your antagonist gives you leave also; but then he hopes you will allow

allow that what admits of a definition admits of being defined. Again you contradict the learned Dr and yourself. I shall add no more on this head, than that the person whom your antagonist calls a great writer, is the great Mr A Locke, not the great Dr R——th.

You, Sir, in the next place inform us what an idea is, and where it may be found: it is, you say, *the similitude or resemblance of a thing perceived by sense, and it is found within us*. Your excellent Dr says extension, solidity, &c. are ideas, and that they are the *essence of matter*. Hence it should seem that, according to the R——forthian philosophy, the *essence of matter* is found within us, and is the *similitudes or resemblances* of things perceived by sense.

You now proceed to the 3d and last objection worthy observation, against an assertion of your excellent author; "that attraction will not account for the dissolution of hard bodies in fluids:" but tho' I have examined both your opinions with the utmost care, I cannot find any material difference between them: your antagonist and you go hand in hand very lovingly. You say attraction will not account for the dissolution of hard bodies in fluids. Your antagonist says attraction is not the efficient cause of the dissolution of hard bodies in fluids. You say the cause of attraction is not mechanical. Your antagonist says the cause of attraction is not of mechanical consideration. You say the cause of attraction is immaterial: your antagonist says mind is the only real efficient.

You have now, Sir, made an end of illustrating and strengthening the truth of your judicious author's assertions; what follows is an assertion entirely your own. I beg leave to examine what brightness, and strength, and truth may be found in it. Doubtless, you say, it might have been expected, that such surprising success as our worthy author has met with, should at once have silenced every cavil. It is far from being clear to me what is meant by the worthy Dr's surprising success: the Dr has had the fortune to please you, and probably many more such as you are; but this is not at all surprising. But, possibly, by the Dr's surprising success, you mean the numerous subscriptions he has obtained to his work: this, I own, might have been brought as an argument to prove the Dr has had some reputation as a philosopher; but whether that reputation was deserved or not, may, I think, be best known from the work itself.

Mr URBAN;

YOU have given us in your last Magazine a part of a summary of *Free and candid Disquisitions*, &c. and the book itself being come down among us, it is become the common subject of discourse; which is not at all to be wonder'd at, since it contains a proposal of the greatest importance, no less than making considerable alterations in our established worship, for which we have been taught by our learned prelates and divines, ever since the reformation, too have the greatest reverence; they having all along assured us, that our church, as to her doctrine, government, and liturgy, is the most agreeable of any other to the primitive and apostolical institution. If this be so, there can't be any just reason for our governors in church and state to comply with such a proposal, tho' offer'd in very smooth words, and with plausible arguments; which yet may be easily answered, as indeed they have been already, by our clergy, in their debates with the Dissenters; as their incomparable books, wrote to vindicate all the parts of our liturgy, against their weak objections, do sufficiently show. I suppose, therefore, it will appear a little wonderful to find these same baffled objections mustered up again, only cloath'd in a new dress, by some who would go under the denomination of dutiful sons of our church; who yet, if they were quite so dutiful as they should be, would not so apparently serve the cause of her known adversaries, to the discouragement of her best and surest friends; and, probably, in the event, to the making of a schism among her own members, who, it may be, would not be very soon convinced that the new model now framing would come altogether so near to primitive and apostolical practice, as the good old liturgy they are at present used to, and thoroughly understand, even those very words, which they call obsolete, not excepted.

I don't design here to enter into the merits of the cause, but leave them to be discussed by persons of much better abilities, whose more immediate concern it is to consider affairs of this nature. All I intend is, to shew the dangerous consequences of this proposal, with regard to the state; and this I do with all humility, and a proper regard to my superiors in it. In order to this, I beg leave to observe that, in an act made for the effectual and unalterable securing the church of England, (6 Anne

cap. 5.) it is enacted, "that the act of uniformity, and all and singular other acts of parliaments, now in force for the establishment and preservation of the church of *England*, and the doctrine, *worship*, discipline, and government thereof shall remain, and be in full force forever." And it is farther enacted, that the succeeding sovereigns, at their coronation, "shall take and subscribe an oath, to maintain and preserve *inviolably* the said settlement of the church of *England*, and the doctrine, *worship*, &c. thereof, as by law established." And, lastly, it is enacted, that this act shall forever be holden, and adjudg'd a *fundamental* and *essential* part of the union between the two kingdoms.

Now, with due submission, it seems very evident, the wisdom of this parliament did purpose, that the present excellent worship of our church should continue unalter'd forever, at least till there were an absolute necessity for an alteration, which can't with any colour of truth as yet be pretended, either with respect to the language, or on any other account. And that it might forever continue, they ordain'd, that this act should be a *fundamental* and *essential* part of the union, which they hoped would never be violated. The liturgy then being a fundamental and essential part of the said union, it seems very evident, the latter can no longer subsist than the former, which is the foundation on which it stands, is *inviolably* preserved. It is therefore hoped this project, of so hazardous a nature, and so highly destructive of the peace and happiness of the kingdom, will not very readily meet with encouragement from the present parliament, and other prudent governors in church and state, especially from his majesty, whose just sense of piety will always preserve him from breaking the oath he so solemnly made at his coronation, for the honour of God, and the full security and maintenance of our most valuable and perfect liturgy.

We may then rest secure; for we have his majesty's sacred oath for it, that the present scheme of altering it will prove abortive, as others of the like nature have done before. And we have likewise the less reason to fear, because it cannot be doubted but all the worthy bishops and pastors of our church, must be, and are thoroughly sensible of the indispensable obligations they are under, to behave themselves with an holy

(*Gent. Mag. Oct. 1749.*)

boldness and undaunted resolution in the affairs of God and religion, without being awed or biased by any threats whatsoever, tho' cloathed in the softest terms, or made to crouch to the power of some worldly politicians, who are for carrying on their own sinister designs at any rate, tho' always under the most specious pretexts. For who knows but this attack upon the liturgy may be designed against some part of the doctrine contained in it? and when changes are in hand, perhaps the episcopal government may be thought proper to be reform'd too, for the better uniting of Protestants; for these gentlemen's clients look upon it as a thing not worth our contending for, a mere nicety and trifle at least, if not worse. What has been, may be. It is therefore the wisest way to oppose the first motions made for such an attempt.

If you will please to insert this in your next Magazine, you will oblige many dutiful and pious members of the church of *England*; and so I remain

Newcastle, Your constant reader,
Oct. 16. B. M.

Extract of an Answer to some Queries in June Mag. p. 267.

THE bloody-tinged water there spoke of was found both between the dura and pia-mater, and also between the pia-mater and the brain: and that the Querist may conceive rightly what is meant by *vacuities* between the pia-mater and the brain, and be certain that they so closely adhere as not to be separated but by suppuration, as he asserts; I must in my turn beg that gentleman will recollect and consult some anatomists, especially those who have treated more particularly upon the brain and its diseases, such as a WINSLOW, FR. HOFFMAN, WEPFFER, WILLIS, or VIEUSSSENS, in whose works he will find a membrane known by the name *arachnoides*, between the pia-mater and the brain; therefore his pretended adhesion must fall to the ground.—The polypus said to be found in the trachea, was a large one, of the nature of those in the heart.—The other part of the letter referr'd to may have its beauties, but it is not adapted to vulgar capacities.

R. T.

[As R. T. asks why such a learned man as the Querist neglects enquiry in a matter of such importance, we think proper to hint that (we believe) the following is an essay from the same G. n.]

MR URBAN,

If the following seem worthy, please to give it a place in your next. When I have confirm'd some experiments, I design also to communicate the method of cure. A. S.

The Seat of the Distemper among the Horned Cattle, ascertained, and the Symptoms explained.

1. FROM the experiments and observations which I have made, I am persuaded that the immediate cause of this distemper is an inert glutinousness of the blood, which renders it too gross and tenacious easily to pass the small extremities of the vessels; hence arise obstructions*, often in the lungs and liver† (which are very apt to be the seat of obstructions, upon account of their particular circulation) also in the brain, &c.

2. The consequence of these obstructions is an inflammation, with a fever, which, tho' it be rais'd, and the propelling force of the heart increased by the kind effort of nature, viz. the laws of the animal economy, yet the blood is so inert, so tenacious, that the circulation can scarce be maintained, even in those vessels that are still permeable: may not this be some reason why so little blood can be got from them by venesection?

3. It is reasonable to suppose that the glutinousness, lentor, or spissitude of the blood, first arose from some fault in the air, or in their food; and that, being once produced, it propagates itself by contagion, especially to those that are previously disposed to receive it; as having been affected by the same common cause in a less degree: nor can I think it is so generally and universally propagated by mere contagion as is commonly imagined, but rather conclude that the cause which first produced it, still exists, moving and spreading from place to place, whether that be the dyscrasis of the air, or something latent in their food.

4. This disposition of the blood is induced by degrees, as appears by a considerable number of cattle put to graze upon a common pasture, all of which that came from one town took the distemper; some not till they had been there several months; but very few took it that came from other places. I am further confirmed in this opinion, by the cough, or hoarse, which is often observed months before the distemper ap-

pears with violence; also many days before any other symptom is observable except the cough, they have been discovered to shake their legs and lick them after rising, which certainly indicates beginning stagnation; and the cough itself may be an effect of the same cause, the visciduity of the blood, tho' not yet arrived to so high a degree as to cause any formidable obstructions.

5. When the blood is become so tenacious as that it cannot perform the circulation, it is highly reasonable to suppose that obstructions will first be generated where the circulation is most difficult, which, I presume, is in the lungs and liver; accordingly, I have not heard of any of these beasts opened and accurately inspected, where one or both had not suffer'd.

6. A large obstruction being form'd in one of these, a considerable quantity of blood must be heaped up in the distended vessels before the obstruction, and is in a manner out of the circulation, tho' still within the bounds of the vascular system‡; hence the quantity of blood returning to the heart is much diminished; and as the velocity of the blood is in some degree in a direct ratio to its quantity, the circulation must be impeded upon this account, as well as thro' the tenacity of the blood.

7. Now that small portion of blood that can in this case (No. 6.) pass the extremities of the pulmonary artery, or the *vena portæ*, distributed thro' the liver, passes, as it were, thro' a filter, the grossest parts remaining: may not this help to account for the blood of these cattle not coagulating upon stagnation, as well as supposing that fluidity to be caused by putrefaction? But tho' the blood be thus strain'd, no doubt but many gross parts pass the filter, and proceed to make obstructions in other vessels; for this preternatural fluidity, or rather preternatural tendency not to coagulate, is no reason why it may not be more tenacious and glutinous, having grosser particles in it; nay, it may be less fluid, in the same degree of heat and agitation, than that in a sound beast. But, to return.

8. The passage of the blood being obstructed thro' the liver, in its return from the intestines, &c. their vessels will be vastly distended, and the extremities which open into the cavity of the intestinal tube, will pour out a large quantity of liquor, which *qua data portæ* *raist*, and the other viscera of the abdomen

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* Boerhaave Aphorism, §. 72. §67.

† Boerh. Institut. §. 255. 339.

‡ Boerh. Aphor. §. 631, 826, 918.

men, which return their blood into the *vena portæ*, being reduced to a morbid condition, the secretions performed by their glands must be vastly disturbed; so that, to this cause may be owing the inflammation which has been observed upon the stomach, intestines, A spleen, pancreas, mesentery, and omentum, seeing their veins are branches of the *portæ*; and to the same cause I attribute that violent looseness and tenesmus, one of which scarce ever fails to accompany this disease.

I doubt not but by this hypothesis B we shall be able to account for every symptom: '*Quorum ignota ratio inanes malignitatis fabulas produxit* ||.'

|| Boerb. Aphor. §. 950.

A Receipt for the distemper among the cattle.

U Pon the first symptom (being generally loss of appetite) shut the beast up in a warm place, and give it three (and if violently seized four) of the following drinks a day.—A pint of gin, and a pint of old verjuice, in a quart of boiling water, to be given warm.—When the beast begins to purge, give three or four spoonfuls of bole armoniac, and a handful of cork to be burnt to powder, in a hornful of gin punch, and afterwards wash'd down with a hornful of the same liquor.—If this does not take effect, repeat the medicine of bole armoniac and burnt cork in four or five hours, and so on till the purging is stopt, when the beast will return to its food.

N. B. You are to give water-gruel to the beast for a day or two.—This has cured fifty-four out of fifty-six.

Mr URBAN,

A Gentleman of very great honour and veracity, in *Leicestershire*, shew'd me the following Memorandum, which he had written in his pocket-book, and affirmed to be true. L. C.

August 9, 1745.

MEMORANDUM.] I had this day a cow killed, she having been declining about 8 months, but to a much greater degree since *May* last, and at last so weak that she could not get up: I order'd her therefore to be open'd and examined thoroughly, when, to our very great surprize, was found lying, G between her lights and heart, in the blood, a very large toad alive, and when it was freed from the blood, it crawl'd away into some water that was near.—This was seen by several people present when she was killed, and my * servant was one.

I believe, by what the gentleman said to me, that the toad was found in the *vena cava*.

* This servant was his steward, a very grave sensible man.

S I R,

Oct. 20, 1749.

HAVING seen in your last Magazine a print of the *Radcliffe Library*, but finding no description of it, if you will be pleased to insert, in your next, the following particulars, which I noted down when at *Oxford* last summer, it may be agreeable to the public, and you will particularly oblige

Your constant reader, E. B.

RADCLIFFE'S LIBRARY is an extraordinary grand building, the lower part forming an octagon, consisting of rustic work, piers and arches, with * handsome iron gates, over which are placed, in a circular form, abundance of pillars, with their entablature of the corinthian order, supporting a spacious gallery of stone, from which place there rises a dome, covered with lead, crowned with a lanthorn, with a small gallery round it, and finish'd with a golden acorn at top. The inside is quite stately and superb: the magnificent oval geometrical staircase being wainscoted with mahogany, the doorway from which into the first story is grand, having a very fine statue of the founder over it. The floor is beautifully paved with polish'd marble of various colours. The ranges for the books, both of this and the second story, are D *Flanders oak*, as is the wainscoting, and carved in the most exquisite manner the fancy of the artist could reach, and grated with gilt wire. The dome is supported by eight piers, enriched with pilasters, and their entablature of the E ionic order, from which spring as many arches, and upon the e runs all round at the foot of the dome a very grand modillion cornice, and from this hang down, between the arches, tender and delicate festoons, composed of as great variety of foliages and fruit as ever was seen in stone-work; the inside of the dome is enriched with fret-work and croket-work in a very elegant manner.—The whole building is constructed of every thing that can render it beautiful and delightful, by being interspersed with the greatest variety of carving, gilding, painting, &c. E. B.

[* We observed, last month, that in this Octagon are but seven iron gates, the place for the 8th being built up with stone, by which the staircase goes up; and tho' we viewed the whole with pleasure, not being skill'd enough to assign it proper terms, E. B.'s description above is very acceptable.]

Mr URBAN,

Oct. 23.

HAVING observed the loud and groundless clamour that has been raised, and is still continued, against the late

late treaty of peace, on account of the king our sovereign's giving two *British* Lords as hostages to the *French* court, for delivering up the island of *Cape Breton*, I here send you a copy of the latter part of the first article of the treaty of peace between *Lewis XIV.* and the D. of *Savoy*, sign'd at *Turin*, *August 29, 1696*, relating to the demolishing and delivering up to the Duke the town and citadel of *Pignerol* (the key of *Italy*) whereof the *French* had been in possession near 60 years; by which our present worthy patriots, who appear to be so exceeding tender of the honour and dignity of the crown of *Great Britain*, may see, that, upon a similar occasion, the greatest and most powerful prince then in the world made no scruple of agreeing to give two noblemen, even of the very first rank among all his subjects, as hostages to a prince of an inferior degree to himself. The article I mention'd concludes with the following words: 'Which demolition shall be made and carried on in such manner, as that, in two or three months after the departure of the troops before-mentioned, the whole shall be restored to his royal highness, to which purpose it shall be lawful for him to send a commissary to be there present; and till the things aforesaid be put in execution, his majesty is willing, for his royal highness's greater satisfaction and security, to cause two dukes and peers of *France* to be delivered into the hands of his royal highness, as soon as he shall require it of his majesty, to remain with him as hostages, and whom he shall treat according to their rank and dignity.'

I am, Sir, a constant reader and purchaser of your books from the beginning, and a hearty well wisher to the continuance of your success. E. F. A.

Mr URBAN. Seighford, Oct. 14.

YOUR Correspondent, R. X. p. 405. by consulting the learned commentators on the New Testament, will find that his Biblical Question has been thought on before, and has already had a very satisfactory answer.

But as the gentleman expects to find his seeming contradictions reconciled, where the question is stated, I beg leave to shew that the two passages in dispute are right and consistent, and even serve to explain and illustrate one another.

During the conference which our Saviour had with *St Paul*, we are told

(*Acts ix. 7.*) that his companions heard a voice: now this voice was either our Saviour's voice speaking to *St Paul*, or *St Paul's* voice speaking to our Saviour. But when *St Paul* himself is introduced in the defence of his wonderful conversion, he assures us (*Acts xxii. 9.*) that the voice, which they that were with him heard, was not the voice of our Saviour; and, therefore, as it was undoubtedly the voice of *St Paul*, R. X. if he pleases may, for the future, read thus:—

Acts ix. 7. And the men which journeyed with him, stood speechless, hearing a voice (from *Saul*) but seeing no man (that spake to him).

Acts xxii. 9. And they, that were with me, saw indeed the light, and were afraid; (for they heard my voice) but they heard not the (still, small) voice of him that spake to me. E. B.

Mr URBAN,

Oct. 21, 1749.

THE objector produces two passages from the *Acts* of the Apostles, relating to a circumstance which attended the conversion of *St Paul*:—the former is given us as the words of the writer of the history; the latter, those of the apostle himself.

Acts ix. 7. And the men, which journey'd with him, stood speechless, hearing a voice, but seeing no man.

Acts xxii. 9. And they that were with me, saw, indeed, the light, and were afraid, but they heard not the voice of him that spake to me.

Between these accounts, the gentleman observes, there is a seeming contradiction; and I must do him the justice, to acknowledge the truth of his observation, with this restriction,—that it can only extend to those, who read without thinking; for to such persons, not this alone, but many other places in scripture will, at the first sight, bear that appearance. I would desire this gentleman, therefore, to look at the passage a second time; and consider, there is not the least absurdity in supposing a voice may be heard, at the same time that one may not be able to make out the distinct articulation; which if he had but recollected, when he read it before, he might possibly have discovered no difficulty in it. Upon supposition, therefore, of the translation's being a just one, this alone would have been sufficient to have vindicated the accounts from any imputation of inconsistency with each other,—that the latter only informs us, they were not able to distin-

distinguish accurately what was spoken, though (according to the former) they heard the *sound of the voice* of him that spake. But, I am rather inclined to think the former translation is wrong; and, lest the distinction, I have been making, should be thought too nice, A shall chuse to reconcile these passages, upon that supposition. To have prevented, therefore, even the appearance of a contradiction, I say, it might have been rendered, with much more propriety, in this manner.

“And the men, which journeyed
“with him, stood speechless, hearing
“a sound, but seeing no man.” B
for it seems to me, that the Greek word *φωνη*, does not here relate to the voice itself, which St Paul heard, but to the thunderings which introduced it; and, if we look upon it in this light, it will be clear of all difficulty. But, however, C if this should not be granted me, I should still contend for the justness of the translation, whether we were to understand by *sound*, that of a man's voice, or of any thing else: and in support of it, shall produce a few passages, where the word *φωνη* is us'd in that sense, and cannot otherwise be understood. D

John iii. 8. *The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof; but canst not tell whence it cometh.*

1. Corinth. xiv. 7, 8. *And even things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is E pip'd or harp'd?*

For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?

Rev. ix. 9. *And the sound of their wings was as the sound of the chariots of many horses, running to battle.*

I could produce as many more from F the Old Testament, where the original Hebrew word is translated in the same manner, but that will not be necessary; these being a sufficient confirmation of my assertion,—that the passage might have been so rendered; and that it would have been better if it had.

I shall, therefore, conclude, with ob- G serving, that the gentleman may take which side he pleases; for, whether the present translation is right or wrong, enough has been said to defend the accounts from any real contradiction, whatever *seeming* one may appear; and I hope, therefore, he will no longer H find any difficulty in reconciling them.

N. B. These answers make the insertion of three others, received, unnecessary.

Extract of a Letter from the English Consul at Algiers.

AS to the *W—tm—r J—ls* (See p. 272, 419.) what shall I say? but that I am astonished to the last degree at the proceeding, and I most heartily abhor and detest it.—What possibly could be the motive of that letter-writer for this proceeding?—He seems to take upon him the character of the person who was at that time my agent; and to pretend my service in a vindication of me: but if it did not occur to him, that this step would expose me to the resentment of those whom he has falsely aspersed, he must have no thought at all. If he is not a secret enemy, I must impute his proceeding to madness, or I know not what. How can any man pretend to represent effects to proceed from causes, of which he is uninform'd and ignorant, as he absolutely is?—You are very sensible, Sir, that when once the soldiery, by means of that rascal *Israel* the renegado, had been taught to believe that the vessel had no legal pass, and that the trade of the *Lisbon* merchants was contraband, and consequently that the cargo would be liable to confiscation even at home; tho' I explained every thing to the Dey and his ministers in such a manner, that they could not but be, as they were, convinced of the contrary; yet the temptation was so great, that the Dey declared to me, and since to the Com- modore, that it was impossible for him to contend with between 2 and 3000 of the soldiery, who were concerned in the capture: so that neither what regarded the present, nor any thing antecedent, could possibly have any influence in the affair.

[§ The Dey, tho' an absolute monarch, is elected by the *Turkish* soldiers, said to be about 7000; and he is frequently deposed and put to death, if they apprehend he does not consult the interest of his electors; or if he wants success, it is fatal to him. They have murdered four of their Deys, and deposed two, within the space of 20 years. They are not at all subject to the Grand Signor, tho' they pay some regard to him as the head of their religion.]

S I R,

YOU are desired, by the unfortunate and illustrious Count *Desfueval*, to inform the public, that Comm. *Barnet's* letter, after naming the Count's ship, gives him the title of Rear-admiral, and does no where insinuate that the ship which he commanded was a privateer: That

That the depositions of the inhabitants of the *Cape de Verd* islands, and the certificate of the governor, have fully obviated the charge, brought against the Count, of having first violated the neutrality: And that the only circumstance which retards his receiving satisfaction, is the want of the King of Portugal's reclamation, without which the Count cannot effectually proceed in his appeal. See p. 402, note.

From the LONDON REVIEW: Or, Weekly Entertainer, N^o 2. Oct. 21. Of BRITISH SAIL-CLOTH.

THE legislature having enacted many laws in favour of the manufacture of *British sail-cloth*, the manufacturers had reason to hope that they should be put in the entire possession of this trade, as soon as they became capable of it; so that their numbers greatly encreased, and, consequently the manufacture has been improved to the greatest perfection. Other nations prohibit all goods manufactured in foreign countries, when they find that they are in a capacity to work them up themselves; and never import those commodities with which, by proper encouragement, they may be supplied at home. But with us the case is different, in respect to *sail-cloth*, of which all foreigners, but the *French*, are allowed a free importation. Thus our wealth will be exported to other nations, to enrich their poor, to the ruin of near a hundred thousand families, employed here in this manufacture. And this distress will be the more severely felt at this time, as, many, who could make a shift to support their families, with the assistance of a cow, have, since the pestilence raged amongst the cattle, been wholly deprived of that support.

The parliament of *Ireland* having granted a bounty of 4 d. a yard upon *Irish* sail cloth, both for home consumption, and exportation, and other encouragements, it enables them to undersell all foreigners, and in effect, amounts to a prohibition of any foreign sail-cloth being imported among them; they also undersell the *English* in all our plantations, full 3 pence per ell, and 5 pence per ell, in all sail-cloth, with which they supply the *British* shipping. When a manufacturer sets up here, he must provide himself with all manner of conveniences and utensils, at the expence, perhaps, of 1500*l.* or more; but in *Ireland*, the manufacturer is sup-

plied with all these necessaries at the publick charge; besides the wages of three foremen, one for dressing, another for bleaching, and a third for weaving. Thus, the encouragement given to the *Irish* manufacturer can be estimated at no less than 150*l.* per ann. consequently he can do as much business with 1000*l.* as the *English* with 4000*l.* and grow immensely rich, whilst the other must lose by his trade.

When this affair was before the H. of Commons, several members appeared very warm against the bounty granted by the *Irish* parliament, on their sail-cloth; one particularly observed, that, when the *British* parliament † granted a bounty of 2 d. an ell upon the exportation of our *British* sail-cloth, in about 2 or 3 months after, the *Irish* parliament met, and granted a bounty of 4 d. a yard upon the *Irish* manufactur'd cloth; which (continued the gentleman that spoke) was in effect declaring, we will destroy the manufactory of *England*.— Upon this several *Irish* gentlemen stood up, and promised, that as the *Irish* parliament would soon meet, all former laws relating to bounties on their sail-cloth should be repealed, and such bounties stated and fixed, for the future, as should be agreeable to the sentiments of that honourable house. The *Irish* parliament met, and repealed the former laws accordingly; but in the very same sessions, they granted a bounty of 4 d. per yard for their *Irish* sail-cloth, whether for home consumption or exportation. Thus, as they acted quite contrary to the sentiments of the *British* parliament, it is hoped that this affair will be thought worthy of the attention of our legislature, who cannot think it unreasonable to secure the trade of *England* by proper laws, and to prevent our manufacturers and their people from transporting themselves into other countries, where they meet with proper encouragement; an example which, however fatal to *England*, must undoubtedly be followed by numbers more, if speedy redress be not obtained, and the rent of houses fall again throughout the kingdom.

About the time of the *Norman* conquest, not quite 700 years ago, the rents of the best dwelling-houses in the city of *Gloucester*, as appears from doomsday-book, did not amount to above sixpence yearly. Our improvements since we owe wholly to our manufactures, and if they fall a sacrifice, our national wealth and glory must fall also.

† 4 Geo. ii. Cap. 27. §. 4.

From

From the REMEMBRANCER, Oct. 14.

THIS writer quotes a saying of *The-mistocles the Athenian*, *Put but a poor and languid city under my care, and I will render it rich and flourishing*; which kind of ability, is what alone, *he* ^A says, constitutes a great and able politician. Sir Richard Cox, of Ireland, in the year 1733, came to the possession of a large, fruitful, but uncultivated tract of land, inhabited by a race of beggars, grown by habitual wretchedness so harden'd, that, tho' sensible of the smart, they were not ashamed to prefer hunger and idleness to labour and competency. He, therefore, directed his thoughts to remedy this evil; and wisely concluded that nothing but the establishment of a staple manufacture on the premises would answer the purpose. For very sufficient reasons he chose the *linen*; and having procured a quantity of flax seed in 1735, prevailed with them to sow it; and by the dint of perseverance, and a series of admirable expedients to rectify his own mistakes, to render sloth infamous, to excite emulation, to encrease his colony, if it may be so called, and to interest all the passions of those concerned in its success, he has at last fixed it on such an establishment, as, if the same laws are observed, bids fair to be perpetual. Already the little town has undergone a wonderful change; for, whereas, in 1735, it contained at most but 50 houses, many of them fit only for beggars, it now contains 117 houses, whose inhabitants are fully employ'd, and take pleasure in being so. This is true patriotism and policy united; a sphere of ambition, that every gentleman may follow innocently, laudably, and profitably.

From the REMEMBRANCER, Oct. 21.

A Writer in this paper gives us an instance of a *Turkish* Vizier, who imposed a *dead* emperor on the people for a *living* one. But for one instance of this kind, *he* ^B believes, a thousand may be produced of similar deceptions, where the *living* have been treated as he treated the *dead*.—*Edward III.* for example, is said to have reign'd above fifty years, tho', in fact, he did not reign a third part of that time. *John of Gaunt*, or *Alice Pierce*, by confident assertions that the scepter was still in his hands, reign'd in his stead.—Tho' the life of a man may be measured by duration, that of a king should be measured by action only.—Thus of *Henry VI.* who

was never suffered to have a will of his own, it may be said, he never reigned at all.—Of an irreverent *Scot*, we read, who being question'd concerning the disposition of *K. James I.* made answer, "If the Jackanapes is in my keeping, I can make him bite you: if the Jackanapes is in your keeping, you can make him bite me."—Thus have we had *Viziers* at home, who have only made state pageants of their masters, by producing them on gaudy days: and while they themselves were the authors of every exaction, oppression, and corruption, have fasten'd on the royal name, and the royal office all the odium, contempt, and infamy, which those abuses could not fail to produce.

From the WESTMINSTER JOUR. Oct. 14.

OF two letters to the Journalist, in favour of the *British* fishery, the author of the first examines into the pretended right trump'd up, by the *Danes*, to the *Orkney Islands*, [See p. 428.] and seas adjacent, and proves it of no validity; but says, it is mortifying enough to have not only the *Dutch*, but the *Danes* also to oppose a fishery on our own seas: and, therefore, gives it as his opinion, that rather than suffer the project to drop, or be suspended, it is our duty, in case their claim should be contested in earnest, to support a privilege, which nature seems to have given us, which we have so much power to command, and which will manifestly turn to great advantage.—The second letter speaks more particularly of the advantages that would accrue to the nation from this fishery, particularly, in manning our fleets, on any emergency, which are evident to all the world.

^F From the WESTMINSTER JOUR. Oct. 21.

IN the last of Lord *Bol*—'s three celebrated letters, his *L*—p, after shewing the improbability that there should be any design, at the end of *Queen Anne's* reign, to set aside the *Hanover* succession, and place the crown on the head of the pretender to it, tells the world in direct terms, 'that *he* ^G denies the fact absolutely, and that he has the better reason to expect credit, because it could not be true without his knowledge, or at least suspicion of it,' &c.—I have now in my hand a volume of *Dean Swift's* works, in which there is a letter to the same purpose. It is in answer to one from *Archbishop King*, who seeming to have ^H thought

thought, with the majority of the other whigs at that time, that such a design had been on foot, writes thus to the Dean, from London, Nov. 22, 1716.

Extract of a Letter from Dr W. King, Archbishop of Dublin, to Dr Swift.

• **W**E have a strong report, that my Lord *Bolingbroke* will return here, and be pardoned: Certainly it must not be for nothing. I hope he can tell no ill story of you.

Dr Swift's Answer, Dec. 16, 1716.

My Lord,

I Should be sorry to see my Lord *Bolingbroke* following the trade of an informer, because he is a person for whom I always had, and still continue, a very great love and esteem. For I think, as the rest of mankind do, that informers are a detestable race of people, although they may be sometimes necessary. Besides, I do not see whom his lordship should inform against, except himself. He was three or four days in France, while he was secretary; and it is barely possible he might then have entered into some deep negociation with the Pretender: Although I would not believe him, if he should swear it; because he protested to me, that he never saw him but once; and that was at a great distance, in public at an Opera.

As to any others of the ministry at that time, I am confident he cannot accuse them; and that they will appear as innocent, with relation to the Pretender, as any now at the helm. And as to myself, if I were of any importance, I should be very easy under such an accusation; much easier than I am to think your grace imagineth me in any danger, or that Lord *Bolingbroke* should have any ill story to tell of me. He knoweth, and loveth, and thinketh too well of me, to be capable of such an action.

But I am surpris'd to think your grace could talk, or act, or correspond with me for some years past, while you must needs believe me a most false and vile man; declaring to you on all occasions my abhorrence of the Pretender, and yet privately engaged with a ministry to bring him in; and therefore, warning me to look to myself, and prepare my defence against a false brother, coming over to discover such secrets as would hang me.

Had there been ever the least overture or intent of bringing in the Pretender, during my acquaintance with the ministry, I think I must have been very stu-

pid not to have picked out some discoveries or suspicions. And, although I am not sure I should have turned informer, yet, I am certain I should have dropt some general cautions, and immediately have retired.

When people say, things were not ripe at the Queen's death, they say, they know not what. Things were rotten: And had the ministry had any such thoughts, they should have begun three years before; and they, who say otherwise, understand nothing of the state of the kingdom at that time.

But, whether I am mistaken or no in other men, I beg your grace to believe, that I am not mistaken in myself. I always professed to be against the Pretender, and am so still. And this is not to make my court (which I know is vain); for I own myself full of doubts, fears, and dissatisfactions, which I think on as seldom as I can. Yet, if it were of any value, the public may safely rely on my loyalty; because I look upon the coming of the Pretender as a greater evil, than any we are like to suffer under the worst whig ministry that can be found.

I have not spoke or thought so much of party these two years; nor could any thing have tempted me to do it, but the grief I have in standing so ill in your grace's opinion. I beg your grace's blessing, and am, &c.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

Mr URBAN, C ——— n Oct. 16, 1749.

A gentleman, lending me a manuscript, containing many very pleasing miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse, with the liberty to communicate, I send you the following humorous inscription; which, as he is a great walker, and in the decline of life, pass'd over in great humanity, and all the social virtues, will be thought, by those that know him, no strain of encomium, but true humour, and therefore agreeable to your polite readers. A.B.

MEMM.] I would have my walking-stick placed horizontally, with a table of the following inscription just above it, fix'd to the wainscot in the green room at A ——— y.

Baculum hunc R ——— D ——— Armiger, Amator ille musarum,

Unus Peripateticorum hujus Seculi, Peraetâ jam Vitæ Perambulatione, (Utriusq; Fortunæ Socium)

Hic tandem reponi voluit:

Tu, Lector!

Disce Vitæ Labores

Sapiens ferre,

Et

Respice Finem.

[N. B. The verses to Henry Fielding Esq; p. 371. signed Tho. Cawthorn, were not written by the master of Tunbridge school.]

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION intended for PEN LEZ, the Person who was executed for assisting to demolish the Bawdy-Houses in the Strand. (See p. 329)

To the Memory of the unfortunate
B O S A V E R N P E N L E Z,
Who finished a Life, generally well reported of,
By a violent and ignominious Death.

He was the Son of a Clergyman,
To whom he was indebted for an Education, which he so wisely improv'd
As to merit the Love and Esteem of all that knew him.
But actuated by Principles, in themselves truly laudable
(When rightly directed, and properly restrain'd)
He was hurried by a ZEAL for his countrymen,
And an honest Detestation of PUBLIC STEWS
(The most certain BANE of YOUTH, and the DISGRACE of GOVERNMENT)
To engage in an Undertaking, which the most Partial cannot defend,
And yet the least Candid must excuse.
For thus indeliberately mixing with Rioters, whom he accidentally met with,
He was condemn'd to die:
And of 400 Persons concerned in the same Attempt, he only suffer'd,
Tho' neither Principal, nor Contriver.

How well he deserved Life, appears
From his generous Contempt of it, in forbidding a Rescue of himself:
And what Returns he would have made to ROYAL CLEMENCY,
Had it been extended to him, may fairly be presumed
From his noble Endeavours to prevent the least Affront to that Power,
Which, tho' greatly importun'd, refused to save him.

What was denied to his Person, was paid to his Ashes,
By the Inhabitants of St CLEMENTS DANES,
Who order'd him to be interr'd among their Brethren,
Defray'd the Charges of his Funeral,
And thought no Mark of PITY or RESPECT too much

For this Unhappy Youth,
Whose Death was occasioned by no other Fault
But a too warm Indignation for their Sufferings.

By his sad Example, Reader! be admonish'd
Of the many ill Consequences that attend an intemperate Zeal.
Learn hence to respect the Laws—even the most oppressive;
And think thyself happy under that Government
That doth truly and indifferently administer Justice,
To the Punishment of WICKEDNESS and VICE,
And to the Maintenance of God's TRUE RELIGION and VIRTUE.

S O N G.

Tune, *Let me wander not unseen.*

Upid! know, that from this hour,
I brave the utmost of thy pow'r;
reely I was born to rove,
And ne'er will be a slave to love.
reely I was born to rove,
And ne'er will be a slave to love.
To sigh, to languish, and to pine,
Upid! never shall be mine.
reely, &c. &c.

Should Celia try to torture me,
With curst insensibility;
Soon the maid should find it true,
That I cou'd be indiff'rent too.

(Gent. Mag. Oct. 1749.)

Soon the maid, &c.
Her haughty air, and proud disdain,
Shou'd never vex my heart with pain.
Freely, &c.

But shou'd some softer-hearted fair,
With equal flame, my passion hear,
Soon the generous maid should see,
That I could love as well as she.
Soon the, &c.
To sooth her cares, and crown each joy,
I'd sweetly ev'ry hour employ,
My grateful heart no more shou'd rove,
But every word and thought be love.
My, &c.

Lulcaster.

RANDOM JUN.

M m m

S O N G

By Mr JOHN CLAYTON, of Retford, Nottinghamshire.

Bid me not love!—mysterious thing! What is't thou bid'st me do? The

feathers cup of Cupid's wing, And snap his ebon bow? Bid Jove his thunder

lay aside, His light'nings cease to fly, Unmov'd bid earth and sea abide, When

anger arms his eye.

Bid children, in a flow'ry band,
The fiery-tiger lead;
The elephant, at thy command,
Yon airy region tread.
Bid adders, with their scaly pride,
Quit their envenom'd tongue;
The lamb walk by the lion's side,
Bid age itself be young.

Bid *Philomel* forget her notes,
The linnet cease to sing,
Nor warble thro' their little throats,
As on the spray they swing.
When all things living cease to move,
And hollow winds to roar.
Then will I cease my fair to love,
And think of her no more.

ELEGIAC SONG.

TO fair *Pastora*'s grassy tomb,
Soft maids and village hinds shall
bring
Each opening sweet of earliest bloom,
And rife all the breathing spring.

No wailing ghost shall dare appear
To vex, with shrieks, this quiet grove;
But shepherd swains assemble here,
And melting virgins own their love.
No wither'd witch shall here be seen,
No goblins lead their nightly crew;

But:

But female fays shall haunt the green;
And dress thy bed with pearly dew.
The read-breast oft, at evening hours,
Shall kindly lend his little aid,
With hoary moss and gather'd flow'rs,
To deck the ground where thou art laid.

When chiding winds and beating rain
In tempest shake the *Silvan* cell,
Or midst the flocks on ev'ry plain,
The tender thought on thee shall dwell;
Each lovely scene shall thee restore,
For thee the tear be duly shed;
Belov'd, till life can charm no more,
And mourn'd, till pity's self be dead!

GOD is LOVE.

THOU! at whose touch the snow-clad mountains smoke,
Eternal wisdom! touch my lips prophane! [glow,
O! touch my heart! my heart, tho' cold, shall
My lips breathe eloquence divine! for not
Of earth, in earth-born strains, I mean to sing
Advent'rous, but of thee! thy love, alone
Thy wisdom knows, thy love my awful theme!
Let me not err, low grov'ling in the dust,
Let me not fall, high tow'ring to the sky——
O! where shall I begin? how trace the source
Of all! how fathom vast immensity!

Long as the God has been who ne'er began,
Trac'd back and backward still, but trac'd in vain,
Love has so long existed; GOD is LOVE!
Who name him other, know not yet his name;
And if they seek him, lost in error's gloom,
Or superstition's lab'rynth, find him not.

Whate'er the glimm'ring lamp of reason show'd
Of God, through pagan darkneis, all was love;
Whate'er the bright effulgence of thy Sun,
Blest revelation! has display'd, all still
Is love! this pendent world, those rolling orbs,
Nature's whole system speaks its maker kind.

The varied fruits and flow'rs, the pleasing change

Of day and night, the painted landscape round
Of hill and dale, clear fountain, shady wood,
The glitt'ring dew of morn, the crimson'd cloud
Of evening mild, the sweetly varied song,
The peopled earth, and air, and sea, all parts
Of one stupendous whole, and fram'd for bliss,
Proclaim him good——Lord of this blest domain,
Not male alone, but male and fema'e form'd,
When man receiv'd the breath of life, and took
The stamp divine, the image of the God,
What gift was each to each! how lovely both!
Who can their form describe, or who conceive?
Consummate beauty, test of skill divine.
Thrice happy pair!—to late degen'rate times
Your morn and evening song had some blest bard
Transmitted fair, in strains by heav'n inspir'd,
These had the gloomy bigot read abash'd,
And own'd that GOD is LOVE. But man, alas!
Fell from the perfect beauty, pure desire,
Fell to deformity, and age, and death,
And hate, and envy, violence and guilt.
He fell; yet unremitted goodness spoke
To man, apostate as he was, the words
Of peace; gave mis'ry hope, and show'd above
A brighter paradise, than Eden's groves,

His portion, when the woman's promis'd seed
Shou'd bruise the serpent's head: amazing grace!
The promis'd seed was giv'n; the fullness then
Of Godhead dwelt in flesh! high heav'n itself
No more contains th' astonishment and joy,
But down its radiant hosts impatient pour
And Peace proclaim on earth, good will to man.
Oh! join the transports of th' angelic choir,
And sing, responding to the hallow'd strain,
To God be glory—But, tremendous scene!
Whom do I see, in yon drear waste, forlorn!
Whom tempted there!—who stretch'd on earth
sweats blood!

What ruffian band is that? whom do they drag
Betray'd, insulted, through a scoffing crowd?
Whom do they scourge! whom crown with thorns
remorseless!

Yet hold, barbarians—snatch me from the sight!
Ye whirlwinds! crush me mountains—dreadrull!
Horrid! on the cross, they strain, they nail
The lord of life! they rear it! hark he prays—
Father forgive, they know not what they do—
Stupendous! what is language! what is thought!
Astonish'd nature trembles! from the graves
The dead come forth! rocks rend! the sun
witholds

The day!—'tis past! the saviour groans, and
dies!——

Oh! let me, bending to the dust, dissolve
In silent admiration! let my soul
Attest, in unexpressive thought, that GOD
Is LOVE! and dare I, dare a grov'ling worm
Rejoice in scenes like these?—O teach me, thou
My saviour! teach me to divide aright
My love, and awe; my joy, and grief; O teach
My soul the trembling hope, the humble trust,
To feel in gratitude that GOD is LOVE!

H. G.

Mr URBAN,

THE inclosed song was written about 3 years ago, when I had thoughts of composing some others, on the same plan, for the innocent amusement of children; but the design being dropped, I beg that this fragment may be preserved in your agreeable collection for next month. Yours, &c. H. G.

WHen a nymph at her toilet has spent the whole day,
To shine in brocade at a ball or the play,
Her rival the butterfly, vain to excess,
May be justly more proud, if there's merit in dress.
The purple and gold in his plumage display'd
Than velvet's more soft, and more gay than
brocade.

But, with all this advantage of dress, you may see
That the butterfly still is less lov'd than the bee.
For the bee, tho' he shines with no purple and gold,
We provide a good lodging to fence from the cold;
For his honey we love him, altho' he will sting,
And despise the gay insects that flutter and sing.
And hence the coquet this plain lesson may find,
"That the useful alone are the lov'd of mankind."

Let the foolish and vain at the toilet still vie
In a fruitless endeavour to rival a fly,
Which if they cou'd do, like the fly, for a day,
By fools they'd be play'd with, and then thrown
away.

Let me like the bee e'ery moment improve,
And merit a love which no time shall remove.

EPITHALAMIC ODE for MUSIC.

AIR I.

EY E of the world ! whose all-enliv'-
ning ray

Awakes the world, and gives the day,
Auspicious gild this blissful morn, and pour
Each joy on *Damon's* nuptial hour :
Descend, ye graces ! from your native sky,
And smile upon the hallow'd tie.

AIR II.

Genius of the bridal song !
Flame-rob'd Hymen ! come along,
Come, chaste god ! and bring with thee
Heart-inspiring minstrelsy !
Let thy fragrant garland wear
All that decks the vernal year !
Dip thy roses in the gale
Floating thro' *Arabia's* vale,
And bid thy clarions tell the grove,
That marriage ennobles the raptures of love.

GRAND CHORUS.

Hail, mystic union ! erst design'd
To raise, to harmonize the mind,
Rich source of all divine delights,
Unclouded days, and genial nights,
From vagrant guilt, foul forc'refs ! free,
A little heav'n is found in thee.

RECITATIVE.

What, tho' no solemn march, no pomp
of show, [woe,
Form'd, by proud art, to hide the tear of
Conduct thee, *Damon!* to the festal shrine,
Nor dare to mix with such a bliss as thine ;
Yet, yet, each social virtue that inspires
The tender heart to glow with all its fires,
Waits on the scene, while kindling into joy,
Aerial music floats along the sky,
Be still, ye winds ! th' enraptur'd lover
cry'd, [bride.
And fondly thus address'd his blooming

AIR III.

Lovely sister of the graces !
Born like radiant Truth to shine,
All the joys ambition places
In proud courts, are less than mine.
Reason, o'er thy thoughts presiding,
Gives thy soul perpetual rest ;
Goodness all thy actions guiding,
Forms the cherub in thy breast.

AIR IV.

Come, winning softness ! here possess
Pleasures which compleatly bless ;
Domestic peace, for ever gay,
Shall smile the ling'ring hour away.
If music please, thy couch around
Shall float the soft melodious sound ;
My heart's fair empress, *Delia!* live,
'Tis thine to ask, and mine to give.

RECITATIVE.

His soothing tale, his fond endearments,
mov'd [she lov'd ;
The list'ning fair—she look'd, she sigh'd,

Swift on her cheek the morn's pure blush
es glow, [flow

While from her lips these melting numbers

AIR V.

O *Damon!* blest with ev'ry art,
That charms the ear, that wins the heart
And yielding nature fires ;
To love's almighty pow'r I bow,
Ye angels ! catch the willing vow,
And bless my chaste desires.

Adieu, ye light fantastic toys !
Ye tasteless solitary joys
That wait the virgin train !
These dear auspicious moments prove :
That in the sweets of nuptial love,
Immortal pleasures reign.

GRAND CHORUS.

Hail, mystic union ! &c.

To the MEMORY of Mr POPE, occasioned
by reading the Monody, wrote by Mr Mason.

THrice happy bard, whose worth, whose aw-
ful lays,
Nor fear detraction, nor solicit praise !
Happy ! tho' none thy labours can rehearse
In strains immortal, as thy tuneful verse.
More lasting † honours wait thy sacred head,
Alive thy numbers, tho' the poet dead.
Nor need a *Mason's* art transmit thy name,
Thy works themselves best found their † MA-
KER's fame.

† Alluding to the Monody.

† The author of the preceding lines does not mean, by the help of a pun, to lessen the merit of Mr *Mason's* performance, which he thinks unexceptionable in every respect, but the choice of his plan, nor could that fail of universal applause, were it not for the dress it appears in.

Tho' the works of *Chaucer*, and *Spencer*, do justly entitle them to a place among poets of a distinguished rank, yet is it for their language, or their sentiments, that we admire them ? If for the latter, which is most assuredly the case, what has any poet of these days to do with the former ?—Just as much as the young, bright, and beautiful Miss *M—d—n*, with her great grandmother's pinnars.

Those authors, at the time they wrote, appeared in all the pomp and splendor of poetry, that the language of the times would admit of ; which then, perhaps, seemed as well suited to the majesty of their genius, as did the ruff of Queen *Elizabeth* to that of her person.

—Sed tempora (& lingua) mutantur.—

Instead, therefore, of thus meanly borrowing their dress, it would be but justice to them, and to posterity, if we generously lent them our own. Who can read those embellished tales of *Chaucer*, and the no less improved satires of Dr *Donne*, without admitting the piety, as well as poetry of *him*, who has rescued from oblivion, what must else have perished, in the ruins of an antiquated style, and given them immortality by a language, which we trust will never die ?

Nottinghamshire.

C B.

Mr URBAN,

AN insult upon poverty is so extremely shocking, that I have (for my own satisfaction) disposed of Hodge, and the Justice, in a manner more suitable to their merits. (See p. 424).—If you think it may please your readers, you may present them with

POVERTY REWARDED : Or,
The Case re-altered.

WITH temper that made *Cato* great,
Hodge bore, nor murmur'd at, his fate!
Oft, as at work, and oft in bed, [head!
These were the thoughts that rack'd his
My landlord's fortune how immense!
His *thousands* more than *Hodge's* spence!
Nor sorrow his, nor cause for sorrow!
He lives to day, nor dreads to morrow!
Some are to sink! and some to thrive!
Sure he's the happiest man alive!
But what friend *Hodge* affirms, we doubt;
Is bliss consistent with the gout?
The justice, tipling with the *vicar*,
Is ev'ry night disguis'd in liquor!
If sober, not the gout so bad,
For then he *thinks!* and then is *mad!*
His thoughts, when cool, shall *Hodge* be
told?
'Twill make him spurn that trifle, gold!
"This wealth, for which the world cares,
How vain, how impotent, to bless!
Without the pow'r to sleep or eat,
I'm *justice!* *squire!* and *wretch* compleat!
"This foot's intolerable pain
Has try'd a thousand drugs in vain!
"And what prescription can appease
This mind's incurable disease?
"There's *Hodge!*—and yet he envies me!
"O! to be half so blest as he!—"
But scenes are shifting; fever ends
An uncle's life; a farm descends
To *Hodge*: and now he ploughs no more
The land his worship leas'd before;
No crop destroy'd, no rent to pay,
He lays up substance every day!
The *justice*, on his prancing mare,
Attempts a gate, she throws him there!
There, at the gate the bull came thro',
When *Hodge's* cow he gor'd, and slew!
From whence the whisp'ring neighbours
know
What caus'd this fatal *overtthrow!*
The rosy vicar next came by,
And found him with a broken thigh!—
'Tis set!—in vain!—it mortifies!—
The *squire* before to morrow dies.
His daughter's call'd—an only child!
A girl of parts, or had been spoil'd!
"Daughter! I'm going!—don't repine!
"But lead a better life than mine!—
"Of all my crimes, none sting me more
Than injuries I've done the poor!—
"O! promise me, before these friends,
"To make that *injur'd Hodge* amends!—

At more, with fault'ring tongue, he try'd,—
But fetch'd a dreadful groan, and dy'd!—
His corps when decently interr'd,
The dying charge to mind recurr'd;
"Yes! I'll fulfil this last request!
"(Quoth *Patsey*) but what method best?
"Suppose, (her heart began to say)
"Suppose 'twere done the nuptial way?—
"No doubt but I might flaunt for life,
"A glitt'ring, and a wretched wife.
"Tho' *Hodge* has little, I have *store*,
"What moderate pair wou'd wish for
more?

"By bearing well his adverse fate,
"His merit claims a happier state!
"An honest heart, in nature's vest,
"Will make a rural virgin blest!
"And *Hodge* is young, and tall, and strait,
"Of gentle blood, tho' small estate.
"His father lost, with just applause,
"His fortune in his country's cause."
She said, and for the farmer sent,
And gave such hints of what she meant,
That ev'ry *Eve* for half a year,
He came with neither shame nor fear!—
He came!—but seldom went away
'Till midnight, or the dawn of day!—
The morn was fix'd;—the knot was ty'd;—
Hodge to the *mansion* leads his bride;—
Succeeds the *squire* in lands, and store;—
And cloaths, and seeds, the neighb'ring
And 'tis the universal cry [poor,
Earth hold! and want him long the sky!

M O R A L.

If bliss for bliss still pass'd, and woe for woe,
The lot of *most* were equal, e'en below!
Which state the best, e'en reason springs a doubt,
The *rich* with anguish, or the *poor* without?
Or if a-while apparent wrongs obtain,
The *Virtuous* mourners, and o'erjoy'd the *Vain*,
Oft ev'n on earth, the shifted scenes we view,
Vice meets its own, and worth enjoys its due.

J. G.

C L O E's SOLILOQUY.

*I*F Love and Reason ne'er agree,
And Virtue trembles at his pow'r,
May heav'n from Love pronounce me free,
And guard me thro' each tender hour.
But if the pleasures Love bestows,
Are such as Reason pleas'd allows,
Are such as smiling Virtue knows,
To Love I'll pay my virgin vows.
And such they are—for loose desires
But ill deserve the tender name;
They blast, like light'ning's transient fires,
But Love's a pure and constant flame.
Love scorns a sordid selfish bliss,
And only for its object lives;
Feels mutual truth endear the kiss,
And tastes no joys but those it gives.
Love's more than language can reveal,
Or tho'ght can reach, tho' tho'ght is free,
'Tis only felt—'tis what I feel—
And hope, that *Damon* feels for me.

On the Death of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bt.

To EDWARD KYNASTON, Esq; Knight of
the Shire for the County of Montgomery.

*His saltem accumulæ donis, et fungar inani
Munere.* ————— VIRG.

THIS humble dirge, O *Kynaston*! attends
The first of patriots, and the best of friends,
Whose loss whilst you,—ah, fatal loss! bemoan,
Give me to mix my sorrows with your own.

Thou, * goddess, guardian of the fun'ral
shrines!

With moving accents swell the plaintive lines,
Inspire with ev'ry sentiment of woe,
And let the lays in mournful measures flow;
For these lament that dreadful stroke, which gave
The firmest *Briton*, an untimely grave.

This dire mishap the regions round deplore;
Lo! sea-girt † *Mona* weeps the race she bore!
Where *Snowdon's* tow'ring tops invade the skies;
Where *Ordovician* heights so num'rous rise,
There the sad swains their much-lov'd lord bewail,
And, deeply griev'd, relate the doleful tale;
With hoarser murmurs roll the frequent rills,
And, more than echoes, echo on the hills.
Sabrina's vales, the wide *Cornavian* plains,
And ‡ *Gomer's* Mount resound with plaintive
strains;

No shock like this, can *Cambrian* annals tell,
Since that fam'd prince, their last *Llewellyn*, fell:
All || *Guinedd* mourns great § *Caradocus'* son,
Old † *Deva* droops,—this kind protector gone,
Her sorrowing streams, as they to ocean flow,
Hear *Thames* and *Isis* tell their mighty woe,
For *Thames'* *Augusta* lov'd the patriot's name,
And *Isis'* sons immortalize his fame.

Ah, fate severe! alas! we must resign!
And had, O *WILLIAMS*! *Nestor's* years been
all thine,

Yet *Nestor's* years had been too short a race,
Each *British* soul had moan'd the scanty space;
Ev'n *Faction's* self that worth immense confess'd,
By all, who lov'd their country, lov'd and bless'd.

Long in the senate, to constituents just,
He well discharg'd the delegated trust:
His heart the love of Liberty inspir'd,
Bright honour guided, and fair virtue fir'd;
He strenuous strove to assert her injur'd laws,
And toil'd unwearied, in *Britannia's* cause;
In her defence, his gen'rous bosom glow'd;
In her support, his streams of bounty flow'd.

Religion's due, he reverently paid,
And social duties which on man are laid:
Continual plenty did his seats afford;
What numbers shar'd the hospitable board!
Bounteous to all;—but if the needy cry'd,
Largely their wants his lib'ral hand supply'd:
Where-e'er reduc'd, neglected virtue mourn'd;
Where-e'er blind fortune from true merit turn'd;

* *Melpomene*, one of the nine *Muses*: She
presided over mournful solemnities.

† *Anglesey*, where the ancestors of the de-
ceased resided for many generations.

‡ *Montgomery*. || *North Wales*.

§ This family of the *Williams's* derive them-
selves from *Caradoc Hardh*, a prince, or ancient
British chieftain. † *Chester*.

Where aged poor hung tott'ring o'er the grave,
Unask'd, he aided, and unseen, he gave.

Scenes of domestic woe the muse forbears,
Affliction's pungent pangs, whole floods of tears,
An agonizing heart, grief-clouded charms,
The tender pledge clasp'd in maternal arms.
May heav'n regardful of a pious pray'r,
Make that small remnant its peculiar care,
And from the fire, what was abridg'd by fate,
Be the space added to this infant's date.

O *Kynaston*! in vain we still deplore,
And image what we must behold no more,
That free deportment, so humanely kind,
That graceful aspect, with that ample mind.

Blest *Manes*! now you wing th' ætherial way
To climes celestial, realms of brightest day,
Where dwell brave guardians of their antient law,
Chiefs still devoted to their country's cause;
Firmly attach'd to love of truth sincere,
Great minds unshaken or by hope, or fear;
With these you join, by bent congenial mov'd,
And full enjoy that Liberty you lov'd.

Accept, dear shade! these artless lays, receive
This only tribute which a friend can give:
Tho' snatch'd, alas! from our desiring eyes,
Still in my breast thy lov'd memorial lies,
By sacred friendship faithfully in-urn'd,
For ever honour'd, and for ever mourn'd.

OE. 4.

DEVANU

To Mr Whiston, on the publication of his list
written in the 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st and 82
years of his age.

HAil, venerable champion of the truth,
Hoary with years, tho' martyr from thy
youth! [see

Well, *Patriarch*, hast thou done, thy works
And print this comment on thy constant zeal:
Happy at last, tho' with declining age,
To see rebated persecution's rage.

We owe to *BRUNSWICK's* patriotic care,
That no *Sacheverell* * now disturbs thy pray'r.
To mulcts or fines not suffer'd to proceed,
Priests can but damn thy reasonable creed.

Divine astronomer, whose art pursues,
With bold felicity, great *NEWTON's* views!
Whene'er thou list'st thy algebraic rod,
Meas'ring his works, the point is still to God:
Him first, him greatest, careful to attend,
Whate'er the means, religion is thy end.

Thou, tracing comets thro' their devious orb
In space immense, that human thought absorb
Hast almost liv'd the doubtful to convict,
And register returns thy schemes predict. †
O still persisting, with increase of fame,
Be *WILLIAM de Temporibus* ** thy name!

But not to praise thy genius, or display,
(Fruitless endeavour!) does this verse essay.
Who gives that genius, adds the better part,
With plainest manners, rectitude of heart.
By these attracted, not thy flights sublime,
I dare this rough unprostituted rhyme.

* See Mr Whiston's account of the affairs be-
twixt Dr Sacheverell and himself.

† See his astronomical principles of religion.

‡ See his large scheme of the planetary system.

** Alluding to the famous John de Temporibus,
who is said to have lived above 300 years.

MR URBAN,
Am the unhappy person that met with the monster, that I gave you an account of, last month. (See p. 423). My madness (for such my friends think it, tho' I, like other madmen, think otherwise) manifested itself by symptoms very different from those, which usually attend madness. In the first place, I have no abhorrence of water, but have, at some seasons, drunk of it with great eagerness, especially when mix'd with wine. In the next place, I am as gentle as if nothing was the matter wth me, insomuch that none of my friends are afraid of approaching me, when at the worst. There are two things, indeed, which bear hard upon me, one of them is, that I have been frequently heard to call upon one Miss ———, tho' I must have known that she was 20 miles distant; the other is, that I have of late amus'd myself with counting my fingers, as if I were not before fully satisfied of their right number, muttering, at the same time, something to myself. The inclosed paper consists of some of the aforesaid mutterings. I confess I am at a loss what to think of myself, and wait your determination, before I venture to pronounce myself either mad, or in my senses. If I am really mad, and my madness may be any way diverting, as it sometimes happens, I shall contribute pretty often to the entertainment of your readers.

Wakefield, Sept.

Yours, &c.

20, 1749.

DAMON.

Down *Damon's* cheeks fast flow'd the tear,
His cheeks now pale by sorrow made:
Absent from all his soul held dear,
He languish'd in the lonely shade:
The shade, where *Calder's* crystal stream,
In mazes, gently murmur'd by:
Where *Echo* learn'd the shepherd's theme,
And kindly answer'd sigh with sigh.
Return, he said, thou much-lov'd fair,
To glad this pensive gloomy breast,
Return, and banish my despair;
Oh! bring my soul its wonted rest.
Absent, what pleasure can I know?
What else can *Damon* do but grieve?
Ev'n rural sports insipid grow,
Tho' wont such sprightly joys to give!
I learn what made these sports delight,
And what, at present, makes them cloy;
Return, dear maid, and bless my sight,
So shall I rural sports enjoy.
Oft on the river's brink I lie,
Which *Sophy's* presence us'd to chear,
On pleasures past I think, and sigh,
For, oh! my *Sophy*, is not there!
In sleep I view thee, hear thee speak
Kind, as when near, thou sooth'dst my
A while enjoy the scene, then wake, [pain,
And turning, strive to dream again.
Where'er my restless steps I bend,
My mind is still intent on thee:

O may thy breast my vows befriend,
And shew a like concern for me!

I've known thee pity those that mourn,
And wish their sorrows to relieve:
For pity then, O! quick return,
And bid thy shepherd cease to grieve.

If strangers can thy pity move,
For trivial sorrows which abound,
In justice let thy shepherd prove
Thy cure, to whom thou gav'st wound!

My sighs to her my soul esteems,
O bear, ye currents, as ye glide,
Tell her, the tears increas'd your streams
Of *Damon* weeping on your side.

Ye breezes that perfume the air;
Ye gentle zephyrs, bear my sighs:
Breathe all my sorrows to the fair,
If she returns not, *Damon* dies.

Just waking from a pleasing DREAM.

WHAT is it all a dream, and nothing more?
And am I just the thing I was before?
Who would not wish for everlasting night,
When sleep can furnish out such gay delight?
But ah! 'tis past, nor more my soul will bless;
So die the dreams of earthly happiness:
Just when we think to grasp the wish'd for prize,
Before us still the painted shadow flies.
Panting behind, the phantom we pursue,
Oft lose the tempting game, as oft start new;
For, *Proteus* like, it varies oft its shape;
With fatal art each earthly joy 'twill ape,
And with its dazzling ignis-fatuus light,
Perverts our senses, and deceives our sight.
Some latent pow'r magnetick draws us on,
While Hope and Fancy cry, it may be won.
Now just before the lovely shade appears,
The sum of all our wishes, hopes and fears,
We strive to seize the object of our care;
But grasp a shade, and fill our arms with air.
Then full before our streaming tortur'd eyes,
We see an ugly, frowning spectre rise;
Deluded fool, she cries, thy course restrain,
Nor follow what no mortal e'er shall gain;
If happiness compleat on earth you'd find,
You hunt a shadow, and pursue the wind;
And know, whene'er you'd seize the airy game,
I'll rise, and *Disappointment* is my name.
To earth we fall, and sicken at the sight,
Curse our past folly, and abhor the light:
But soon the gloomy spectre dies away,
And the fair phantom, eager to betray,
Drest in another garb, salutes our view;
We rise, and with fresh warmth the chace renew,
Forget our cares, our pains, our dangers past,
And in fantastick dreams our moments waste;
The fleeting, tempting, painted air we chace,
Till death arrests us in the fruitless race.
Rest then, my soul, with humble bliss content,
Nor let thy time in vain pursuits be spent!
To higher joys be all thy hopes confin'd,
For those alone can satisfy the mind.

Holk, Wiltshire, Oct. 7, 1749.

SYLVIA.

Historical Chronicle, October 1749.

Extract of a letter from Chebucto harbour, Nova Scotia, August 17.



After the several vicissitudes of fortune, I am arrived at this new settlement, which far exceeds any idea I could possibly have of it. At our first landing in this harbour, which is the finest I ever saw in the world, we found the place on each side an entire wood, upon a gradual declivity to the shore, the trees large and standing close together, and light fern growing between, the passage not interrupted with thorns and briars, as the *European* woods are, and furnished with delicate springs of water. The air is very temperate, and I believe exceeding healthful. This is the hottest part of the summer; the mornings and evenings are delightfully pleasant, and the middle of the day not warmer than I have found it in *England*. Every body arrived at present have excellent appetites, from the good temperament of the air; which puts me in mind of *Italy*, and I think there is a good prospect of its being altogether as fertile, and in time as enchanting to its inhabitants. The soil is of the finest mould I ever saw, capable of producing any thing; and I fancy much less difficulty will be met with in clearing the woods than was expected; for about two miles from the water-side, at the summit of the hill, the trees are in general very small, and at a distance from each other; where there is fine shooting, viz. plenty of partridges, pigeons, hares, rabbits, and a sort of black game that we meet with in some parts of *England*. I have dined upon a porcupine, that is as delicious as a young fawn: whether I may venture to do so on a bear I know not: Some of the people have caught several young ones. The harbour abounds with fish of several sorts, lobsters and mackrel in great quantities, and other small fish in abundance. There are several fresh rivers well stored with fine salmon; which many have experienced, and brought great quantities down to our new town of *Halifax*: But the absolute necessity of every one's assisting in clearing the ground, does, for the present, divert them from the employments of fishing and shooting, and obliges us to be satisfied with what a few *Indians* supply us with, who come fre-

quently to us in their canoes, at reasonable rates.

There is an island situated at the entrance of the harbour, where a fortification, I apprehend, will be built, and will not be unlike the wooden fort at the entrance of the *Tagus*. We have had various rumours about the number of the *Indians*, and their molesting the settlement; but I give no credit to it, for I am satisfied we have sufficient force to protect us. The governor has got the hearts of the people, by amiable deportment, and has taken care of their healths, and subsistence as far as possible, and to render an uninhabited place as convenient to them as is in his power: However, many difficulties must be encountered with in the infancy of such an undertaking. We lie in tents, and the great fogs, frequent in this place, render it sometimes uncomfortable; but I do not find it prejudicial to our healths. The rain falls here pretty heavy; but tho' we are wet thro' our little fortifications, yet it is not attended with any cold shivering or disorders whatsoever. The winter is what we have to fear: from good intelligence it is very severe, and of long continuance, and we are making preparations for our security against that inclement season.

The township is laid out; and an allotment of ground is given to every family; the single people mix together as they approve themselves. We hope we shall be able to preserve ourselves from the severity of the weather, by little boarded huts; but it is fear'd much hardship must be endured, the summer being too far advanced to do great things this year. The little knowledge I have obtained, in the short time we have been here, of the usefulness of the place to *England*, satisfies me, that those gentlemen who first proposed this colony, and have so zealously served their country thereby, will reap immortal honour for having so singularly distinguished themselves, and in time will be the authors of the happiness of others, who might have lived useless and died miserable at home. Many things to forward the success of this undertaking must be done by parliament; but every body is so well satisfied with the gentleman that governs them, that they have no doubt but proper remonstrances will come from him, who shews the greatest tenderness for their welfare: And the

usc-

usefulness of the settlement, will entitle it to the protection of the government, who have begun so glorious a work, for which posterity must be ever thankful, and will be one amongst the many instances of his majesty's affection for his subjects. (See p. 112, 408, 440.)

On the 29th ult. a petition, signed by 87 principal inhabitants of *St Clement Danes*, in behalf of the two condemned rioters, was presented to the D. of *Newcastle*, who, the next day, presented it to his majesty. (See p. 465.)

SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

At *Rhewabbon* in *Denbighshire*, was interr'd late in the night, in a private manner, the body of *Sir W. W. Wynne*, Bart. The herse was attended by his domestick and menial servants, amounting to a very great number. At the park-gate of *Wynnstay* the corpse was solemnly received by multitudes of people, whose outward gestures of affliction pathetically represented the inward sentiments of their hearts: Few men have ever deserv'd so general a lamentation! In his publick character, he was resolute and unmoveable; in his private character, he was generous, and of exceeding good-nature: He lov'd his country with a sincerity which seem'd to distinguish him from all mankind: His morals were untainted: He had an utter detestation of vice: His manners, like his countenance, were open and undisguis'd: He was affable by nature; he knew how to condescend, without meanness: He was munificent, without ostentation: His behaviour was so amiable, as never to create a personal enemy; he was even honour'd, where he was not belov'd: In domestick life, he was the kindest relation, and truest friend; his house was a noble scene of regular, yet almost unbounded, hospitality: His piety towards his creator, was remarkable in his constant attendance on the service of the church; he revered religion, he respected the clergy, he feared God; the whole tenor of his conduct was one continued series of virtue: So prepar'd, he had little reason to be afraid of sudden death; every day of his life was a preparation for heaven; and the loss of him will be a lasting calamity to his country.

Chester Journ.

THURSDAY 5.

A proclamation was issued, for summoning the parliament, which stood prorogued to *Nov. 16*, to assemble then for the dispatch of business.

An order was made for all causes, relating to prizes taken during the late war, to be forthwith adjusted, and accounts thereof laid before the Privy Council.

FRIDAY 6.

An eminent factor, in the woollen manufacture, was taken into custody of a messenger, for being a principal in the clandestine sending of artificers, and

(*Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1749.)

utenfils, for the said manufacture, into *Spain*, (See p. 426.)

TUESDAY 10.

Were presented to the Privy Council, some petitions from consuls, residing abroad, who have no other allowance than tonnage from ships entering the ports where they reside, declaring that the money arising thereby, fell very short of their expences, for defending the property and privileges of the *British* subjects, and praying relief.

The E. of *Harrington's* speech to the *Irish Parliament*.

HIS majesty having honoured me with his commands to meet you again in parliament, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate you on the re-establishment of the public tranquillity; and I am persuaded, that you are duly sensible of his majesty's wisdom and goodness, in procuring the honourable peace which has been happily concluded since the last session, to the manifest advantage of his subjects of this kingdom, in common with those of his other dominions.

In order to contribute to the more effectual securing the continuance of that inestimable blessing, his majesty has judged it necessary to regulate his forces in this kingdom, so as to be speedily prepared, in all events, to defeat any attempt which may be made to disturb our present happiness.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have ordered the several accounts and estimates to be laid before you, and have a particular satisfaction in acquainting you, that I have nothing in command from his majesty to ask but the usual supplies.

The batteries which have been thought necessary for the defence of the harbour of *Corke*, are in considerable forwardness; and a new disposition of the barracks, for the more convenient reception of his majesty's troops, and for the publick security, has been proceeded upon, in pursuance of your address to me of the last session, with as much expedition as the nature of that service would admit. An account of the expence of each of those works shall likewise be laid before you.

My lords and gentlemen,

The encouragement lately given to your linen manufacture by the legislature of Great Britain, calls upon you*, in the strongest manner, to attend to the advantages of that great source of national industry and wealth: And their favourable disposition to promote the general welfare of this kingdom, must incline you to cultivate, by all suitable returns, that reciprocal confidence and harmony, which will at all times be found essentially necessary to the interest of *Ireland*. Every audacious attempt to create a jealousy between the two kingdoms, and to disunite the affections of his majesty's common subjects, so closely connected by the same civil and religious interests, must excite

N n n * See p. 462.

the

the highest indignation in all true lovers of their country.

You have abundant reason to depend upon the continuance of his majesty's protection and favour; and your past conduct leaves no room to doubt, that you will gratefully testify your loyalty and duty, by reposing a just confidence in his majesty, and exerting a steady zeal for the security and honour of his government.

Duty and inclination will, upon all occasions, equally engage me to concur with you, in every measure, which may tend to increase the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

This speech produced suitable addresses from both houses.

WEDNESDAY 11.

The anniversary of his majesty's coronation was loyally observed as usual.

FRIDAY 13.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, which proved a maiden one. *Thomas Yeldon* was try'd for forging, and uttering, a seaman's letter of attorney, and the jury brought in their verdict special.

The persons in custody, on account of the woollen manufacture were examined, and two persons, who had been articted, but, afterwards, refused to go, were examined against them; upon which, the matter being fully proved against them, they were ordered into closer confinement.

Ten waggon load of specie, being above 500,000 dollars; by the *Blandford*, from *Lisbon*, arrived at *Portsmouth*; it has since been carry'd to the *India* house, the company having purchased it for exportation.

SATURDAY 14.

Advice was received of the safe arrival of a ship in *Spain*, with above 60 artificers in the woollen manufacture, and many callimancoes, and worsted damasks half finished, besides a great quantity of utensils.——A messenger was dispatch'd to *Brabant*, to solicit the delivery up of one *Bevan*, formerly a noted clothier in *Wiltshire*, a principal in sending over artificers, but he had remov'd into *French Flanders*.

MONDAY 16.

Mr *Solomon Avola*, a *Bohemian Jew*, embraced the Christian faith, and was publicly baptized at the *Savoy* chapel.

A journeyman hatter was committed to hard labour for 14 days, and to be once publicly whipped, for embezzling the materials delivered to him, by his master, pursuant to a late act.

The herring fishers at *Yarmouth* caught, in their nets, a grampus, or young whale, which weighed 4000^{lb}. was 27 foot long, 8 broad, and 4 in thickness, and was brought on shore, tho' it did the nets above 100^l. damage.

WEDNESDAY 18.

Fifteen of the condemned malefactors (See p. 426.) among these *Bosavern Pen Lez*; the rioter (*Wilson*, the other, being reprieved, the night before, and *Mooney*, *Donnavan*, and *Crawford*, reprieved for transportation) were executed at *Tyburn*. Mr sheriff *Janssen*, holding his white wand, surrounded by his officers, attended the execution, on horseback, and dismissed, very civilly, a party of footguards at *Holbourn* bars, who attended to escort the criminals to *Tyburn*: Where a rescue, by the sailors, was apprehended, but the necessary peace was preserved without military aid.——The body of *Pen Lez* was brought to an undertaker's, and interr'd the same night in *St Clement's* church, by order, and at the expence, of the parish. See p. 465.

Was a meeting of the proprietors of the 7 per Cent. Emperor's loan, when were laid before them, proposals from the K. of *Prussia* to pay the arrears of the interest thereon, at 3 different payments, provided the proprietors would consent to take 3 and a half per Cent. per Ann. from *Christmas* next, instead of 7 per Cent. but, after a short consideration, the proposal was rejected.

FRIDAY 20.

A pardon passed the great seal to *Geo. Mackenzie*, Esq; late Earl of *Cromertie*; convicted of high treason, with proviso, that he remains in such place as his majesty shall direct.—500^l. per Ann. is also granted to the said E. of *Cromertie*, out of his forfeited estate, for the maintenance of his family; and the rest of the money, arising from the sale of his estates, is to be settled upon his children.—500^l. per Ann. is also granted, by his majesty, to the master of *Lovat*, out of his late father's estate.

SATURDAY 21.

A porpus was pursu'd by near 100 boats, through *London Bridge*, and shot and taken a little above it.

WEDNESDAY 25.

Were consumed at *Towcester* 36 houses with barns, &c. by fire.

FRIDAY 27.

The Earl of *Suffex* and Lord *Cathcart* arriv'd in town from *France*. See p. 460.

A bow and quiver, in which were 24 arrows, made of reed, pointed with steel, and bearded, were found in *New Forest*, *Hampshire*, supposed to have lain there since K. *William Rufus*, who was shot there 649 years ago; the reeds were not decay'd, nor the points rusty.

A grant has passed the seals to re-incorporate

corporate singular all the freemen of the art of butchers, of *London*, or within two miles of the same, by the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the art, or mystery, of butchers of the city of *London*.

SATURDAY, 28.

Sir *Samuel Pennant*, Ld Mayor elect, was sworn into that office at *Guildhall*; and on

MONDAY, 30.

Went with the usual pomp to *Westminster-hall*, and having been sworn, and observed the accustom'd formalities, return'd in the like state to a sumptuous entertainment at *Guildhall*.

The anniversary of his majesty's coronation was observed with all possible demonstrations of gladness.

TUESDAY 31.

The cow-distemper being broke out in above 20 parishes in *Suffolk*, the justices have publish'd Advertisements to keep dogs confined, and for strictly observing the orders of council against moving lean cattle without certificate.—One *Murdock* they fined 10*l.* for moving cattle by night.

This distemper has appear'd again in *Middlesex*, and is more or less in most counties of *England*, except the West.

Two men of war, and 5 transports, are designed for *Algiers*, to bring over the Christian slaves, according to a proposal of the Dey, in order to the renewal of the treaty of peace.

Some firelocks are order'd, by the D. of *Cumberland*, to be made of the new invented metal, now preparing at *Chelsea*, by patent, they being found to carry a ball as far as the common, and are much lighter.

No artificers under 20, nor above 40, are to be admitted into the king's yards.

The revolt of the *Dutch* in the *East Indies* (See p. 427 C) proves a fiction; but we learn that Baron *Imhoff*, governor of *Batavia*, who was slandered as the head of the revolvers, had, at the request of the Q. of *Bantam*, deposed the king her husband, who had run mad, which his family, at a certain age, usually do.

Capt. *Martin*, in the *Two Sisters*, arriv'd at *Barbadoes*, from the *Cape de Verd* islands, advises, that when he was at the isle of *May*, getting salt and stock, he was boarded by a *Portuguese* vessel of 16 guns, and 80 men, who carry'd him to *St Jago*, when finding that he came for salt and live cattle, and not for *Archilla weed*, they released him. The *Portuguese* vessel was fitted by some *French* gentlemen at *Lisbon*, who rent of the K. of *Portugal*, as the Capt. was

told, all the *Weed* in those islands, for the use of *France*. (See p. 427.)

Advices by two *E. India* ships say, that a country trading ship, with 37 hands, was taken by the *Dutch*, and all the people killed, but one man, who got to *Bombay*.

SCOTLAND.

Burrowslounness. Great part of the coast, where the fisheries are to be established, is levelled, and great progress made in erecting buildings for that undertaking.—The herring fishery was very successful at *Lewes*, all the ships being loaded. (See p. 379)

On the 11th inst. The Earl of *Kelly*, *Alexander Cameron* of *Dungallon*, *Rev. Murray* of *Glencarnock*, *John M'Donnell* of *Glengarie*, and *Alex. M'Donald* of *Glencoe*, were liberate from the castle of *Edinburgh*, in consequence of letters of liberation issued from the court of judiciary.

Moscow, Sept. 9. A speech of the E. of *Hyndford* to the Empress of *Russia*, at his Audience of leave.

MADAM,

THE king having graciously permitted me to return to my own country for the re-establishment of my health, I have the honour, though fill'd with sorrow, to present myself before your imperial majesty to take perhaps a final leave. This thought, madam, would be much more insupportable to me, if I had not had, during my ministry of near five years here, the satisfaction to see that strict union and friendship between the king and your imperial majesty, which is so necessary for the good of the two crowns, and the safety of your common allies, daily increased and strengthened. I am ordered by the king to repeat to your imperial majesty, on this occasion, the strongest assurances of his majesty's fraternal affection for you, and his sincere inclination to contribute all in his power to the advancement of your interests, and the increase of the glory and prosperity of your imperial majesty's reign, as this letter of the king will inform you more fully.

I was unwilling, at the first audience which your imperial majesty did me the honour to grant me, to trouble you with any thing relating to myself; I only referred to the conduct I should observe whilst I had the honour to remain at your court. And as, on the one hand, the king my master has been graciously pleased to honour me with his entire approbation of my conduct during the course of my ministry here, it would compleat my happiness, if I durst flatter myself with having also merited the approbation of your imperial majesty, and the continuance of your favour; of which I shall, at all times, and in every place, endeavour to render myself worthy.

by

‘ by manifesting my unalterable zeal for the service of your imperial majesty.

The Chancellor Count *Besstucheff*, in the name of her imperial majesty, answered in the *Russian* language.

‘ As it is to the glory of your excellence to have conducted your negotiations in this country to the reciprocal satisfaction of the empress and the king your master, it is also very natural, that this court should with regret see a minister leave it, who has discovered so much prudence in managing the common interests of the two crowns. The strict friendship which at present unites them together, and which the empress ceases not to cultivate, being in part the fruit of the continual cares of your excellence; her imperial majesty, far from ever forgetting them, will at all times be glad to give your excellence marks of her esteem and gratitude.’

LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

Sept. 30. **L**ady of *Velters* *Cornewall*, Esq; member for *Herefordshire*, delivered of a son.

Lady of Hon. *Wm Finch*, Esq;—of a daugh.

OCT. 14. Mrs *Lynch Bloss*, in *Conduit-str.*—of a son and heir.

22. Lady of *Ld Trentham*,—of a daughter.

27. Lady of *Lord Byron*,—of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

Sept. 12. **N**icholas *Matthews* of *Lee, Kent*, was marry'd to Miss *Isabella Oram* of the *Grange, Southwark*, 10,000 l.

Capt. *Plummer*, of the 1st Reg. of foot-guards,—to Miss *Shackerly*.

20. The Princess *Louisa*, only sister to his Danish majesty,—to the Duke regent of *Saxe Hildburghausen*.

OCT. . Hon. Sir *Arthur Forbes* of *Craig-ever*,—to Miss *Elrick*.

Charles Pratt of the *Inner Temple*, Esq;—to Miss *Jeffreys* of *Bedford-Roxo*.

6. Dr *Mortlock Pettitward* of *Putney*,—to Miss *Sandwell*.

8. *Edmund Burton*, Esq; counsellor at law,—to Mrs *Bedwell* of *Petty France*, 16,000 l.

11. Hon. *Wm Sturton*, brother to *Ld Sturton*,—to Miss *Howard*, daughter of Hon. *Philip Howard*, brother to the D. of *Norfolk*.

12. Mr *Davy*, deputy solicitor to the exchequer,—to Miss *Hawley* of *Serjeant's-Inn*.

Isaac Cook, Esq;—to Miss *Anne Church* of *Thames street*.

17. Rev. Mr *George Cooke*, rector of *Clift St Mary, Exeter*,—to the relict of Mr *John Wyatt*, of *Sidmouth*, merchant, with 15000 l.

25. Capt. *Fox*, of *Chelmondeley's* foot,—to Miss *Price* of *York*.

28. Mr *Keeling* brewer, of *Clerkenwell*,—to Miss *Reynolds* of the same.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

Sept. 11. **J**effrey *Hatch* of *Lumley Hill*, Esq; aged 88, oldest J. of P. in *Kent*.

Capt. *Ballet*, of the *Otter* sloop, in *Carolina*.

Don *Lewis d'Acunha*, Portuguese ambassador at *Paris*, the oldest ambassador of *Europe*,

employ'd at the peace of *Ryswick*, aged 105.

16. *Geo. Mackenzie* of *Belmucke*, in *Scotland*, Esq; aged 85, an active commander among the rebels, in 1715, for which he was attainted; but in 1725, on his influencing *Ld Seaforth's* troops to surrender their arms to Gen. *Wade*, he obtained a suspension of prosecution, and lived peaceably.

28. *Mark Aynsly* of *Gallow Hill*, Esq; J. of P. for *Northumberland*.

29. A girl, aged 9, at *Roehampton, Surrey*, bit 6 weeks before by a mad dog, who tore her arm, and broke the bone of it; she was dipped twice in salt water, and used the other common means, but dy'd raving mad.

OCT. 2. The M. of *Rockingham's* mother.

3. Dr *Samuel Lisle*, Lord Bp of *Norwich*.

Col. *Cockayne*, Col. of a Reg. of foot, and judge advocate of the forces in *Flanders*, during the late war.

Hon. *John Robinson*, Esq; president of the council, and deputy governor of *Virginia*.

4. Wife of *Hen. Herring*, Esq; a bank director.

Capt. *H. Rogers*, of the King's Reg. of foot.

Father *Du Halde*, the Jesuit, author of the *History of China* esteemed to be the best extant.

The famous Baron *Trenk*, in prison, at *Brinn in Moravia*; (See Vol. xviii. p. 416) he expressed a hearty repentance of his excesses in the late war, and seemed most to regret the plundering and burning of *Cham*, a city in the *Upper Palatinate*, where he made a great booty. In order to expiate, in some measure, this inhuman action, he bequeathed 40,000 florins to erect an hospital in the said city, for maintaining poor people.

9. Capt. *Glover*, of *Herbert's* foot, at *Fort Augustus*.

10. Mr *Schutz*, page to the D. of *Cumberl.*

13. *Wm Ellet* of *Great Totham, Essex*, Esq;

14. Mr *Peter Shergold*, Exchange broker.

Rev. Mr *Wakefield*, prebendary of *Rippon*.

Mrs *Alice Atkinson* of *York*, aged 109.

Mrs *Fenwick*, sister to Cts of *Tankerwill*.

15. Sir *Walter Calverly*, Bart, father to *Walter Blacket*, Esq; member for *Newcastle*.

16. Dr *Hudson*, rector of *Stunmore, Midd.*

18. Relict of *Ld Chief Baron Probyn*.

22. Hon. *Matthew Skinner*, Esq; chief justice of *Chester*, a *Welch* judge, recorder of *Oxford*, and premier serjeant.

Youngest daughter of *John Campbell*, Esq;

Sir *George Castleton*, Bart, at *Mile-end*; the title goes to the Rev. *John Castleton*.

George Newland, L L. D. professor of geometry in *Gresham college*, and member for *Gatton*.

Cts Dow. of *Cadogan*, at the *Hague*, ag. 75.

23. *Wm Green*, farmer, at *Kingshorpe*, near *Northampton*, aged 98; leaving above 60 grand, great grand, and great great grand children.

28. Mrs *Michell*, wife of *John Michell*, Esq; member for *Boston*,—they being unhappily overturned from a chaise, a waggon wheel went over her, he escaped unhurt. She was a woman of uncommon excellencies; and those only who were acquainted with them can conceive the distress which this fatal disaster has brought upon her afflicted husband, relations and friends.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, O^c. 4. THE king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Chas. Hay, Esq;* commonly called Lord Hay, *George Boscarven, Esq;* and *Francis, Earl of Effingham*, to be his majesty's aids de camp.

Whiteball, O^c. 7. The king has been pleased to grant unto *Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis*, the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of *Gr. Britain*, by the name, style, and title, of Baron *Herbert of Chirbury and Ludlow*; to hold the same to him and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to *Richard Herbert, Esq;* (brother to the said Earl of Powis) and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to *Francis Herbert of Ludlow, Shropshire, Esq;* and the heirs male of his body.

The king has been pleased to appoint *Arthur Villetes, Esq;* minister to the *Swiss Cant.*

Whiteball, O^c. 13. The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a *Cieis of Gr. Britain*, unto the *Rt Hon. Hester (Grenville) Viscountess Cobham*, by the name, style and title of *Countess Temple*, and the dignity of *Earl Temple* to the heirs of her body.

From other Papers.

THE *Earl of Halifax*, appointed *Ld Lieut.* and *custos rotulorum of Northamptonsh.*
Francis, Earl Brooke, — *Lord Lieut.* and *custos rotulorum of Warwickshire.*

Wm Noel, Esq; — *ch of justice of Chester.*

Capt. Campbell, — *commander of the Porcupine ship.*

Capt. Hanbury, — *of the Hazard.*

Hon. Col. John Stuart, late *Major of marines*, — *Lieut. Col. of Whyniard's Reg. of foot, in Ireland, (Duperron, dec.)*

Mr Henry Rogers, — *Lieut. in the same.*

John Coulson, Esq; — *an Ensign in the 1st Reg. of foot-guards, in room of James Lewis, Esq;* preferred.

Lieut. Atkinson, — *Capt. in Herbert's Reg. of foot. (Capt. Glover, dec.)*

Capt. Lee, — *Major in Hopson's Reg.*

Polett, — *Capt. in Frampton's.*

Peregrine Nelson, Esq; — *a clerk to the D. of Newcastle.*

Chr. Kilby, Esq; — *chief agent for N. Scotia.*

Rob. Bowles, Esq; — *commissioner of the land-tax.*

Humphry Rant, Esq; — *collector of customs in the port of Ipswich, (Jn Cornelius, d.)*

Edw. Tredroft, Esq; — *commissioner of customs in the port of Southampton. (Edward Jasper, Esq;* dec.)

Mr Serjeant Draper, — *one of his majesty's serjeants at law.*

Mr Teo, — *engraver of the mint, in room of Mr Oaks, dec.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, O^c. 4. THE king has been pleased to present *Peter Simon*, clerk, to the vicarage of *Welton, Yorkshire*, vacant by the

death of *Rich. Lowther*, the last incumbent.

Whiteball, O^c. 13. To order a conge d'elire to pass the great seal, empowering the *Dean and chapter of Norwich* to elect a *Bp of that See*, vacant by the death of *Dr Samuel Lisle*, late *Bp thereof*. And also to order a letter under his majesty's royal sign manual, recommending to the said dean and chapter, *Thomas Hayter, D.D.* one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and prebendary of *St Peter, Westminster*, [*Archdeacon of Rippon, Yorkshire.*] to be by them elected *Bp of the said See of Norwich*.

— to send his recommendatory letter to the dean and chapter of *St Paul, London*, for *Richard Terrick, D.D.* to be a canon residentiary of the said cathedral church, in room of *Dr Samuel Baker, dec.*

— to grant unto *Richard Newcome, D.D.* the place and dignity of a prebendary of the free chapel of *St George in the castle of Windsor*, void by the resignation of *Dr Rich. Terrick*.

From other Papers.

DR *Rutherford*, appointed *R. of Barrow, Suffolk*, 200 l. per Ann. after a long controversy with *Dr Burton*, decided in his favour by the *Bp of Ely*.

Mr Lord, — *North Hiam, R. Suffex.*

Mr Kerrick, — *Winfarthing, R. Norfolk.*

Mr Bisse, — *Wealham, R. Surrey.*

Mr Tho. Somers, — *St James the Martyr, R. Cirencester*

Mr King, chaplain to the late *Lord Mayor*, — *St Michael's, Cornhill, R.*

Anthony Wetherhead, Cl. — *Winterton, R. Lincoln diocese.*

Sam. Nicolls, LL. D. — *Northall, V. Midd.*

Ant. Webster, L. B. — *North Mimms, V. Hertfordshire.*

Mr Atkins, — *Weeting, Liv. Norfolk.*

Mr Innes, — *Worth, Liv. Hertfordshire.*

Mr Wilson, — *Eraston Flemming, L. Devon.*

Mr James Scott, — *St Mary's, L. Durham.*

John Bringhurst, vicar of *All Saints, Stamford*, — chaplain to the *Ld Mayor*.

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

John Emmerson, } *Middleton, R.* } *Lanca-*
Cl. } *Stainton, R.* } *shire.*

Tbo. Brough- } *Kinsey, V.* }
ton, } *Huddenham and Ludington* } *Bucks.*
M. A. } *chapel, V.*

Sam. Terrick, } *Broadwater, R.* } *Suffex.*
M. A. } *Sampting, V.*

John Culliford, } *St Werburgh, R.* } *Bristol.*
Cl. } *St Michael, R.*

Robert Foley, } *St Peter's with St* } *Here-*
M. A. } *Owe's annex'd, V.* } *ford-*
Mordiford, R. } *shire.*

Walter Carhess, } *Sandon, R.* } *Stafford-*
Cl. } *Ashley, R.* } *shire.*

BANKRUPTS—P T S O^c. 1749.

John Meneues of Flushing, Cornwall, shopkeeper.

Aaron Hart of Houndsditch, London, jeweller.

John Spencer of Pancras, Midd. victualler.

Henry Beyton of Bermondsey, Surrey, mariner.

John Riviere of Christchurch, Midd. weaver.

Geo Seddon of Deptford, Kent, innholder.

Hodgson Bailes of Mark-lane, London, chapman.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Sept. 10. **M**R. Porter, ambassador from England, presented a memorial to the Grand Vizir, signifying, that the king, his master, had, to his great surprize, been informed that the Grand Signor had entered into an offensive alliance with some northern powers, who aim at enlarging their dominions, at the expence of *Russia*; and that he was charged by his majesty, to demand an eclarcissement on that subject. — To this the Vizir answered, that the Grand Signor had entered into no new alliance, or engagement, but had only renewed his antient treaties with some powers of the North; by which he was obliged to assist *Sweden* if attack'd.

RUSSIA.

The Earl of *Hyndford*, (*See p. 475.*) received his recredentials of the Empress, *Oct. 4*, N. S. with the usual present of 8000 rubles, besides a diamond ring, and two of the richest habits of sable and ermine in the imperial wardrobe, as a mark of her majesty's particular favour; the secretary had a present of 600 rubles.

SWEDEN.

The envoy of *Russia*, at this court, has deliver'd a very extraordinary memorial, importing that the Empress, his mistress, being determined to maintain the present form of government in *Sweden*, of which she is guarantee, she must cause her troops to enter *Finland*, lest, on the death of the king, any motions should be made contrary thereto; that these troops are to continue there on the footing of friends, to observe an exact discipline, and live at their own expence, till the new king is proclaimed, and has taken an oath to preserve the present form of government, and observe its treaties, particularly that of *Nystadt*. — The answer was in substance, That the prince successor had already given public and sufficient assurances, that he will never swerve from his agreements, nor ever undertake any thing to the least prejudice of the rights and liberties of the kingdom: But that if, notwithstanding all these solemn assurances, the Empress of *Russia* persists, on any pretence whatever, in the intention of making her troops pass the frontiers of *Finland*, the king must regard such a step as an act of hostility, and an open rupture, and thinks himself justly authorized to employ all means in his power for his defence.

DENMARK.

The treaty of subsidy, concluded with *France*, having given rise to several re-

ports, the king has ordered his secretary of state to write a letter to his ministers in foreign courts, signifying that they might, as occasion offers, declare, That his majesty, without deviating in the least from his natural system, has thought proper to renew his engagements with *France*. — His *Danish* majesty has also renewed his alliance with *Sweden*, to the great satisfaction of the *Swedes*.

ITALY.

There has been no means yet found to restore the credit of the bank of St *George* at *Genoa*, the funds being exhausted, and that republic miserably distracted by parties and factions.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 15. The marriage of the infanta, *Donna Maria Antonietta*, with the Prince of *Piedmont* is concluded. Mr *Keene* has concluded a convention, which may serve as a foundation for a definitive treaty between the crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, and has been complimented thereupon by the foreign ministers.

AUSTRIAN LOW-COUNTRIES.

The edict relating to the new coin (*See p. 428.*) has caused a general commotion; so that nobody, not even the peasants and country women in the markets would receive the coin, as being uncertain whether it would not be superseded, and in some cities it was broke in pieces: The states of the provinces, and magistracy of the cities, sent deputies to *Brussels*, to remonstrate to their governor, Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, who referr'd them to his prime minister, saying, *How is it possible that I should know the meaning of carat, grain, sterling, and all the technical terms, which are Arabick to me?* and immediately set out a hunting.

HOLLAND.

The disbanding of 12,000 of the army, without paying any of their arrears, occasions great murmurings; and, indeed, few people are satisfy'd, all publick money being so slowly, or sparingly, circulated. — The province of *Holland* has raised 50 millions, since the re establishment of the stadtholdership, yet they have paid off no capital, nor discharged any debts. — Tho' 300,000 florins, in specie, was raised in and about *Amsterdam*, to succour the inhabitants of *Bergen op Zoom*, not a farthing has been remitted them; and tho' the inhabitants of that marquise were intirely ruined by the *French*, and are without horses, cattle, and most without houses, yet the council of state refuses to remit the publick taxes farther than to the year 1748.

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 26. to Oct. 24. Christened: Males 595 } 1167 Females 572 } Buried Males 962 } 1995 Females 1033 } Under 2 Years old 702 Between 2 and 5 -- 139 5 and 10 -- 63 10 and 20 -- 59 20 and 30 -- 178 30 and 40 -- 214 40 and 50 -- 227 50 and 60 -- 154 60 and 70 -- 117 70 and 80 -- 86 80 and 90 -- 41 90 and 100 -- 11 100 and 101 -- 4 1995 Within the walls 139 Without the walls 448 In Mid. and Surry 1927 City & Sub. West. 481 1995 Weekly OE. 3. 494 10. 538 17. 473 24. 490 1995 Wheat Peck Loaf 1s. 9d. Hops new '81. 10s. Hay per load 52s. Coals per chaldron 53s.

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in OCTOBER, 1749.

Days	Barometer	Wind at Deal.	B. Cir. prev.	India Bon. prem.	3per Cent. Annu.	Lottery 1747.	Bank Ann 1748-9.	Bank Ann 1747.	Bank Ann 1746.	South Sea Ann. new	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Stock.	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Northampton.
29	30,25	West	5	78s a 79	101 1/8	106	107 1/4	106 1/2	106	107 1/2	107 3/4	140 1/2	Wheat 26s to 30s qu	8l. os load	8l 12s load	8l 2s load	8l 12s load	8l os load	26s to 34 qu	30s to 33 qu	4s 8d. bush.	24s to 26qu
30	30,1	West	5	79s a 80	101 3/4	106	107 1/4	106 1/2	106	107 1/2	107 3/4	140 1/2	Barley 14s to 17	15s to 17 qr	17s to 19 qr	17s to 19 qr	19s to 20 qr	19s to 20	16s to 19	15s to 19	2s 02d	16s to 17
1	30,05	N.E.	5	79s a 80	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2	Oats 12s to 14s od	13s to 16 od	18s to 20	21s to 22s	20s to 25	20s to 25	102 1/2	15s to 20	2s to 2s 4d	13s to 15
2	30,05	S.S.E.	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2	Beans 14s to 18s od	24s to 26 od	20s to 25	26s to 28	20s to 25	20s to 25	102 1/2	24s to 28	28.6d to 3s	18s to 21
3	30,05	W.N.W.	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
4	30,05	W.S.W.	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
5	30,05	W.S.W.	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
6	30,05	West	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
7	30,05	West	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
8	30,05	N.N.W.	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
9	30,05	North	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
10	30,05	N.E. by N	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
11	30,05	S.W.	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
12	30,05	North	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
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14	30,05	N.N.E.	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
15	30,05	North	5	78s a 79	101 7/8	106	107 1/4	107	106 3/4	107 3/8	107 1/2	140 1/2							102 1/2			
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For NOVEMBER 1749.



A Member of P. to his Country Friend.



OUR ad—fs [See p. 520.] stands in the terms moved for by *Ch-s T—sb—d*, and seconded by Sir *D—n—v—rs*; their arguments for it turned on the benefits of peace, compared with the necessity there was for it, on all sides, his majesty's prudent admonition and measures, and y good disposition mentioned; on which I thought they dwelt too long. Some not well weighed objections kept us longer, but gave the great man occasion to open his budget, and to triumph a little. The objections turned on the following topics. Sir *J—w H—d C—n* demanded, how the peace could, in any sense, be called *complete*, without the point of *no search* being agreed to, which was not yet obtained; tho' both houses voted, *no peace*, until it was? *Ld Eg—t* asserted, that the whole was fallaciously expressed, and might prevent œconomy in his ma—y, believing the nation was in a flourishing condition, which was far otherwise, and our commerce depressed, the treaties concerning it being incomplete; nor was our credit high, our ships being seized, and treaties being entered into, contrary to our interest, [*Denmark and Sweden, Sardinia and Spain*] and that it is imprudent to publish a design of lessening publick interest, insomuch as money'd men might take advantage of it; but it should be kept secret, and done at once. I forget his words.

Mr *P—m*, as I said before, took occasion to open and defend the scheme of reducing the interest of part of the

national debt——He observed, that it was the indispensable duty of the servants of the crown and the public, to endeavour, as soon as ever it should be found practicable, to ease the nation of its great debts, by consulting with persons of skill, and those of great property in the funds, and publishing the method, for general approbation; but as to its being kept private, he would never desire to be so self-sufficient, as the noble *Ld* would be, if, when he comes to be a minister, trusting entirely to his own great judgment, he should pronounce, all at once, *sic volo, sic jubeo*, so I will have it.—That, as within three years the *3 per Cents* had risen gradually from 75, and now were at 101, he thought it a demonstration of the rise of public credit; and as an instance of the flourishing condition of commerce, the duties on imports had added to the sinking fund one million in about nine months; and at the same time, for the great quantity of grain exported, there had been paid for bounties 221,000 l.—That, as he should ever have a regard to those who had advanced their money to serve the government, he hoped that a fair, honest, and equitable method would be found out to reduce the national debt; a method consonant to parliamentary faith, and also agreeable to the creditors themselves; at least such of them as are reasonable.—That the method proposed, is, to give notice, according to the act, that after one year, the funds bearing *4 per Cent.* interest, should be reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$, and such of the creditors as refused to accept of that interest, to be paid off; to continue seven years at $3\frac{1}{2}$, and then to be reduced to *3 per Cent.*—That it would be a considerable advantage for every proprietor to continue 100 l. a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.*

Cent. rather than be paid off, because the 3 *per Cts* being at 101, the person paid off must add 20 s. to purchase the same Stock in them; therefore, if he does not receive his 100 l. he will have a better bargain, and may sell it for more.

That as not one word had been offered to be altered in the address moved for, tho' said to be all so very faulty, it must be taken for granted that it did not really want amendment. As to the vote not to make a peace, unless *no search* was agreed to, he was far from commending such vote—and that it was within memory that a parliament voted no peace, while any part of the *Indies* was left to *Spain*—and yet the peace of *Utrecht* was made in $\frac{1}{2}$ midst of victory, and that brave or rather rash vote not regarded. But, he hoped, the parliament will never pass such negative votes, since it is impossible that times and circumstances can be foreseen.—To this Sir *J—n H—d C—n* reply'd, that the parliament, which agreed to that peace, had the treaty laid before them, and were consulted upon it—but in this peace, the greatest indignity was put on them, and the treaty never shewn them, tho' sitting, and a motion made for it.—Mr *P—m* answered, That tho' the ministers did lay that treaty before the parliament, and got their consent, it was well known how it was obtained; and, indeed, such consent did them no service: which was a good reason why their example was not followed.—Young *Hor—ce* answered the remarks about the new treaties, by observing, that they were treaties of peace and friendship—and the more such treaties, the more harmony, the more reason to conclude, that the peace would be general and permanent. (*See p. 526.*)

P. S. The 4 *per Cents* rose upon this opening, and so your fears were quite groundless.

A Letter from a Gentleman in Town to his Friend in the Country.

I Am not at all surprized that you, who in 1720 (under the apprehensions of being obliged so to do) wrote your annuities into *South-Sea* stock, by which means your fortune of 8000 l. was at once reduced to 4000 l. should now be greatly alarmed at the report of having the interest of this 4000 l. reduced from 160 to 120 l. *per Annum*; and poor consolation it is, that you are not the only sufferer; there being great numbers of widows, orphans, and other helpless persons, who, by marriage-settlements, decrees of the court of chancery, or the actings of their trustees,

have their whole fortunes vested in the funds; many of which were purchased at the rate of 10 or 12 *per Cent.* above par; and it is not long since they had the misfortune of seeing them reduced as much under par: And were there then a necessity of selling out, as in many cases it might happen, they must have been contented with the market price, the government not being obliged to pay them the principal 'till they pleased; this being by no means like the case of private securities, where I can call in my mortgage-money whenever I please. There was a further hazard they ran of losing all, had the rebellion succeeded, as seem'd very clear from one of the chevalier's declarations.

You may remember, sir, that a scheme of this nature was offer'd about ten years since by a * gentleman, (who, as an insurer, might have found his particular interest in it) and the great outcry it immediately rais'd: but tho' it was said this reduction would have increased the sinking fund to 1,400,000 l. *per Ann.* and that one third part at least of the proprietors would willingly accept of 3 *per Cent.* instead of 4, if they could be sure of a term of fourteen years at that rate; yet the administration at that time were too wise to try the experiment. It is now pretended to be more practicable, as means have been contrived to raise the three *per Cents.* above par, and to reduce *India bonds* from 4 to 3 *per Cent.* But tho' these two little jobs have succeeded, yet the raising a money-subscription to pay off sixty millions, in case the proprietors, one and all, join in demanding their money, unless continued at 4 *per Cent.* may very probably not succeed.

Why those who have ventured their all, by running the greatest risks, should be reduced to a starving condition, whilst others who would not trust the government should be rioting in luxury and wantonness, I see no reason. But it is affirmed the national debt is so very great, that there is an absolute necessity of reducing it, in case of any future broils. Be it so: are there no other ways of lessening that debt, but wholly at the expence of the poor annuitants? Let us cast an eye on the appearances both

* See Vol. vii p. 668, Sir *J. Bar—d's* proposals, and Sir *R. W—e's* ans. p. 670. See the same Vol. arguments, *pro* and *con* on reducing publick interest, p. 170, 171, 173, 237, 254, 258, 717, 733, the debate 775, 788, &c.

both in town and country, the expensive diversions of balls, assemblies, and masquerades, and consider what taxes might be raised from them, and some wholesome sumptuary laws; as also what new places of profit have been created since 1700, what additions of salary to old places, whether not a greater number of commissioners in the publick offices than is necessary, and whether places of 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1000*l* per Ann. might not be as well executed for so † many hundreds; what savings might be made in our land and sea armaments: and if, after all, the interest on the several funds is to be reduced, and by that means a large addition made to the sinking fund in order to discharge the national debt, let it be solely appropriated to that purpose. We all know that hitherto great liberties have been taken with it, however sacred it may have been thought; and if those liberties are to continue, as most probably they will; unless the current expences of the year be provided for by the taxes voted for the year's service, we shall continue still as much in debt as ever. Whatever is saved by the reduction of the interest, let it go towards sinking so much of the principal; and that would be some satisfaction. *I am, &c.*

[† An old Politician observes, that those who consider well this subject will find, that a great number of people in offices under the government will be affected by the reduction of the national interest, and that their loss, or the gain thereby to the public stock, will amount to more than can be raised by a reduction of extravagant salaries.]

Thoughts on the same Subject.

AN ingenious gentleman, who signs I.S. after comparing the great increase of mercantile property, by the increase of people (we having had no pestilence these 80 years) with the landed property, which can't increase, and computing the great weight of taxes, of all kinds, that the land bears, to pay the annual interest of the national debt, which is about 3 millions, expresses his surprize, that this tax is laid and continued by electors and elected, which should be all landed men. He next proposes a new tax, if wanted, to be laid on livery servants, and extravagant apparel, and concludes thus: — “Instead of reducing all the national debt to 3 per Ct. I would propose that part of it should be converted into annuities for lives of persons who are above 50 years of age, or shall be so be-

fore the annuity commences; and those not yet 50, to have 3 per Cent. in the mean time; if they die under that age, their executors and assigns to continue entitled to 3 per Cent. till the principal be paid, like the other creditors. That there be different prices for different ages above 50. By this means, some elderly people of small fortunes, might have a comfortable provision, and the national debt be soon diminished. One million a year, which may be rais'd by the sinking fund, will pay 8*l*. per Cent. instead of 4, on 25 millions, which is much more than I can think will suit the people for annuities at once; and then, again, to provide money on loan for the government, when they want it, some other part of the national debt may be continued at 3*l*. 10*s*. or 4*l*. per Cent. for 10 years or more, subject to the creditors being answerable to calls, like the bank circulation, but of sums not exceeding the original debt, by divers parts, on 6 months, or longer notice.”

Mr URBAN,

I Think no part of your useful work tends more to the advancement of learning, and the benefit of society, than your judicious accounts of the inventions, experiments, and discoveries, of foreign Academies, and of ingenious persons of all nations. I wish a proper regard was paid to these articles, and all the improvements made, which are thus put into our power, particularly where life and health are concerned. I remember that you first publish'd the Hungarian* method of treating the small pox, which appeared to me to be so rational, and so well establish'd by a successful practice, that I hop'd it would have been adopted here, especially as it was recommended by a physician; and that you would have had many acknowledgments on the part of those families, who had thus, by your means, preserved the lives and features of their children.

A very striking circumstance has lately occasioned my serious reflection on this subject, and I earnestly request you, either to reprint that page, or to publish this letter, that not only the attention of poor and rich, but of practisers, may be recalled to a method, which ap-

* The method here mentioned is inserted Vol. xviii. p. 15. to which we refer, it not being consistent with our work, to print the same thing in more parts of it than one.

pears to me to be of the utmost importance.

I think the method less dangerous, and therefore far preferable to inoculation; and of this opinion must be all scrupulous persons. Yours, J. O.

A Letter from Wisbech, Nov. 16.

ON the 7th instant were executed at Ely, Amy Hutchinson, about 17 years of age, for petty treason, in the poisoning her husband; and John Vicars, for the murder of his wife, by cutting her throat; pursuant to sentence of death, passed on them, Oct. 10 last, by Samuel Henry Pont, Esq; chief justice of assize for the isle of Ely. They both were inhabitants of Whittlesea, both had been marry'd but about ten weeks, and both committed the horrid fact on the account of jealousy. Her trial lasted four hours, she having the assistance of counsel, but was convicted on the clearest evidence. He gave the jury no trouble, but pleaded Guilty, and begg'd of the judge that he might not be hang'd in chains (which however was done;) and that he would order the goaler to be paid for keeping him from starving, out of his effects at Whittlesea, worth 30 l. but all taken from him. The following circumstances, chiefly taken from their own mouths, will not be unacceptable.

AMY HUTCHINSON was born of honest parents, her mother still living, and was brought up at school, and in a sober family, till about 12 years of age; she was then taken notice of, by one T. R. who, when she grew up to 15, first made his addresses of courtship, but without her father's privity, who, at last, being acquainted with the correspondence, which was then become criminal, forbade their keeping company.

T. R. apprehensive of what might follow, though he had promised her marriage, now pretended a great desire of seeing London first; and she suspecting this might be an expedient to leave her in her shame, was earnest to divert him from the journey, but finding she could not, they parted in great wrath; and John Hutchinson coming in that evening (who was likewise a suitor) tho' she had given him no encouragement, she consented to be married the next day; T. R. who was overtaken by a messenger, came to the church door when the wedding was just over; and three days after renewed his addresses with threatenings, That if she did not kill her husband, he would kill her, advising her to

poison him; and never left urging her till she promised to undertake that horrid act. She had lived with Hutchinson about ten weeks, and owned, that if her behaviour had been dutiful and faithful to him, she might have continued to live very happy with him. But he being acquainted by her own mother, and others, of T. R.'s frequent visits to her, grew disturbed and peevish, and several times beat her with a belt or a stick; and seeing no amendment in her, fell into company, and drinking, and by that means left her too unguarded to the wiles of her gallant, to whom she once more abandoned herself, and, at length, by his advice she bought arsenic, and was directed to give it her husband in some warm ale; and he happening to have an ague, she did so, about five on a Friday morning; about nine going over the market-place, she told T. R. what she had done, and that her husband was yet alive, and he bid her get some more poison; which she did; but there was no need of it, for her husband died the same day, about one o'clock. Her mother finding that day the poison bought last, said to her, *I am afraid you have done something to your husband*, and she answered, *What makes you think so, mother?* but she gave her not the reason.

Her husband being buried on Sunday evening, T. R. who had refrained his visit for three days, came on Monday morning, and renewed his courtship, having always promised her marriage, when her husband was dead: but about noon she was seized on suspicion, her husband's body having been taken up, and the coroner's inquest declared that he died of poison.

A paper signed by her, confirms the above circumstances, and has the following paragraphs.

"As it is the fate of wretches given over to their wickedness, to fall from one step to another, so it was in my case. For being quite forsaken by T. R. who never visited me after I was first in custody, and apprehensive of the sentence of death, I was drawn, partly by the insinuations of one T. N. a fellow-prisoner, pretending it would be a means to get off at the assizes, and partly by force, to suffer what I ought to have complained of as a rape; for he stopped my mouth with my apron; but I did not make complaint till a fortnight after.

"All the good I can now do, after an abhorrence of my abominable crimes, with repentance, and prayers to God (in which I have the assistance of Christ)

ministers) is, 1. To warn all young persons to acquaint their friends, when any addresses are made to them; and above all, if any *base* or *immodest* persons dare to assault you, with any thing shocking to chaste ears. 2. That they should never leave a person they are engaged to in a pet, nor wed another to whom they are indifferent, in spite; for if they come together without affection, the smallest matter will separate them. 3. That being married, all persons should mutually love, forgive, and forbear, and afford no room for busy meddlers to raise and foment jealousies, and quarrels, between two who should be one.” Amy Hutchinson.

JOHN VICARS's grandfather and father were born at *Oxford*, and liv'd in good credit, till misfortunes oblig'd them to go to *Dodington* in the isle of *Ely*, where he was born.—His father dying and leaving him young, and his mother taking a second husband, he had but a slight education; at 13 he was put apprentice to Mr *J. Aaron*, of *Holkham*, *Norfolk*, gardener to *Tho. Coke*, Esq. (now E. of *Leicester*) where he serv'd his time faithfully; and was employed in the gardens, till an intrigue with a married woman, oblig'd him to leave that place; and having a recommendation to Mr *Bridgman*, gardener at *Kensington* palace, he went and worked some time there, and then engag'd himself to Capt. *Duroy*, of the *Exeter* man of war, and served him about nine months, and being paid off, assisted in a party of smugglers about a year, and being taken prisoner with others by a custom house smack, near *Rye*, was committed to the new-goal in *Southwark*, tried and acquitted by the indulgence of the court. He then was employed in the E. of *Orford*'s gardens at *Chelsea*, under Mr *Miller*, where he staid one year; and afterwards worked successively at *Robert Man*'s Esq; of *Linton* near *Maidstone*, *Kent*; at the D. of *Bolton*'s at *Hackworth* *Hants*; at Lady *Darby*'s near *Chichester*, for Mr *King* at *Brampton*, *Middx*; at Lord *Castlemain*'s on *Epping-Forest*, for *John Husday* near *Thorney*, for Mr *Beals* at *Whittlesea*, from most of which places he was obliged to abscond for some criminal correspondence with single or married women; he next lived at *Adam England*'s the sign of the dolphin in *Whittlesea* during 3 years, and worked for several gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

Falling into company with one *Anne*

Easom, he made love to her and married her: They lived seven years very happily, but had no children; about that time she began to be very much afflicted with illness, which alter'd her temper so much, that it occasion'd frequent uneasiness between them, and gave him such disgust, that he enlisted in the D. of *Bedford*'s regiment as a six months man, where he continued about a year, and then came to his wife again, and lived with her till her death, which happened about twelve months after. He continued a widower about a year, in which time, observing one *Mary Hainsworth* to keep a great deal of company, he asked her one evening, if they were all her sweethearts; she reply'd, no: He then offered himself, met with great encouragement, and from that time says he was refused no favours. But had no intention of marriage, nor did he promise any such thing. They continued a criminal familiarity for a fortnight, all which time she press'd him to marry her: He told her, there was no occasion for her to be in such a hurry; but she reply'd, she was with child; and if he would not marry her, she would get a warrant and force him. He said, he should not care to be forc'd to do any thing against his will; on which she reply'd, if he would not marry her, she would certainly make away with herself. He then kept away for two or three nights, to see how she would behave. In the meantime came a hackney coachman to town, with whom she seemed to be so very much taken, that a woman who work'd in his garden told him that he had lost his sweetheart. He said he was glad of that, thinking he had got a good riddance, but he was not so fortunate. For two or three nights after this, the coachman left the place; on which she flung herself in his way, and he says, he was so simple as to renew their former acquaintance, but not on the score of marriage, which she well knew, and agreed readily to keep him company; but after two or three nights she threaten'd him again with a warrant, if he would not marry her. At last, his affections growing stronger, on her repeated assurance, that she would make him a careful and industrious wife, he unfortunately married her; but not till he had earnestly desired, that if there was any other person for whom she had a greater respect than himself, she would consider of it, for when once married, it would be too late.—This unhappy

woman had learn'd the glover's business, which she followed, and they lived very lovingly for about two months; but after that time, he says, words frequently arose between them, occasioned by her adhering to bad advice given her by her M——r and others, by some of whom, she own'd to him, she was advised to poison him. — From words they came to blows, to which she provoked him, tho' he intreated her to forbear. At length she went away from him to live with her mother, and notwithstanding the most earnest entreaties refused to return. One day going by her mother's house with some fruit, and seeing his wife there, he went in, offer'd her some fruit, and forc'd a kiss from her, desiring to be reconciled; her mother came in, and after giving loose to her tongue, in a virulent manner, fell to beating him, swearing she would kill him, and advising his wife, who had a knife in her hand, to stab him, which she endeavour'd to do; but he feeling something against his belly, ran backwards to the door, and fell upon the threshold with the old woman upon him; he roll'd her off, and getting up, found his thumb cut, a hole in his shirt, and the skin ruffled, then thinking himself in great danger, went home. But his mother-in-law and his wife swore the peace against him, and had a warrant to take him up. Upon April 24, therefore, to prevent their serving it, he went to a gentleman's about three miles from *Whittlesea*, to beg his advice, which was to make a bill of sale of his goods and go off. — He resolved to do so, and came back to *Whittlesea*, about six o'clock the same evening. By the way, on seeing his wife in the new shop which her mother had provided for her his heart beat with love for her, but on the thoughts of her obstinacy, and that his life or ruin was what they aimed at, by laying him in goal, then it was his resentment got the better of his reason. And stepping into the shop where she was sitting at work, and placing his left hand under her chin (he apprehended she thought he was going to kiss her, because she seem'd to smile) and drawing his knife out of his pocket with his other hand, he made an attempt to cut her throat, but was prevented by her putting her hands up when she felt the knife: He then placed the point of the knife under her left ear, the back part upward, and stuck it downward as they stick sheep. She once cry'd *Murder*; he said, *Molly, 'tis*

now too late, you should have been ruled in time. — He then ran into the street and call'd out for some-body to take him prisoner, but every one was afraid; on which he threatned if they did not, he would do more mischief; on which one *Tho. Boone* taking hold of his arm, he surrendered himself: but appear'd as a lunatick, till next day, when he was very calm. — This account was signed by himself, and it being reported that he had committed more murders, he further desired it might be explained as follows:

While he was gardener to R. Man, Esq; the garden was often robb'd, on which his master set him to watch one night, arm'd him with a gun and a hanger, and fixed a trap at the supposed place of entrance: The thief came, and soon saw reason to run off; but Vicars cut him in the leg with his hanger; besides which he was so unfortunate as to be taken in the trap, the teeth of which reaching about the middle of his body, struck into him, so that being carried before a justice, and committed to Maidstone goal, he soon after died of his wounds: but this I apprehend (says he) cannot be deem'd a murder.

While in prison, he said, that he dearly loved his wife, but her provocation was so great, and she was such a d—n'd w——re, that he could not let her live, nor live without her, he first intending to kill himself also: He persisted in it, that he should do the same again, on such provocation, tho' he had injured many in the same way without reluctance.

Vicars, at the tree, behaved very steadily, but penitent, praying with the minister, and singing Psalm the vith, which he chose, and joined also in *Anne Hutchinson's* Psalm (L.I.) He shook hands with several, and bow'd to the company, affecting much discourse, and reflecting on several people of *Whittlesea* by name; in short, the conduct of the man was such, and there was in him such a mixture of penitence and unconcern, that sensible people were at a loss how to pronounce their opinion about him. He desired to see the woman first dispatched; and accordingly her face and hands being smeared with tar, and having a garment dawb'd with pitch, after a short prayer, the executioner strangled her, and 20 minutes after the fire was kindled, and burnt half an hour. He went then to *Vicars*, who very undauntedly helped him to fix the knot, and immediately threw himself off, and expired in a few minutes.

Mr URBAN,

MULTIPLICATION

of several figures into several in one line for the product,

is a curiosity, upon which Mr Mackenzie has lately given the world a brisk challenge (*Gazetteer*, n. 193. Jul. 12, 1749) though somewhat unintelligible†: and Mr Halliday (*arith.* p. 171) I find, piques himself on having first published the secret of this so-much-boasted method, as he calls it; though not without some fear of its continuing such, notwithstanding his endeavors to explain it: for which reason he modestly recommends (p. 175) the help of an ingenious teacher.—If you find, on considering what follows, that this feat (which I have taught several of my young gentlemen in a few minutes) may be learnt without the assistance of

† And, I have lately met-with (in the *Carolina-gazette*, Jul. 31.) *Proposals for publishing, by subscription [2 guineas] a new and most concise method hereof, by Mr Quin Mackenzie Quin: dated Jan. 31, 1749: the delivery of the book to be on the first of June, next following the date thereof.*

a living instructor: you will not fail to communicate it to the world; with which, I understand, you hold a very extensive correspondence.

You will give me leave, also, to acquaint the public that, in my *Arithmetic*, which I ventur'd to publish, after 323 systems which I have therein recorded, on a presumption & it would be more commodious than any of them, and more comprehensive than all (the best, if not & only apology for publishing any system) I gave, among several other compendiums, a hint of this method; and shew'd how to perform it, so far as it might be of ready use in the course of business (p. 96).—But, since it has (of late) been much talkt-of, yet not sufficiently explain'd; and many may be pleas'd with the fanſie: I apprehend it will better suit the design of your magazine (the general repository of curiosities) to give it to the public there: were it only to abate the astonishment that people seem to be under; when they hear of such things being done, as they are apt to look upon to be impossible.

Hammerſmith.

SOLOMON LOWE,
Oct. 4, 1749.

To multiply several figures into several

IN ONE LINE:

The Rule may be conceiv'd thus:

- (I) Unit's place of -cator into -cand... Mult and Add all between each step; multiplying backward in -cator; forward, in -cand; till the -cand's out.
- (II) Then, by steps, rest of the -cator into the first of the -cand Mult: and the figures, between each step, as afore, Mult and Add².

Skipping, for Oughts, Interpos'd².

To Exemplify this Rule:

² In operating the sum in the margin—Say (I) for Units: $3 \times 2 = 6$; which set down. (II) for Tens: 3×3 (as in common multiplication) $+1$ (the next figure, on the left, in the multiplicator) $\times 2$ (the next figure, on the right, in the multiplicand) $= 11$: set-down 1, and carry 1. (III) for Hundreds: 3×4 (going-on, as in the common operation) $+1$ (that I carry) $+ [going, still, backward with the multiplicator, and forward (from the figure multiplied) in the multi-$

* The reader, unacquainted with the arithmetical characters, will be pleas'd to read into for \times , the sign of Multiplication; and for $+$, the sign of Addition; $=$ for $=$, being the sign of Equality; to wit, the sum, or product.

[*Gent. Mag.* NOVEMBER 1749.]

plicand, say*] $1 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 = 20$: set-down 0, and go 2. (IV) for Thousands: $3 \times 1 + 2$ (that I carry) $+ [proceeding, as before; with all the figures between each member of the step] 1 \times 4 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 2 = 21$; i. e. 1, and go 2. (V) for 10 of Thousands: $3 \times 2 + 2$ (that I carry) $+ [as before] 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 + 3 \times 3 + 1 \times 2 = 28$, i. e. 8, and go 2. (VI) for 100 of Thousands: $3 \times 3 + 2$ (that I carry) $+ 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 + 3 \times 4 + 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 = 34$; i. e. 4, and go 3.—Then (the multiplicand being out; advance (on the left) to the next place in the multiplicator; and multiply it into the first of the multiplicand: and so, step by step, proceeding as before, say) (I) 3 (that I carry) $+ 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 1 + 1 \times 4 + 2 \times 3 = 23$; i. e. 3, and go 2. (II) Then going

P P P

* Multiplying, tacitly, in your mind; but Adding, audibly, each of the products; to prevent embarrassment.

ing back a step to the left again, say) $2 \times 3 + 2$ (that I carry) $+ 3 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 4 = 23$; i. e. 3, and go 2. (III) Then (going still a step back, say) $3 \times 3 + 2$ (that I carry) $+ 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 = 15$; i. e. 5, and go 1. (IV) Then (in like manner) $1 \times 3 + 1$ (that I carry) $+ 2 \times 2 = 8$. (V) Then (to finish) $2 \times 3 = 6$.

² In case of Oughts interpos'd, To operate the sum in the margin, according to the directions of the foregoing rule — Say (I) $5 \times 7 = 35$. (II) $5 \times 6 + 3$ (that I carry) $= 33$ (III) 207574835 . $5 \times 5 + 3 = 28$. (IV) $5 \times 4 + 2 + 6 \times 7$ (skipping over 5 and 6 in the multiplicand, for the two 00 of the multiplier) $= 64$. (V) $5 \times 3 + 6 + 6 \times 6 = 57$ — Then (I) $0 \times 3 + 5$ (that I carry) $+ 6 \times 5$ (skipping over 4, for the one 0) $= 35$. (II) $0 \times 3 + 3 + 6 \times 4 = 27$. (III) $6 \times 3 + 2 = 20$.

Remarks. With regard to the foregoing account, the reader will be pleas'd to observe, that — The rule is in memorial verses, with the cadence of Latin ones; the first of a dactyl (or, the long syllable before two short ones) being accented, to ascertain the reading, after the manner of the rules in my system. — Of the examples, the former is that of Mr Halliday; which I chose, for the more commodious comparison of our two explications: the other is from my arithmetic (p. 97) whence it may appear that the thing was not a secret before Mr Halliday's publication.

— The evidence given to the rule by the exemplification of it, 'tis hop'd, will excuse its shortness: especially as, on that very account, 'tis to be presum'd, it will rise to the mind more readily, and be riveted there more effectually, than if the directions were drawn out to a greater length, and with more precision — And, thus, by one uniform procedure, the *knack* may be easily acquir'd; without any confusion, or much stress to the memory: and the operation greatly facilitated, without the perplexity of attending to the distance of places from unity; and free from the danger of mistakes, that must arise from the various shiftings (for which no reason is given) in Mr Halliday's long, intricate, and imperfect account of the matter. p. 171—175. — Beside that, by this means, the grounds of this method (which Mr Halliday thinks necessary to be known, but gives no demonstration of) will plainly appear by comparing the correspondence of this way with the common one, as in the first

example; where the multiplication of the intermediate figures in the contracted form (according to the directions of the rule I have given) may be observ'd to be the same, and in the same order, as in the several rows of the work at large, descending from the top downwards.

A *TREATISE on the present Distemper among the Horned Cattle, in a Letter to Wm Banks, Esq; of Revelby, in the County of Lincoln; with Remarks on those Accounts which were published by Dr Lobb and Dr Mortimer.*

— *Dicere verum*

Quid vetat?

HOR.

S I R;

A S so many authors and sentiments have appear'd, in relation to the distemper'd cattle, I flatter myself that what I have to offer in the affair will not be unacceptable; since what I advance is the result of a daily observation, having attended several from the first approach to the decline of the distemper; for want of which, or thro' inattention and levity in some, and an overcredulity in others, error upon error has been propagated, and even spread like the contagion itself. However, if my method of practice be found more successful than that of others, it may doubtless be ascribed to this, that I establish'd it not on groundless reasoning, and dark hypotheses, but on a series of observations, deduced from inspection and the truth of the case.

With regard to bleeding in this distemper, which some have strenuously abetted, and others as warmly oppos'd, — I am not solicitous to refute hypotheses, but only that an impartial trial may determine the point; since experience is preferable to all theories and systems whatever.

Dr Lobb, in a letter to John Milner, Esq; publish'd four years ago, relating to the distemper'd cattle in 1714, with a parade of argument for ten pages together, to prove the morbid seminum of a dissolvent putrefying quality, at last gives his opinion only conjectural, and that it is either of a dissolvent putrefying nature, or of an inflammative acrimonious quality.

The Dr, indeed! harangues like an academic school-physician; but as, I presume, neither himself nor any other ever experienced the method he prescribes, so his refined speculative argument, without the sanction of experience

ence to confirm it, is but a *vox*, & *præterea nihil*; for tho' he abounds with theory, yet, what can avail his trifling medicines in such an acute, inflammatory fever; when six times the quantity, or more, for a dose, is frequently given in any common disorder? and even Dr *Mortimer* prescribes eight times as much brimstone, twice or thrice a day, to as little purpose.

I own that the Dr's method for appointing physicians in every county, where the sickness has raged, to enquire into the cause and state of the distemper, and give their opinions separately, to be very just and laudable; but to examine into the farrago of medicines which has been exhibited only in this county, would be a task too laborious, and even tire the patience of a Stoick.

I imagine, Sir, that the Dr never attended any one distemper'd beast, consequently never inspected the blood, from whence the diagnostic of a disease is usually taken. I must also remark, that tho' he wrote on the *ipse dixit* of another, and draws conclusive reasons from the diseased cattle in 1714, yet he prescribes for the present, whether it be similar or not.

As from the state of the blood is to be deduced the method of practice, I am fully convinced that the distemper is owing to an inflammatory cause, which inspissates the serous parts, and consequently produces a lentor; for in the distemper'd beasts, which I have daily attended from the first to the last stage of the distemper, the blood always appear'd intensely inflamed and coagulated, and scarce any serum separated after twelve hours standing; which lentor, or viscosity, I think, is also evident, from the sanguineous fibres so closely adhering and tearing off in flakes, when pull'd by the hand, the whole thickness of the liver-like cake, according to the depth of the vessel it was drawn or received in; contrary to the crassamentum of the sound, which is also dissimilar in colour, being of a dusky brown, or rather black; and which breaks off short, and is easily divided, and, if I may use the expression, with a moist substance, even crumbles in the hand, in comparison with the other.

This manifest difference I have also frequently experienced by feeling only; and it is not improbable that some, who take things upon trust, without the trouble of examination, may mistake the sick for the sound, or the lax state of blood for the coagulated, and *vice versa*,

consequently give their opinion on the wrong side of the question.

Ramazzini *, the Italian physician who wrote on the distemper among the cattle in 1711 (and which was allowed to be the same with that which Dr *Lobb* treats of in 1714) denies the morbid cause to be of a dissolvent nature, and asserts it to be of the coagulating kind, and even advises large bleeding.

But, admitting the argument for the omission of bleeding (*viz.* a lax state of the blood) yet the celebrated *German*, *Botallus*, and likewise our own countryman, Dr *Sydenham*, who were both remarkably eminent for curing the plague, in which the blood is dissolved, or liquefy'd to a great degree, recommended copious and repeated bleeding, and even stiled it a divine remedy, especially if used early, or before any tumor or translocation of the peccant matter appear'd.

Hippocrates also often and strenuously inculcates, That, whenever any great inflammation appears, there can be no hopes of cure without loss of blood.

As I have, therefore, the sanction of those great practitioners to enforce my method of practice, in respect to bleeding in this distemper, so, till my opponents maintain their argument by a more successful one, or higher authority, I must beg leave to dissent from them, and I hope that I shall not be deem'd irregular for so doing; since launching out of the common physical road may, doubtless, be allow'd of in a distemper'd brute, which cannot so safely, or without the hazard of reputation, be attempted in the human species.—I now proceed to

The Regimen to be observed in the Distemper'd Cattle; Directions for using the Medicines requisite to their Recovery; the several Symptoms of the Distemper fully described; by which a diligent Person may discover it at the Beginning, and consequently check it in the first Stage, according to this old salutary Distich,

*Principiis cōsta, serò medicina paratur,
Cum mala per longas invaluere moras.*

As the judgment and circumspection of the antients were conspicuous in the preservation of their cattle; I beg leave to remark their sentiments by way of introduction.

Vegetius Renatus, a person of considerable rank in the fourth century, composed

* See *Gent. Mag.* Vol. XIV. p. 585.

posed a Treatise *On the Diseases of Oxen*, in which he particularly takes notice of one term'd the *Maul*, and which, by the symptoms he enumerates, was something analogous to the present, and so very contagious that not only the ponds which they drank at, the stables, cribs, and fields they frequented and graz'd in, but even the ground they lay upon, and the effluvia arising from their burying places were deem'd sufficient to communicate the taint to any subsequent herd; in consequence of which no beast was suffer'd to approach them, every one being likewise extreamly careful to remove and keep separate the diseased from the sound. And yet, notwithstanding these wise precautions, they never allowed of destroying them, but constantly endeavour'd their relief, by administering what medicines they were acquainted with; which indeed bore no proportion to their industry and care, being seldom consistent with reason, but influenced by meer caprice and wild romantic notions. However, the following observation of this author is too material to be omitted, *viz.* That cold is more destructive to this animal than all others, especially when seiz'd with any disorder, by reason of his natural sluggish disposition; hence he strongly recommends housing them, and even, if possible, near a fire.

I remark this opinion of *Vegetius*, to inculcate the necessity of keeping the distemper'd beast well cloath'd, and warm, whenever conveniency will permit; since it contributes early to push forward the deleterious active particles by sweating; the intention aim'd at in the succeeding process.

The most certain *symptom* of a milch cow being seiz'd with the distemper, is an abatement of her milk; but in an ox, steer, bull, or un-milch cow, the following symptoms are observed, *viz.* a dull heavy look with their eyes, and the whites often inflam'd, hanging down their heads, and dropping their ears, with little or no motion in them; a shivering and trembling of their limbs, a weariness of the whole body, with an unwillingness to stir or move out of the way; also separating from the rest of the herd. These symptoms, by the neglect or ignorance of the herdsman, are frequently overlook'd till rumination ceasing, and that most conspicuous one of refusing their food, make it too evident to be doubted: soon after (and not often before) a short, dry, husky cough, with a difficulty of breathing,

comes on, also a whiteness of the tongue, a limpid, watery humour dripping from their eyes and nose, though, sometimes, particularly from the latter, 'tis thick and ropy; which, I am of opinion, shews a better digestion of the humours, and probably may be substituted by nature, to answer the end of expectoration; especially since, in some of those which have recover'd without any assistance, it was found more remarkably so than in others which died. But, I submit this hypothesis to the judgment of the learned; for in those which have took the following medicines, and pursu'd the regimen, little or no discharge has been perceived from the eyes or nose; and as I imagine it to be insufficient to throw off the morbid matter, so I have endeavour'd to promote the cuticular and renal discharge, as the more salutary means.

Thus, as I have gradually remark'd the first, and also the subsequent symptoms, so I must not omit taking notice of that most fatal one, the scowering, in the last stage of the distemper: this I apprehend is only symptomatic, and chiefly to proceed from a translation of the morbid, inflammatory particles to the glands of the intestines, which stimulate them, and occasion that serous evacuation: for those liquid stools are not properly faeces, or dung, but the juices of the body, pump'd out and strain'd thro' the several vessels, by the frequent irritation.

Some injudiciously imagine this scowering to be salutary, and therefore prescribe purgatives; some even advise them on the first appearance of the distemper; but how such practice can be reconciled with physical reasoning, I cannot conceive; it being, in my opinion, apparently detrimental, and contrary to that receiv'd aphorism, *Cotta, non cruda, purganda sunt.*

Dr *Brocklesby* declares, 'that all those died which had not the scowering before the third day &,' the reverse of which was the case in these parts; and some have recover'd which never had any scowering; and, in the far greater part of those which surviv'd, it always appear'd later. That gentleman was probably deceived by relying too far on the credulity of others: for it does not appear that he ever attended any one in this distemper.——I verily believe, from my own observation, and from the strictest scrutiny I could make from others, that, for one which has died with

out the scowering, fifty or more have died with it.

Jafer, a late celebrated author, believes it would be serviceable, if the arrimony of the humours could be prevented; wonderful sagacity! which, I apprehend, is no more than saying, Take away the cause, and the effect ceases.

I have great reason to believe, from what I have experienced in this affair, that, if the method and remedies here directed be duely observ'd, this dangerous symptom will seldom happen; the cause producing it being previously removed; for when it came on, I found all future endeavours fruitless and ineffectual: tho' it cannot be denied, but that several beasts, thro' strength of constitution, have recover'd from that heavy affliction.

DIRECTIONS.

1. On the first appearance of a cow being seiz'd with the distemper, take her up into a warm house, and dress her all over well with a curry-comb.

2. Next wash off the dirt and scurff so rais'd with warm water, and be sure to rub her very dry.

3. Then cover her all over, from her horns to her tail, with a couple of thick blankets, and confine them round her with a girt, or hayband; but in a steer, &c. a passage should be left open to stale thro', to prevent the cloathing being wet, and striking cold to the body.

By the friction of the curry-comb, a larger derivation of the humours is caused to the surface; and, by relaxing and opening the pores, by means of the warm bathing, and warm cloathing, a greater perspiration is promoted, and the pestilential effluvia copiously eliminated.

4. After this let her be litter'd up to the belly with dry and clean straw, and renew'd daily.

5. Then take from her neck *five* quarts of blood; if in good condition, or full of flesh, *six* quarts, especially in a cow of forty stone weight; for a larger beast will require more; since such peripneumonic fevers are, I am certain, often dangerously protracted from the want of early and copious bleeding.

6. After she is thus curry'd, wash'd, rubb'd, cloath'd, litter'd, and bled, apply to each side of her neck, lengthways, a strong blistering plaister, ten inches long, and seven broad, having first clipp'd off the hair very close; and be sure to keep them on as long as they will stick.—This blistering far exceeds either issues, seatons, or rowels; since the latter produce no alteration in the

crasis of the blood or respective humours, but only act as a drain, and perhaps in some chronic cases may be useful; but in this acute fever are even trifling and ineffectual. Whereas blisters not only attenuate the coagulated juices; but also promote a proper secretion of the humours; and, probably, by their caustic salts, may obtund, or blunt, and cause a different texture, or configuration of the peccant virus, and by that means render those which are inimical fit for expulsion.

7. These means being used, let one of the pills be given immediately, drenching after it a gallon and half of the gruel, hereafter mention'd; which mild and soft diluent is design'd not only to cool and attenuate the blood, but also to dissolve and loosen the dry'd, constipated aliment, press'd together like cakes, and closely adhering to the membranes of the stomach (or what is vulgarly term'd the *manifolds*) which most remarkable symptom no author has hitherto taken the least notice of, not even *Dr Mortimer*, in his accounts read before the Royal Society, notwithstanding he dissected several; but he actually says*, that their stomachs were almost empty, and look'd well.

I am much surpriz'd that an effect, so obvious and universal, should slip the attention of that accurate and learned gentleman; however, to supply the want of that general observation, the *Dr* has added others in lieu of it, but much less extraordinary, *viz.* 'Scirrhus and chalky knobs on the liver, likewise blisters, or watry bladders on the surface of the lungs*.' Whereas, on examining the lungs of sound beasts, in order to form a proper judgment of the diseas'd, I have found several little bladders fill'd with a limpid, inoffensive serum, strictly adhering to their surface, and divers times have observ'd scirrhus and chalky knobs on the liver; and, by information from those daily conversant in slaughtering horned cattle, I am assured that the vesicles, or watry bladders, on the lungs, also the scirrhus knobs on the liver, are no uncommon appearances, being frequently met with on the livers and lungs of sound and healthy beasts; so not the effects of this calamitous distemper.

To return, by this tenacious adhesion of the aliment, the digestive faculties are destroy'd, the action of the stomach being render'd incapable of comminuting or breaking the contents; so no chyle can be elaborated, nor nutrition

* See Vol. xvi. p. 651.

perform'd, till this constipation is removed. This, probably, is the reason of that redundancy of bile, attributed by some to be the source of the distemper; when, in fact, it is not the cause, but the effect only; consequently, a large quantity of the gruel is absolutely required for the intentions aforesaid.

For the same purpose, you should also try her two or three times a day with a pail of warm water, a little ground oatmeal being thrown in to soften it; and let her drink whatever she will; if she should refuse it with oatmeal, let her have some water without either oatmeal or warming.

8. In four hours after the first pill, give her an ounce of crude sal-armoniac powder'd, in a horn full of gruel, and likewise drench down after it five or six quarts more, always warm.

9. Continue to give her, every twelve hours, a pill, with a gallon and half of gruel; and also, every four hours, an ounce of crude sal armoniac in powder, with the like quantity of gruel. In 16 or 20 hours from the first bleeding, be sure to take away at least a gallon or five quarts more of blood, and contrive it to be drawn at a time when a drink is given, that the vessels, emptied by the large bleeding, may be distended again with the gruel, and thereby prevent the sickness frequently attending such great evacuations; which is known by their quick respiration, and working in the flanks, tho' quadrupeds are not so liable to it, by reason of their horizontal posture, the blood not requiring so forcible a contraction of the heart, to promote its circulation in that, as in an erect one.—I have seen near 13 quarts drawn at two bleedings, within the time limited, from a steer of fifty stone weight, without any ill consequence.

10. As all common evacuations should have their due course, so if a cow gives milk, tho' but a little, omit not to milk her every night and morning, to cool her bag, and prevent any stagnation; and as the decrease of her milk was the characteristic of the distemper, so the increase of it about the third day is a remarkably good sign of her beginning to recover.

11. Let her have no dry food for 3 or 4 days; in which time, and frequently sooner, they generally appear better, and begin to eat; then try her with only a lock of hay, or a handful of fresh grass at a time, and increase it gradually; and when recover'd, take off her cloathing by degrees, and keep

her hous'd, if conveniency will admit of it, for a fortnight after.

I am sensible that this regimen cannot be comply'd with in those diseased cattle, which are openly exposed in the fields; yet, if only the bleeding and pills were made use of, the benefit accruing therefrom would, I am well assured, make large amends for the trouble and expence; but where a due regard is paid to the whole, a greater success will attend it.

N. B. Three or four pills, given according to these directions, I have experienced to be sufficient for a beast of forty stone weight; but for one of three or fourscore stone, two more will be required, and then given every eight hours; consequently the several articles, and doses of the medicines, with the bleedings, should accordingly be suited in proportion to the size of the beast.

To make the Gruel.

Take three quarts of fresh wheat-bran, and three pints of ground oatmeal, and mix them together in six quarts of cold water; then add to them seven or eight gallons more, and give them a gentle boil, stirring them now and then to prevent growing to the bottom.

I now beg leave to observe, from an ample conviction of the utility of the medicines and regimen here prescribed, that, if they were more publickly known, or extensively try'd, they would evidently demonstrate their salutary effects in the present distemper among the cattle. And as, according to *Hippocrates*, what will cure will also prevent, if a pill was exhibited once a fortnight during the epidemic season, by promoting a proper secretion of the stagnating humours, and thereby restoring a free circulation, it would likewise answer as a preservative.

As I have presumptuously aim'd to accomplish what so many learned physicians have in vain attempted, they may be apt to charge me with vanity: but I beg leave to observe that, since those to whose province it chiefly belongs are unwilling to depreciate their character, or risk their reputation, with interfering on so low and disinterested a subject, which requires more time, and greater application, than their other concerns will admit of; and, since no suitable premium is proposed to recompense their labours, it must consequently be left entirely to those, whose leisure permits, and whose peculiar inclinations prompt them to, an enquiry which promises no advantage.—But had a 50th part of the bounty, which the legislature has so

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liberally bestow'd on the unhappy sufferers, been offered as a reward to encourage the pursuit of a proper remedy, for the benefit of thousands in the present and future generations, I doubt not but it would long ere this have been attain'd by some of the learned faculty. —For it was *Ramazzeni's* opinion, That a sovereign antidote for this fatal distemper would, in time, be discover'd, after proper efforts to acquire a true knowledge of its essence and nature: whereas, if we indolently sit down with the prejudice of its being incurable, and despair of success, 'tis tacitly acknowledging all such cases to be the opprobrium of physic, and even admitting no room for future improvement, by taking off all inducement to industry.

As experience is the best monitor, I have just reason to believe, from divers late observations, that my endeavours have not been fruitlessly employ'd, and that my peculiar antiphlogistic pill is the most likely remedy of any hitherto exhibited, for removing this destroying pest, and even to confirm *Ramazzeni's* prediction; in assurance whereof, I appeal to all those physicians who have ever examined the distemper, to whom I am willing to reveal it. —In pursuance of this opinion, as the distemper still rages in several parts of the kingdom, I am encouraged to make the following proposal to all grasiers and owners of horned cattle, who are desirous of experiencing this medicine, *viz.* any one applying to me, may be supply'd with it for a reasonable gratuity; and, provided my directions are comply'd with, if it prove not successful, I desire no reward whatever.

Three or four of the pills are generally sufficient to answer the purpose, especially if used in the first stage of the distemper, or before the several humours acquire a state of putrefaction.

As no mercenary advantage ever biassed my inclinations, or excited this attempt for discovering a proper antidote, but an earnest desire of mitigating the public calamity, so I humbly entreat that none would apply to me, but such who will observe my orders afore-recited; for even (exclusive of this singular remedy, the pill) if the other part of the process be comply'd with, it will, I am persuaded, afford considerable relief, by reducing the exorbitant inflammation; and probably merit the approbation and thanks of those who pursue it.

As I am well assured a peculiar accuracy is required in the preparation of this pill, for want of which its efficacy may be greatly impair'd, thro' improper management of the compounder, unpractis'd in a medicinal process; so, to promote, as far as in me lies, its salutary effects, I am willing to take upon me the extraordinary trouble of preparing it myself; from whence I presume no objection can arise from concealing it; yet, to wipe of all aspersions, I hope this short reply will be sufficient: —That, without some lucrative view, or the spirit of emulation (as a motive to just and laudable actions) industry would flag, arts and sciences languish and decay, and we should all rest as drones, and become useless members of the community.

*I am, Sir,
with the greatest respect,
Your obliged humble Serv.
Boston, Sept. 29, 1749.* ISAAC HALLAM.

Dissertations on some Mathematical Subjects; by M. DIDEROT. See p. 339.

THE first Dissertation treats of Acoustics: And one of the problems, which the author seems to consider more at large, is a method for determining the number of vibrations a chord makes, in order to assign exactly the relation or proportion between a grave and an acute tone; for the differences between sounds can only be determined by the greater or lesser number of vibrations in the same time.

Now, a chord makes more or fewer vibrations, according to its length, bigness, weight, and tension. The author has regard to all those circumstances in his table for determining the quantity of vibrations; this table has the advantage of all general expressions, and shews in what measure to lengthen or shorten a chord, or to increase or diminish the weight with which it is charged, for producing the tone required.

All sensible tones are included within certain limits, beyond which a tone is either too grave or too acute to be apprehended by the ear; it has been attempted to fix these limits. M. Euler has comprised all sensible tones within the numbers 30 and 7550; by which he means, that the gravest tone that we can apprehend makes 30 vibrations, and the acutest 7550 in the same time. If the relations between different tones of music are sometimes determin'd by numbers, we discover at the same time that there are, between these tones, relations incommensurable.

In sounds, besides their graveness or acuteness, we consider also their strength or weakness. The force of a sound varies according to its distance from the sonorous body. Sound, like light, the farther it comes the weaker it proves; and this weakness or decay, like that of light, is as the squares of the distances. The sound comes stronger or weaker, according to the strength or weakness of its excursions, excited by the vibrations of a string remov'd from its point of rest, tho' the number of vibrations is not alter'd, and the tone remains the same.

Three things are to be consider'd in the vibrations; their extent, and the vehemence of the sound, which makes the intenseness; the number of those vibrations, which makes the sound more or less acute; and their isochronism, or sameness of time, on which depends the uniformity. The uniform tone belongs to that equality which subsists during the whole time of the vibration: and hence, according to M. *Diderot*, springs the pleasure which consonant sounds, or concords, excite in the ear: if, on the contrary, this organ, which is susceptible of different impressions, perceives some defect in isochronism, it cannot relish the tone produced in it. Hence the author concludes, that musical pleasure consists in the perception of the mutual relation of sounds. He would even persuade us that the same principle holds good in poesy, architecture, and other arts, if we would pretend to give a reason for the pleasure we receive from them.

The perception of relations, then, is the only foundation of our pleasure and admiration; whence it follows that the relation of equality is to be prefer'd before all others, as being the most easy of perception: if there seems to be now and then some deviation, by our making choice of composuit relations, we are, however, glad to return to a simplicity, and never quit it but for the sake of variety, because the ear is averse to uniformity, and fears to be cloy'd with it. This principle has been advanced by some naturalists, and will bear much examination.

Our author enquires what will produce the greatest vehemence of sound, and how we may determine the utmost quickness of a chord. In several things he has follow'd M. *Euler*, who has publish'd an Essay on Music, in which that learned geometrician and our author are not always agreed. The terms of the problems would hardly be understood

by most of our readers, who are not acquainted with the calculus, and transcendental geometry, nor with the theory of music; which is, perhaps, what musicians, and the greatest part of mankind have least at heart. The author speaks pretty largely of the structure of flutes, and tries to explain their effects. The force of the sound in flutes depends on the violence of the \dagger inspiration, and the proportion of the capacity of the flute to its length; we may compare the length and thickness of chords to the length and capacity of wind-instruments. Every string, says our author, is not proper to render any sound; there must be a certain thickness to produce a given sound. We cannot, in like manner, increase or diminish, at discretion, the capacity of a flute of a given length; there are limits, beyond which it will not sound at all.

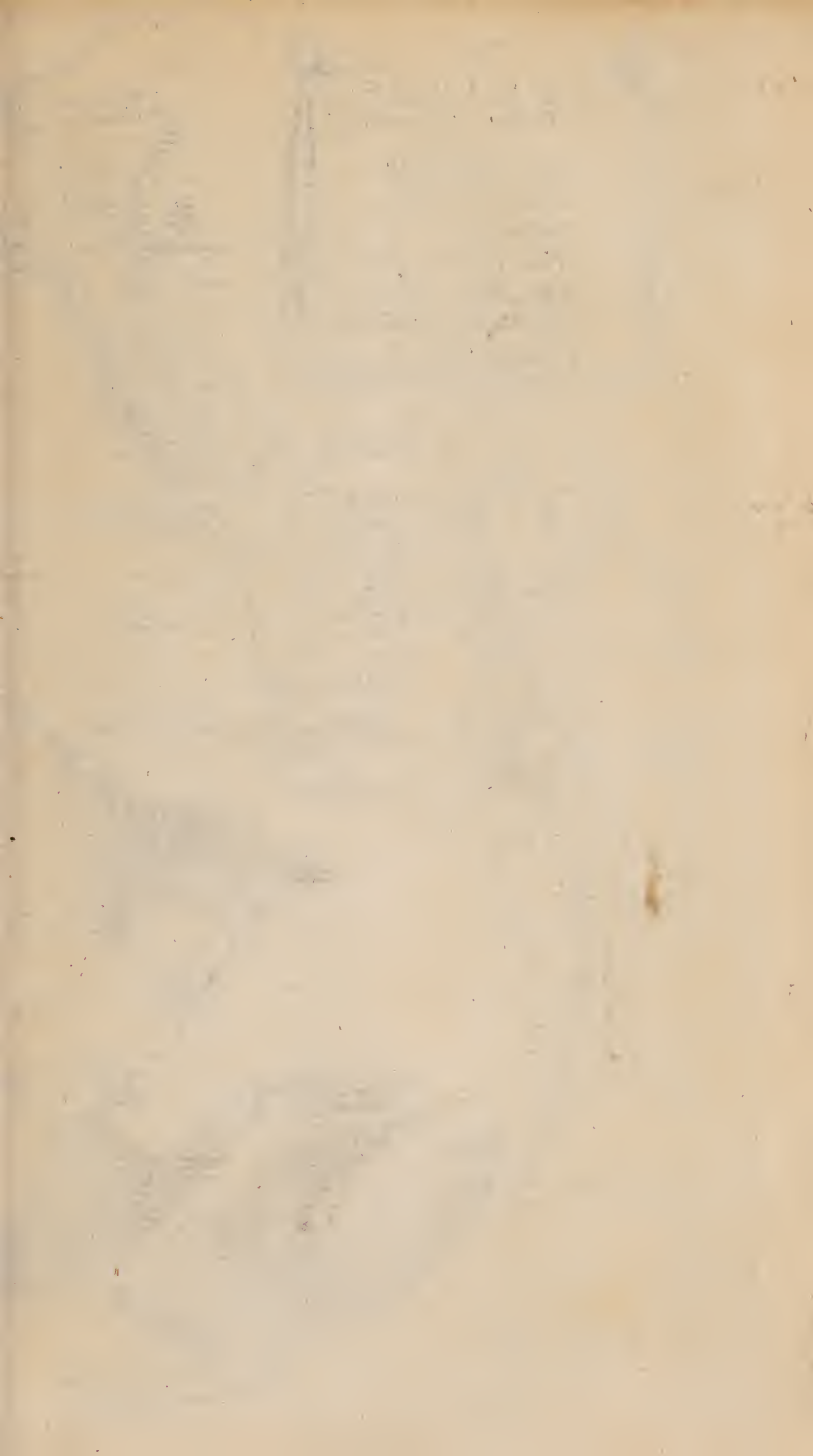
As to inspiration, it is also subject to laws; if this be too weak, the flute will give no sound; if too strong, the instrument will sound an eighth above its due tone.

M. *Diderot* relates some experiments, made by M. *Sauvœur*, on strings, for determining the sound render'd by two parts of a string, when separated by some intervening obstacle; he draws some consequences, and solves several problems. For instance, given the length and aperture of a flute, required the force of inspiration to make it pass from a first octave to a second. Whatever regards the different tones of the flute may be compared with the several tones resulting from strings stretched by weights. He then attempts the discovery of a method for fixing a tone, so as to render it invariable. Every one is sensible of the inequalities incident to the tones of musical instruments.

The author proposes several schemes for remedying those defects to which this instrument, the flute, is liable. Some of his expedients, which he wishes were put in practice, are, in short, as follows. First, he would have an instrument of two movable parts, made of a metal on which cold and heat should make no impression; this impression should be diminished by the thickness allotted to the tube, always with regard to its length. Care should afterwards be taken to graduate the tube according to the alterations effected by the weight of the atmosphere; the author hopes to accomplish this design by help of the

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\dagger See *Maupertuis's* Acc. in *Misc. Corr.* N^o 116.



ALGIERS, and Parts Adjacent.

- a. The Casaubah.
- b. The New Gate.
- c. Babzoune.
- d. The Fishers Gate.
- e. The Mole Gate.
- f. The Gate of y^e River.
- g. Country Seats.



barometer, and the effects of heat are plainly perceived by the thermometer. This short account is sufficient to direct our opinion of that new instrument:

The second Memoir is intitled *An examination of the circle-wrapper*; this subject is entirely geometrical, whereas the former was treated in a geometrical way, that is to say, it was geometry apply'd to physics. M. *Diderot* begins with explaining what he means by *circle-wrapper*, and then speaks of the usefulness of mechanic curves in the construction of solid problems. The reader will best understand the author's meaning, if we give it in his own words: "If a circle, he says, of steel or brass, be compassed or wrapp'd about with a very thin chain, the extreme point of that chain will trace out, whether in wrapping or unwrapping, a curve, whose properties, none, I believe, has hitherto examined." M. *Diderot* constructs all problems of the 3d and 4th degree by the circle-wrapper and a right line; we may well remember that *DesCartes*, and others, who have treated of the construction of solid problems, have employ'd the circle and parabola, or some other of the conic sections. In practice we need only a compass that shall describe the circle-wrapper. The author proposes some problems for facilitating the construction of such an instrument; there being many cases in which the description of it is necessary.

As the author had a mind to teach us the use of the curve which he has directed us to trace, he begins with shewing how to divide the arc of a circle into 3 equal parts, and, more generally, in any proportion whatever, either commensurable or incommensurable. The construction is short and elegant; for we suppose no more than a circle-wrapper traced, or a right line equal to the arc of a given circle. He concludes that the circle wrapper being described, we may, by its means, inscribe in a circle any polygon, regular or irregular, as we please; it is also very easy, by the same assistance, to find a rectilineal space equal to a sector or segment of a circle. Some of these problems are to be solved by elementary geometry, and suppose a knowledge of the quadrature of the circle; and this new curve not only answers them, but several others. It may be said on this occasion, as it has been oftentimes before, that high geometry appears useless to none but the ignorant. This Memoir shews the author to be master of the new methods as well as

(*Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1749.)

the antient, and that he knows how to supply one with the other, when they are less perfect.

The third Memoir is very short; it examines a mechanic principle on the tension of cords, where it is enquired whether a cord fasten'd by one end, and stretched by any weight, makes the same resistance, or is equally stretched, as if it were drawn two contrary ways by two equal weights. After discussing the question, he concludes that the cord is equally stretched by a fixed weight and by a power. (*See Memoir 4, p. 339.*)

The fifth Memoir treats of an important question in physics; that is, of the resistance which the air makes to a pendulum; and attempts to explain a proposition in *Newton's Principia Mathematica*: that excellent work will, for a long time, furnish matter for commentaries. M. *Diderot*, if we may judge by this Essay, is very capable of giving learned solutions to difficulties that require nice and intricate calculation.

An Account of ALGIERS the warlike, called by the Turks; its situation, strength, &c. (See the map).

His place, which for several ages hath braved the greatest powers of *Christendom*, is not above a mile and a half in circuit, tho' computed to contain about 2000 *Christian* slaves, 15000 *Jews*, and 100000 *Mahometans*, of which only thirty (at most) are *Renegadoes*. It is situated upon the declivity of a hill, that faceth the north and north-east; whereby the houses rise so gradually above each other, that there is scarce one in the whole city, but what, in one or other of those directions, hath a full view of the sea. The walls are weak and of little defence, unless where they are further secured by some additional fortification. The *Cassaubab*, which is built upon the highest part of the city, and makes the western angle of it, is of an octogonal figure, each of the sides in view having port-holes or embrasures. The north angle near [*Bab el wed*] the gate of the river; and the south-angle near *Bab Azzone*, are each of them guarded with a small bastion. [*Bab Jiddeed*] The new gate, lying betwixt *Bab Azzone* and the *Cassaubab*, hath a square upright battery: And betwixt the *Cassaubab* and *Bab el Wed*, are some jettings out of the wall, with port-holes, but with few cannon. The ditch, which formerly surrounded the city, is almost entirely filled up. [now repaired and fortify'd.]

From *Bab el Wed* and *Bab Azoone* to the *Cassaubah*, the distance each way is about three furlongs, in an ascent of fifteen or twenty degrees. Betwixt *Bab el Wed* and the sandy bay, that lyeth a furlong from it to the N. W. is the castle of *Sittet Ako-leet*, built for the most part in a regular manner, and very capable of annoying an enemy, both in their landing, and in lodging themselves afterwards in the *Ba-byras*, as they call the adjacent plains and gardens. Half a mile to the W. of *Bab Azoone* is the *Ain Rebat*, where there is likewise another sandy bay with *Ba-byras*: Betwixt which and *Algiers* the road is more streight and rugged than at *Bab el Wed*, tho', in the narrowest part of it, where is a castle for its security, thirty men may march in front.

Both these bays, with their respective *Ba-byras*, are over-looked by a ridge of hills, lying nearly upon a level with the *Cassaubah*. Two well built castles are placed upon it; one of which, called, from its five-acute angles, *the Castle of the Star*, is within a furlong of the *Cassaubah*, and commandeth the sandy bay and *Ba-byras* at *Bab el Wed*: The other, called *the Emperor's Castle*, at half a mile's distance, hath a full command of the ridge, the *Castle of the Star*, and the sandy bay and *Ba-byras* towards *Ain Rebat*.

Beyond the *Ba-byras* of *Bab el Wed*, as far as *Ras Accounatter*, the shore is made up of rocks and precipices: But to the eastward of *Algiers*, from *Ain Rebat*, round a large bay to *Temenduse*, a league beyond the river *Haratch*, the shore is accessible in most places. The Emperor *Charles V.* in his unfortunate expedition A. D. 1541 against this city, landed his army at *Ain Rebat*, where there still remaineth a fragment of his pier. The better likewise to secure a correspondence with his fleet, and to succour his troops in their intended approaches towards the city, he possessed himself of the ridge I have been describing, where he laid the foundation and built the round or inner part of the castle, called after his name.

Towards the sea, it is better fortified, and capable to make a more strenuous defence. For the embrasures, in this direction, have all brass guns and in good order. The battery of the *Mole Gate*, upon the east angle of the city, is mounted with long pieces of ordnance, one of which hath seven cylinders, each of them three inches in diameter. Half a furlong to the W. S. W. of the harbour, is the battery of *Fisher's*

Gate, or [*Bab el Bakar*] *the Gate of the Sea*, which consisting of a double row of cannon, commands the entrance into the port, and the road before it.

The port is of an oblong figure, a hundred and thirty fathom long, and eighty broad. The eastern mound of it, which was formerly *the Island*, is well secured by several strong fortifications. The *Round Castle*, (built by the *Spaniards* whilst they were masters of *the Island*) and the two remote batteries, (erected within this century) are said to be *bomb-proof*; and have each of them their lower embrasures mounted with thirty six pounders. But the middle battery, which appears to be the oldest, is of the least defence. As none of the fortifications are assisted with either mines or advanced works; and as the soldiers, who are to guard and defend them, cannot be kept up to any regular courses of duty and attendance, a few resolute battalions, protected by a small squadron of ships, would have no great difficulty to make themselves quickly masters of the very strongest.

The hills and valleys round about *Algiers* are every where beautified with gardens and country seats, whither the inhabitants of better fashion retire, during the summer season. The country seats are little white houses, shaded by a variety of fruit trees and evergreens; whereby they afford a gay and delightful prospect towards the sea. The gardens are well stocked with melons, fruits and pot-herbs of all kinds; and, what is chiefly regarded in these hot climates, each of them enjoys as well as the city a great command of excellent water, from many rivulets and fountains.

On the banks of the river *Haratch*, four miles to the S. E. of *Algiers*, stood *Sasa*, or old *Algiers*, and over this river was once a bridge at a small distance from the sea. About 6 miles west of the city is the river *Ma-saffran*, as large as two of the *Haratch*.

The government of the *Algerines*, which differeth little from that of *Tunis*, consists of the *Dey*, and a common council, composed of the thirty *Yiab Basbees*, tho' the *Musti*, the *Caay*, and the whole soldiery sometimes, are called upon to assist. All affairs of moment ought to be agreed upon by this assembly, before they pass into laws. But for some years there hath been little account made of this body; and they have been convened only to consent to measures before concerted

in the cabinet council. As the *Dey* is chosen out of the army, each order, even the most inferiour, having an equal right and title to that dignity, every bold and aspiring soldier, tho' taken yesterday from the plough, may be considered as heir apparent to the throne, and lyeth under no necessity to wait 'till sickness or old age remove the present incumbent: It is enough that he is able to protect himself with the same cymiter, which he hath had the hardiness to sheath in the bowels of his predecessor; rarely one in ten having the fortune to die without a musket ball or a cymiter. However this factious and discontented humour seems, at present, to be somewhat purged and allayed, by the many seasonable executions, that have been lately made of these aspiring members.

The whole force of *Algiers*, in *Turks* and *Cologlies*, is computed, at present, to be about six thousand five hundred; two thousand whereof are supposed to be old, and excused from duty; and of the four thousand five hundred that remain, one thousand are constantly employed in relieving annually their garrisons, whilst the rest are either to arm out their cruisers, or else form the three flying camps, which are sent out every summer under the command of the provincial *Viceroy*s. To the *Turkish* troops we may join about two thousand *Zawwab*, as the *Moorish* horse and footmen are called, which are kept in constant pay, and being all of them hereditary enemies to the *Turks*, are little considered in the real safeguard of the government. The method observed in keeping this large and populous kingdom in obedience, is not so much by force of arms, as by diligently observing the old political maxim, *divide and command*. For the provincial *Viceroy*s are very watchful over the motions of the *Arabian* tribes, who are under their several districts and jurisdictions; and as these are in continual jealousies and disputes with one another, the *Deys* have nothing to do but keep up the ferment. There are a number of *Arabian* and *African* tribes, who, if their neighbours should observe a neutrality, would be too hard for the whole army of *Algiers*, notwithstanding each *Turk* valueth himself as a match for twenty *Arabs*.

To make up deficiencies in the army, their cruising vessels are sent out, every five or six years, to the *Levant* for recruits, which generally consist of

shepherds, outlaws, and persons of the meanest condition. Yet, after they have been a little instructed by their fellow soldiers, and have got caps to their heads, shoes to their feet, and a pair of knives to their girdle, they quickly begin to affect grandeur and majesty, expect to be saluted with the title of [*Effendi*] *your Grace*, and look upon the most considerable citizens as their slaves, and the consuls of the allied nations as their footmen. *Mahomet Basha*, who was *Dey* when I arrived at *Algiers*, was not ashamed to own his extraction, in a notable dispute he had once with the deputy consul of a neighbouring nation; *My mother*, says he, *sold sheep's feet, and my father neat's tongues, but they would have been ashamed to have exposed to sale so worthless a tongue as yours.*

But, besides these *Levant-Turks*, the *Dey* may, at his pleasure, and especially upon any emergency, enroll the *Cologlies*, as they call the sons of such soldiers, who have been permitted to marry at *Algiers*; tho' since they made an unsuccessful attempt upon the government, they have been excluded from the honour of being *Dey*, *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, and other considerable employments.

The officers that command this small army, (and it would be the same if it amounted to its former complement of twelve thousand) are the *Aga* or general, thirty *Yiab Bashes* or colonels, eight hundred *Bulluck Bashes* or captains, and about half that number of *Oda Bashes* or lieutenants. The method of arriving at these posts, is not by money and interest, but by age and seniority, the oldest soldier being advanced upon the death of his captain, &c. &c. tho' by the permission of the *Dey*, a younger soldier may purchase the rank of an elder, the latter degrading himself in return.

The yearly taxes of this great and fertile kingdom bring not more into the treasury than 300000 dollars: But it is computed, that the eighth part of prizes, the effects of persons dying without children, the contributions from the independent *Kaides*, and the frequent *Aver-cas*, and oppressions, may bring in as much more. To compensate this, the pay is but small, the youngest soldier receiving only 406 *Aspers* every two months, and the eldest, or those in full pay, no more than 5800; whereof 696 make a dollar. Besides the pay, such *Yiab* and *Bulluck Bashes*

Rasbees as are unmarried, have each of them eight loaves of bread a day, and the *Oda Rasbees* and private soldiers, who are in the same condition, have four; each loaf being about five ounces in weight, and three *Aspers* in value.

In the ordinary distribution of justice, there is in this, as in all other *Turkish* governments, an officer whom they call the *Cady*, who is obliged to attend at the court of justice once or twice a day, where he hears and determines the several suits and complaints that are brought before him. But as bribery is too often charged upon the *Cady*, all affairs of moment are laid before the *Dey*, or master of the horse. At all these tribunals, the cause is quickly decided, nothing more being required than the proof of what is alleged; so that a matter of debt, trespass, or of the highest crimes will be finally decided, and the sentence executed *in less than an hour*.

In cases of debt, the debtor is usually detained in prison, 'till the (*Chouses*) bayliffs have seized upon his effects and sold them. If the sale amounts to more than the debt, then the *overplus* is returned; if it comes short, he is notwithstanding released, and no future demands are made upon him. Less offences are punished with the *Bastinado*: The offender is to receive so many strokes (sometimes two or three hundred) on his buttocks or the soles of his feet, with sticks of the thickness of ones little finger. But in greater crimes, particularly for unnatural lust, not only the parts already mentioned, but the *abdominal* muscles likewise are to be chastised: A punishment which is generally attended with death. For clipping or dabasing the publick coin, the old *Egyptian* punishment is inflicted, which is to cut off the hands of the transgressor. Whatsoever *Jew* or *Christian* subject is guilty of murder or any other capital crime, he is to be carried without the gates of the city, and burnt alive: But the *Moors* and *Arabs* are either impaled for the same crime, or hung up by the neck, over the battlements of the city, or else thrown upon the hooks that are fixed in the walls below, where sometimes they hang, in the most exquisite agonies and torments, thirty or forty hours, before they expire. The *Turks* are not punished in publick, like other offenders; but are, out of respect to their characters, sent to the house of the *Aga*, where, according to the quality of the misdemean-

our, they are bastinadoed or strangled. Out of modesty likewise to the sex, when the women offend, they are not exposed to the populace, but sent to some private house of correction; or, if the crime is capital, they are then tyed up in a sack, carried out into the sea, and drowned. The western *Moors* still use the barbarous punishment of sawing asunder the transgressor. For which purpose they prepare two boards, of the same length and breadth with the unfortunate person, and having tyed him betwixt them, they proceed to the execution, by beginning at the head.

The naval force of this *Regency*, for two centuries, hath been, at one time or other, a terror to all the trading nations of *Christendom*. With relation therefore to *Christian* Princes, this government hath alliance with us, the *French*, the *Dutch*, and the *Swedes*. Great application hath been often made by the *Port*, in behalf of the *Emperor's* subjects; though all their intercessions have hitherto proved ineffectual, notwithstanding the *Algerines* acknowledge themselves to be the vassals of the *Grand Seigneur*, and, as such, should comply. [An accommodation is now made, 1749.] The *Swedes* purchased their peace at the rate of 70,000 dollars: and, as these cruisers rarely meet with vessels of that nation, it has been hitherto discoursed of as a great mystery. The success which the *Dutch* met with, during a war of twelve years, to destroy a few of their vessels; the magnificent present of naval stores that was promised, upon ratifying the peace; together with the natural timorousness of the *Dey*, lest, by further losses, he should be reckon'd unfortunate (a dangerous character in this country for a commander) were the chief and concurring reasons for extending their friendship to that nation. It is certain that the greatest part of the soldiers, and the sea officers in general, very strenuously opposed it; urging, that it would be in vain to arm out their vessels, when they had peace with the three trading nations; that their loss was inconsiderable, when compared with the riches obtained by the war; concluding with a very expressive *Arabian* proverb, that such persons ought never to sow, who are afraid of the sparrows: As the younger soldiers cannot well subsist without the money that arises from their shares in prizes, there has been no small murmuring at the little success they have lately met with. And it is very probable (as a little time

perhaps will discover) that the very moment any considerable addition is made to their fleet, nay, perhaps, without any further augmentation, the present Dey will be obliged to lessen the number of his alliances, from those very principles which, a few years ago, engaged his predecessor to increase them.

The *Algerines* have certainly a great esteem and friendship for our nation; and, provided there could be any security in a government, that is guided by chance and humour, more than by counsel and mature deliberation, it is very probable that, which of the trading nations soever they may think fit to quarrel with, we have little to apprehend. The *Dutch* are very industrious in cultivating a good understanding* with them, by making an annual present; a method hitherto very prevalent and successful: whilst, on the other hand, the *French* may influence them as much, by putting them in mind of the execution which their bombs did formerly to this city, and of a later instance of their resentment at *Tripoli*. But as there is rarely any great prudence in using high words and menaces at *Algiers*, it is certain, provided the *Algerines* are to be sway'd with fear, that we have as much interest in Sir *Edward Spragg's* expedition at *Bou jeiah*, as the *French* can have in that of the *Marquis d'Esrees* at *Algiers*. Notwithstanding likewise all the arguments that may be urged in behalf of *Marseilles* and *Toulon*, these people are not to be persuaded but that *Minorca* and *Gibraltar* are in a more convenient situation to give them disturbance. But reason and argument will not always be good politics at this court, where the first minister is the cook, and where an insolent soldiery have too often the command. In critical junctures, therefore, the ground is to be maintained by the nice management and address of the consul; by knowing how to make proper application to the particular passions of those who have the Dey's ear; by flattering one, placing a confidence in another, and especially by making a proper use of those invincible arguments, money, *kaf-tans* and gold watches. For, according to an old and infallible observation, Give a Turk money with one hand, and he will permit his eyes to be plucked out by the other.

Such was the political state and condition of this Regency, when I left it, A. D. 1732. How long it may continue so will be hard to determine; be-

* See our Mag. for June and August last, p. 286, 407.

cause, what little there is here of justice, honesty, or public faith, proceeds rather from fear and compulsion, than from choice and free election. For the acknowledgment is very just, which *Ali Bashaw*, a late Dey, made to Consul *Cole*, upon complaining of the injuries that our vessels met with from his cruizers: The *Algerines*, says he, are a company of rogues, and I am their captain.

To fill up our Plate, we have exhibited two of the remarkable African Birds.

The *Houbaara* is of the bigness of a capon, but longer in body, which is of a light dun, or yellowish colour, mark'd all over with little brown spots; the larger feathers of the wing are black, with a white spot near the middle; those of the neck are whitish, with black streaks, remarkable for length, and for being erected when provoked; the bill is flat, like the starling's, nearly an inch and half long; and the legs agree in shape, and in the want of the hinder toe, with the bustard's; the gall, and contents of the stomach, are much esteemed for sore eyes: it feeds on little shrubs and insects; and it is very diverting to see what variety of flights and stratagems it uses to elcape, when pursued by the hawk.

The *Boo-onk*, or Long-neck, is of the bittern kind, somewhat less than the lapwing; the neck, breast, and belly are of a light yellow, but the back, and upper part of the wings, of a jet black; the tail is short, the feathers of the neck long, and streaked with white, or a light yellow. The bill is three inches long, green, and like the stork's; the legs are short and slender, and of the same colour. In walking and searching for food, it throws out its neck 7 or 8 inches, whence it has its name.

[This account of Algiers is abridged from Dr SHAW's Travels to Barbary, &c. (See Vol. xviii. p. 544). But since his time, and even in the present year, the *Algerines* have improv'd their fortifications towards the land as well as sea, being now under apprehensions of an attack from Spain, and other Mediterranean Christian powers (See p. 334) whom they have highly damaged, and irritated, by their late piracies.—The following instance, taken from the London Gazetteer, Nov. 8, shews how cavalierly this brave state, confiding as much perhaps in their poverty as strength, dared to treat a great monarch; whose predecessor effectually humbled the rich Genoese. (See Vol. xvii. p. 168.)

Some

SOME time in the year 1733, or 34, *Wm. Wilson* master of a trading ship in the *Mediterranean*, having deliver'd his cargo at *Algiers*, was employ'd by that government to fetch a lading of corn from *Bona*; a port of their own, on the coast of *Africa*, but which by a treaty they were formerly frightned into, had a fort and *French* garrison at the entrance of the harbour, and the port was only to be free to the *Algerines*; but as he was upon the point of sailing, notice was given him by the *French* governor, that he would not be permitted to sail with his cargo; of which he took no heed, but put to sea. Two men of war, one of 60, the other of 20 guns, were immediately dispatch'd after him, both of whom, tho' he had but ten patereroes, he gallantly fought, till all his men were disabled, and himself so bruised as to be quite unable to make any farther resistance. He was then bound neck and heels, and in that condition carried to *Marseills*, where he found mean to let the *British* consul know his case and usage. Letters were immediately dispatch'd to Lord *Waldgrave*, then ambassador at *Paris*, and others to his owners at home. My lord labour'd very sincerely at the *French* court to no purpose, and the owners here to the like effect: But *Wilson*, finding our interest at the court of *France* to be of no significance, procured a person skillful in the vulgar *Arabick*, to draw out a state of his case, which he got transmitted to the *Dey* of *Algiers*, by a *French* trader, who upon receiving it, immediately summoned a divan, and came instantly to a resolution to seize all the *French* vessels in port; and, at the same time, took proper measures to inform *Wilson* of the methods taken to do him and themselves justice, in the following epistle.

Christian, in whom we have reposed confidence: We *Mahomet Hadgi*, *Dey* of *Algiers*, &c. and our *Divan*, by this, express a due regard for our own honour, and our concern for thee: We have, at the same time, transmitted to the Prince, whose servants have abused both thee and their master, an account of our having made reprisals in thy favour, and doubt not a satisfactory answer. What the *French* monarch would and, nor thy feeble government could not do for thee, I shall, by the power of our prophet, and the blessing of the Most High, fully effect, having the means in our own hands, which we shall never de-

part from, until thou art amply restored to thy own, and amply recompensed: Adieu; and remember, thy prayers, to honour him who presides in the third heaven, and is depicted, by the supreme, to vindicate the just, and on whose favour thou may'st therefore depend, altho' thou art not a *Musliman*.

This letter had its effect; the *French* ministry immediately dispatch'd orders to *Marseills* not only to release *Wilson* and his ship, but also to make all the satisfaction he required; so they paid him a high price for his corn, allowed him fully for his freight to a day, and then dismiss'd him with a fresh cargo to *Algiers*, where he soon after arrived to the great honour of that petty republic, — The *Gazetteer* infers, that this example ought to be followed by certain ministers for the public welfare, instead of heaping up fortunes for themselves and families.

S I R,

AS your Magazine is a proper medium to convey useful hints to the public, pray insert the following in your next, and you'll oblige
Your humble Servant,
Nov. 19, 1749. W. K.

A Way to improve the SAILING of SHIPS.

AS no art, perhaps, can be more useful and beneficial to this nation than ship-building, I was very glad to see lately, in the public papers, that his R. H. the Prince of *Wales* had given a silver bowl, of 50 guineas value, to be failed for, by vessels from 15 to 25 tons burden. I have long wish'd for something of this nature, because I am persuaded that a considerable improvement might be made in the sailing of our ships, wherein they seem, at present, for the most part, very defective; and the encouraging of such public contests, by way of diversion, seems to me the best, if not the only method to excite men to try their utmost skill in forming vessels for the swiftest sailing; which they would do, not so much, perhaps, for the sake of the prize, as out of ambition to excel others. (See p. 379.)

The advantages of a good sailing ship, are so many, and so well known, that I shall not insist on them; but take it for granted that every sailor would have such a one if he could, especially if she could be built as convenient as another, which I think might be done.

Were premiums to be given, and continued yearly, for such public contests, subject to certain rules, they would

pro-

probably prove, in their consequence, of more service to the nation than horse-racing, if not afford as much diversion; for, as the only reasonable end, that I can think of, for continuing the diversion of horse-racing, is, to find out, and keep up a good breed of horses, so the diversion under consideration might be a means to find out the best manner of building ships; as it would put people upon considering the nature and reason of ships being able to turn to windward; and set their wits at work to find out the best proportion, and form, and other requisites, for making them move with the greatest ease and swiftness thro' the water.

Men may argue and dispute, as long as they please, about the forms of fishes, and of solids of the least resistance; and thence conclude that a vessel must be of such or such a form to sail well; yet, after all their reasoning, experience alone must decide the matter; therefore we ought to examine wherein a good sailing vessel differs in form from a bad one, and take measures accordingly. As, for instance, if a man finds that one with a clean entrance will out-sail another that hath a bluff bow, or the contrary, he is then to endeavour to find the true mean proportion between being too bluff, and too sharp; and so, in other respects, which can be discover'd only by observation and experience, or repeated tryals.

Did sailors duly consider the difference of form they would not, so often, attribute it to chance, or some secret properties, that some vessels so vastly out-sail others: not but it must be allow'd that there may be some little variation, or turn, in the bottom of a ship, not easily discernable, that may be the reason or cause of her out-going another in some measure; but, where there is a considerable difference in their sailing, there must be a great and visible difference in their make, or in their rigging, sails, or management. But I think 'tis chiefly owing to the make or form. And sure I am, that a good-sailing vessel may as certainly be built, as you can build a house round or square: I mean, that you can always be sure to build one so as to beat, at least, nineteen out of twenty, as they are commonly built; and, by experiments properly made, this part of ship-building might be carried yet farther, and with equal certainty.

But experiments, they say, are chargeable, and, indeed, so they would be, on large vessels; and, in the end, per-

haps, tryals on such could not be made with sufficient exactness. But on small vessels, or rather boats of about one or two and twenty foot long (which is full long enough for the purpose) they might at a very little expence. And, when a boat of the best proportion and form, for the swiftest sailing, was found, I suppose it will be granted, that the bottom of a ship might be made like it, as well as like a model, or from a draught, of four foot long. I mention only the bottom of a ship, because the form of what is above water can do little or no good; or hurt, as to the sailing part. 'Tis the height above water, and not the form thereof, that hurts the sailing.

And here I must take notice, that a large boat will as certainly out-sail a small one of like form, as a good horse of fifteen hands will out-run one of twelve (but to what burden this rule may extend, I will not pretend to determine, tho' the reason of it seem to extend to vessels of the largest size; especially if they are not built so vastly out of proportion, in height above water, as three-deck ships must be) therefore a certain length must be fix'd on, which no one should exceed, but to be at liberty to vary the other proportions as every person thought fit; whereby the true proportions of breadth and depth to any length assigned, as also the best form for sailing, might soon be discover'd.

What is above meant by experiments is no more than this, that several boats be built of the same length, but of different breadths, dead-risings, &c. as every builder thinks may best answer the design; and then to try them sufficiently together as to their sailing.

Now, in order to make such a diversion answer the end proposed, viz. to find out the best manner of building ships for sailing, it would be necessary to lay down some rules to be observed: as suppose,

First, That no boat of a whimsical make, or contrivance, should be allowed to contend for the prize; but only such as the bottom of a ship might usefully and conveniently be built like it, and in the same proportion.

Secondly, That no boat should exceed such a length from stem to stern, at the height of the gunwale. This being the properest place, as I apprehend, to take the length; as they may be of equal length here, and of equal burthen, and yet differ considerably in the length of their

their keels, on account of the different takes of their stems and stern-polls.

This rule ought to be strictly observed, otherwise tryals would be to no purpose; notwithstanding a small boat, that is well formed, may be found to go as well or better than a larger one that is not.

Thirdly, That, if the wind and weather were not fit on the day appointed for trial, it should be deferred till the next day, and so on, till the wind and weather proved fit; because there ought to be as much wind as the boats can bear, otherwise there can be no proper trial.

Fourthly, That every boat should set off before the wind, and run round a boat, or other thing placed for the purpose, a league, or other convenient distance, to leeward, and turn back again; and the first that got back to the place from whence they set off, without the help of an oar (for they ought to have none with them) should win the prize.

By this method, every boat would be sufficiently tried in turning to windward, which, to do well, is the chief excellency, I think, in any vessel; for, one that goes well to windward, will go well any other way; but not the contrary; for some vessels go very well large, that make but a poor hand of it in turning to windward.

There should be other rules laid down for preventing foul play, &c. which I shall leave to be added, and these loose hints improved, by any one, who shall think, as I do, that the encouraging of such a diversion might be a means to advance the art of ship building.

W. K.

The DESCRIPTION of Fig. A and B, on the Miscellaneous Plate.

THESE Figures represent the view and parts of a vessel, consisting of a single onyx, on which are engraven several symbolical emblems, relating to the mysteries and rites of *Ceres* and *Bacchus*.—The explanation is taken from a *Latin* epistle, printed at *Bremen* in 1682; written by *John Eggeling*, secretary to the state of *Bremen*; and addressed to the most serene and venerable Prince *Ferdinand Albert*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg*, and senior member of the *Evangelic Chapter* of *Strasbourg*; then possessor of this extraordinary piece of antiquity.

The figure at A on the Plate represents the upright vessel of an onyx,

known by the name of the *Mantuan* vessel, because *Francis Albert*, Duke of *Saxony*, and general of the Imperial army, bought it of a private sentinel, for 100 ducats, at the taking of *Mantua*.—

It is now kept as a choice rarity in the cabinet of Duke *Ferdinand Albert* above-mentioned, inclos'd in a casket cover'd within and without with green silk, and bound about with a silver cord. Duke *Francis Albert* left it by will to his wife *Christina Margaret*, daughter of the D. of *Mecklenburg*, and she to her only sister, *Sophia Elizabeth*, Dutchess of *Brunswick*, mother of *Ferdinand Albert*, afterwards Elector. It is now a precious family piece, valued at 150,000 crowns (imperialia) and is here exhibited of its real size, of one entire onyx, hardly to be match'd in *Europe*, and engraved with a kind of synoptical representation of the Pagan Theology.

M. Eggeling takes this vessel for the *guttum*, or cruet, that discharged wine *guttatim* (by drops) in the *Gentile* sacrifices, and different from the *simpulum*, or chalice, out of which they took a taste before they made their offering; and another kind of pot, from which they poured wine between the horns of the victim. The date of this *guttum*, or time when it was made, is unknown to our author; he conjectures, however, from *Appian*, that it belong'd to the famous *Mithridates*, K. of *Pontus*, subdued at last by *Pompey the great*; since we read, that, at the conquest of *Talauri*, one of his cities, were found 2000 cups made of the onyx stone, and set in gold.—*Pompey* also, as *Pliny* tells us, in his third triumph, which was over *Mithridates*, first brought myrrhine (a sort of ancient porcelain) cups, or bowls, into *Rome*, and consecrated six cups to *Jupiter Capitolinus*. And this King *Mithridates*, as *Pliny* says, was all his lifetime curious in sacred rites, particularly those of *Bacchus*.

As this vessel, or *guttum*, is divided, by two gold zones, into three parts, or segments, the middle of which is again divided into three pretty distinct compartments, our very learned antiquarian delivers his opinion of each part distinctly and in order.—In the middle compartment of the middle division, which is somewhat like a chapel, are four persons, two greater and two less. The first, which appears cloathed, only the right shoulder, breast, and feet bare, our author takes to be *Proserpine*, in her left hand holding up a full-blown poppy. The other, with two torches in

her

her hands, must be *Ceres*, who is reported to have searched for *Proserpine* all the world over, with torches kindled at mount *Ætna*. The third, which is also a female figure, carrying apples in a basket, is *Pomona*: and the fourth, representing a man naked, except his head, bound about with a fillet, is *Vertumnus*, *Pomona*'s husband; for these demi-gods were in high veneration with the rustics.

—In the next compartment, which is separated from the first by a partition of laurel, are also four persons. The first M. *Eggeling* will have to be *Ceres*, but mounted on a chariot, in her right hand holding out something, which, in the mythologic part of his letter, he supposes to be the female organ. — The second figure is *Triptolemus*, who stands by *Ceres* in the chariot, and holds the reins of two winged serpents; for we read that *Triptolemus* was taught sowing by *Ceres*; and that, receiving from her a chariot with winged dragons, he flew over the world, and made the discovery of universal benefit to mankind. Before the chariot lies *Bacchus*, half naked, in a reclining posture, and resting with his left arm on a mythic basket, overturn'd, and full of grapes. The winged youth, that appears over *Bacchus*, is *Zephyrus*, rushing as it were out of his cave, and, as *Claudian* says of him,

—*Glebas fecundo rore maritans.*
Impregnating the clods with fruitful dew.

The third compartment (which begins on the front of the cup, and is continued and expressed on the left of B) presents us with another quaternion of persons, of which three are of the female sex, and the fourth a young man. The women our author takes to be *Greek* priestesses, with headbands, becoming their modest and reverential deportment towards the gods. The first of these with her right hand offers a sow-pig, with the left a poppy, which were the accustomed offerings to *Ceres*, and therefore, by *Virgil*, called *Cercalia*; the swine, because it turns up the ground into furrows; and the poppy, on account of its nearly resembling the Earth, by its round figure, and the inequality of hills and valleys, by the disposition of its innumerable seeds, as *Phornutus* sagely imagines. — Another priestess, with her right hand, leads a he-goat, or ram, by the horns (for a ram was offer'd to *Ceres virens*, according to *Eupolis*) and, in her left, carrying a beaker with grapes and pears. The third, whom you see in a sitting posture, has a basket of fruit on her knees; her right hand holding an ear

of corn. The youth, standing near a fig-tree, with a basket of figs and other fruit on his head, seems to be *Phytalus*, whom *Ceres*, in acknowledgment of his hospitable entertainment of her, presented with a fig-tree plant, as *Pausanias* relates in his *Attics*.

Having thus explained the sacrificial rites, the author proceeds to give an account of the instruments used in those solemnities, and represented on the lower zone, or division. And here the first thing that offers itself to sight is a basket and napkin; the basket full of loaves, made perhaps of poppy. Next you cast your eyes on a pair of torches joined crosswise; for torches were of principal service in the *Eleusinian* mysteries. There is another basket, but for what purpose, because of a hole in the vessel, for receiving a golden pipe that discharged liquor, cannot be well understood. Now, it was customary in sacrifices to use baskets made of reeds, whence they are called *canistre*, from *canna* (a reed). After these you see pipes, the constant attendants also of sacrifices, and a human face, either of *Bacchus* or *Apollo*, and under it a *Fistula*.

Fistula disparibus septem compacta cicatis.

A pipe of seven unequal joints compact.

At the bottom, according to *Eggeling*, are the goblet and cruse, both of use in sacrificing. In the last place appears a bag stuffed with fruits; and a mythic basket, with a dragon reposing on it; and an old man's head, projecting from its side (as the author imagines) of *Silenus*; there is added a sardel, perhaps of *Thyrse*, or *Ferula*. (stalks of plants sacred to *Bacchus*).

The cover, or upper division of this piece, has its base curiously adorn'd with festoons of leaves, flowers, fruits, and ears of corn, intermix'd with ox heads or skulls.

The author did not content himself with this simple explication of the symbolical figures above described, but has illustrated them with a mythological interpretation, or commentary, in which he endeavours to shew, that the most antient and venerable mysteries of the Gentile Theology, are shadow'd under these symbolical and sensible representations. — The Sun, for instance, surpasses all parts of the universe in beauty and usefulness, and the Earth is constantly teeming with gifts, and lavish of her blessings to mankind, whence the Gentile world thought they had reason to call the first of these beneficial beings the father, and the other the mother of gods.

gods and men, and worshipped them under various titles, and with different ceremonies, according to the variety of their dispensations to mankind. *Bacchus*, with them, means the sun, whose symbol is a serpent; because he restores, in some manner, youth to human bodies, and enables them to get rid of their infirmities, as a snake casteth his slough. *Ceres* is mother Earth, whose fecundity is signified not only by the female organ, but by the leaves, flowers, and even by the sculls (for there is no generation without corruption). The four figures in the first compartment of the middle division, our author will have to signify the four seasons. *Ceres*, cloathed, and holding torches, represents the winter; *Proserpine*, with her breasts and feet bare, and holding a poppy in her hand, signifies the flowery spring; by *Vertumnus*, naked, we are to understand the summer; and *Pomona* shews the autumn. The four next figures *Eggeling* interprets of the four elements; thus *Ceres*, with him, signifies Earth; by *Triptolemus*, whom the goddess, as we read, secretly in the night overwhelmed in the flames, we are to understand Fire; by *Bacchus*, who was educated by the *Naiades*, is meant Water; and *Zephyrus* indicates Air. *Bacchus*, carelessly resting his arm on the mystic basket, is a symbol of rustic security; and his appearing half-naked, represents the manner observed in antient computations, or drinking-feasts; he is also a symbol of the Sun, who enlightens the earth by day, and hides himself by night.——And thus are the mysteries and rites of *Ceres* and *Bacchus* represented on this curious onyx vessel.

Explication of the FIG. at C.

Mr URBAN, Kent, Oct. 4.

I Send you inclosed such a representation, as I could delineate from my memory, of a sea monster, which is carried about the countries by a fisherman, who was disabled by it when taken.

Its head and tail resemble those of an alligator; it has two large fins, which serve it both to swim and to fly: and, tho' they were so dried that I could not extend them, yet they appear, by the folds, to be shaped like those which painters have given to dragons, and other winged monsters, that serve as supporters to coats of arms. Its body is cover'd with impenetrable scales; its legs have two joints, and its feet are

hoofed, like those of an ass. it has five rows of very white and sharp teeth in each jaw, and is in length about four feet, tho' it was longer when alive, it having shrunk as it became dry.

A It was caught in a net with mackerel, and being dragged on shore was knock'd down with a stretcher, or boat-hook. The net being open'd, it suddenly sprung up, and flew above 50 yards; the man who first seized it had several of his fingers bitten off, and the wound mortifying, he died: It afterwards fasten'd on the man's arm who shews it, and lacerated it so much, that the muscles are shrunk, and the hand and fingers distorted; the wound is not yet healed, and is thought to be incurable. —It is said, by some, to have been described by naturalists under the name of the *Sea-Dragon*. I have not, however, seen any description that corresponds with this creature, and am inclined to think it a monster.

Your constant Reader, T H

[We are greatly obliged by the draught and description of this creature,——We heard, in Norfolk and Suffolk, of its being shewn about those counties, soon after it was taken, which was between Orford and Southwold, on the coast of Suffolk, in the manner above related.]

FIG. D is the print of a Medal, which was published in France on occasion of the peace. The inscription is (in English) To LEWIS the Conqueror, the Peace-maker. The middle figure is Lewis XV. with a lion's skin thrown over his shoulders, and the club of Hercules in his left hand; with his right he is taking a branch of olive, that offer'd to him by Peace, tho' Victory on the other side of him, attempts to prevent his accepting the olive by pulling away his arm. Under the feet of the King are crowns, and other emblems of dominion, and in the right hand of Victory a triumphal wreath.

On the reverse is the Inscription following

QUOD
SUBACTIS TOTIUS
BELGII CIVITATIBUS,
AUSTR. ANGL. ET BAT.
TER ACIE SUPERATIS,
TRAJECTOQUE AD MOSAM
DEDITIONI ADACTO,
PACIS CONDITIOES PRÆVIAS
AQUISGRANI SANCIVIT,
ET GLORIAM ARMIS PARTAM
MODERATIONE CUMULAVIT.
M.DCC.XLVIII.

In English signifying, "That, after the reduction of the whole Austrian Netherlands

lands; the armies of the *Austrians*, *English* and *Dutch* thrice vanquish'd; and *Maestricht* obliged to surrender, he ratified the preliminary conditions of peace at *Aix la Chapelle*, and with moderation crown'd the glory acquired by arms, 1748."

FIG. E. An Inscription on the reverse of a remarkable Medal, or Counter, which represents the head of St John Baptist, and is dated 1575.——The learned are requested to take the trouble of giving an explanation of the characters.

[N.B. The same request was made, in December last, by the author of the *Paris Mercury*, but no answer has yet appeared in that work; so that, we hope, by the assistance of our ingenious correspondents, he may first find one in this.]

F represents an antient Roman coin, sent by a correspondent, in order to obtain, from our learned readers, a particular explanation.

G represents a willow pole, bent archwise, and its middle put under ground, with the ends sticking out, in which situation the part under the earth produces roots, and the ends above ground shoot forth buds and branches; an experiment, among others, related by M. du Hamel, in his *Memoir* on slips and layers, of which we have given an account p. 155, &c. The same author, in making a contrary experiment, by putting the ends of a pole under the earth, while the middle form'd an arch above it, found that the ends produced roots, while branches sprouted over all the middle part that was above ground.

OBSERVATIONS on

The lines of Antient and Modern Figures a, b, c, d, e, f, g, on the same Plate.

a The modern *Indians* figures, from *Tav. l. 1. ch. 1.*

b Figures, *Arabic*, from manuscripts.

c Figures of *Jo. de Sacro Bosco*; from Dr *Wallis*, which are the same with those of *Roger Bacon*'s calendar in the *Cotton* library, except the 2d, which he has like 7.

d — of *Max. Planudes*, from Dr *Wallis*.

e Our modern figures improved from the *Arabian*.

f *Indian* ancient, } In which is shewn

g *Ancient Saxon*, } by dotted lines,

that some have been changed for others of different power.

OF the origin and antiquity of the arithmetical figures, we cannot

find a better account than that given by Mr Professor *Ward*, *Phil. Trans.* No. 439.

Most writers, says he, who have treated of the rise of figures, have thought they came first from the *Persians* or *Indians* to the *Arabians*, and from them to the *Moors*, and so to the *Spaniards*, from whom the other *Europeans* received them. This was the opinion of *John Gerard Vossius*, Mr *John Greaves*, Bishop *Beverege*, Dr *Wallis*, and many others. And the *Arabians* themselves own they had them from the *Indians*, as both Dr *Wallis* and Mr *Greaves* have shewn from their writers.

But *Isaac Vossius* thought the antient *Greeks* and *Romans* were acquainted with these figures, and that the *Arabians* took them from the *Greeks*, and the *Indians* from the *Arabians*. For the proof of this he refers to *Tyro* and *Seneca*'s notes, and the treatise of *Boethius De Geometria*. But as to the notes of **Tyro* and *Seneca*, they seem to have no affinity with these figures, either in the number or nature of them; for they are not limited to nine, but are many times that number, and all different in form. Nor are they simple signs of numbers, but complex characters of several letters of those numeral words which they stand for in the *Roman* language, like our short-hands.

* See Vol. XVIII. p. 6, 7.

Daniel Huetius imagined the *Arabian* figures were only the letters of the *Greek* alphabet, corrupted and altered by ignorant librarians. And it seems probable to me, (says our learned author) that they might owe their original to the *Greeks* (those common masters of all science) and passing from them first to the eastern nations, came round to these western parts, in the manner before described. For though what the *Arabians* say may be true, that they had them from the *Indians*, and not the *Indians* from them, as *Isaac Vossius* conjectured; yet it may be equally true, that the *Indians* had them first from the *Greeks*, and the *Arabian* writers (who are not very antient) not have known it; nor are there any *Indian* monuments of sufficient antiquity to render this opinion questionable.

Jos. Scaliger, *J. G. Vossius*, and *P. Mabillon*, thought that these figures were not used long before 1300.

Dr *Wallis* has offered some arguments to prove, that *Gerbertus*, a monk, who was afterwards advanced to the papal see, and took the name of *Sylvester II.* had before the year 1000 learned the art of arithmetic, as now practised, with the use only of nine characters (whatsoever

ever

ever their form then was) from the *Saracens* in *Spain*, which he afterwards carried into *France*. These characters, however, were known for a long time after only to such artists, and principally used by them in astronomical calculations; the *Roman* numerals being still retained in common use to express smaller numbers. Nor has he given us the figures used by any of those writers, before *Johannes de Sacro Bosco*, who died in the year 1256, and *Maximus Planudes*, who flourish'd after him. (See the Figures at c and d.)

Mr *J. Cope* (in the same *Transf.*) having exhibited the *Indian* and ancient *Saxon* arithmetical figures, (see lines f, g,) has the following observations: The invention of figures is of such vast importance in numbering, that it can never be sufficiently admired, tho' the use of them is become so familiar among us, that very few consider what a loss the want of them would be: For, such a number as not long before the conquest would take up a good arithmetician whole days to count by the literal characters, is now by the help of figures express'd by a child in a few minutes. This consideration of the vast use of figures, put the learned *Dr Wallis*, and others after him, upon enquiring at what time they were first happily introduced into this island. He informs us, that we had the figures from *Spain*, whither they were brought by the *Moors*, who had them from the *Arabians*, and the *Arabians* from the *Indians*. And that they were first brought into *England* about the year 1130: In regard the first instance of their use, which he had met with, was a date upon a chimney piece, which date was 1133 (as represented at Fig. IX. Vol. XVIII. p. 122.), and two more dates on the plate there refer'd to.

Both Mr *Cope* and Mr *Ward* make several remarks concerning the difference and similitude between the present manner of writing the figures, and the ancient, and how the alterations and inversions have been made; the substance of which the reader will gather from an attentive comparison.

* See in Vol. XVIII. p. 122. and Plate there refer'd to, some old dates explain'd; for the sake of which the table of antient figures was inserted in the *Philos. Transf.* by Mr. Professor *Ward*, who informs us, that the figure on *St John's Gate*; queried p. 122. E in the last volume, is a 5; but as it was not used till 1500, he has not inserted it in his table, which descends not to any variations below 1300.

Mr URBAN,

AS you have obliged the world with an Abstract of the free and candid Disquisitions, &c. some considerations on them will not follow improperly; the inclosed, therefore, are submitted, by Your constant Reader,

SOME CONSIDERATIONS on the Free and Candid DISQUISITIONS relating to the Church of ENGLAND. In a Letter to the Authors.

Worthy Sirs,

THE truly Christian Spirit which appears in your modest Address, both as to its general view, which is to get remov'd all unnecessary exclusions from our communion, and to improve our church; and, also, as to the manner of your delivering yourselves therein, justly claims, on all hands, the utmost respect.—Tho', therefore, I find occasion to except to a few proposals therein, and they are but a few; for the greater part are evidently either the most reasonable proposals for the enlargement of our communion, or the most necessary amendments of just matters of complaint; yet I think myself obliged to offer my exceptions, with the utmost regard to your worthy characters.—Let nothing, then, which follows be thought to be intended, in the least, to derogate from your deserved praise, or to clogg, in any degree, so pious and christian a design.—God forbid!—I do, indeed, esteem you highly for your work sake, and would only modestly represent to you, that as I apprehend, that, in a few respects, you have gone beside your worthy intentions; I doubt not, from your evident candour, but you will attend to what I have to offer, and will close with me, if you be mistaken; or will pardon me, for my well-meaning, if I should be so:—And I do profess that I have no such fondness for any conjecture of my own, but that, let what will come thereof, I pray God all that you offer may have its due weight and effect, and that what is right may prevail there, where our belief must come from.—I am confident your intentions are no other than to advance Christianity; to enlarge our communion; to improve our church; to consult the reputation of the clergy, and to relieve their consciences. And, by the way, the last of these is most happily consulted, by proposing, as is to be seen you do, in several cases, to leave the use of the amendments and alterations in the liturgy free; for he must be a bigot to party, indeed, who will not allow

low that conscience may be concern'd either in the embracing them, or sticking to what they should be exchange'd for, at least till time, and mature and calm consideration shall have worn out the hold of long prepossessions:—and, but that I do not see that so much is intended, in regard to the particulars I have to speak to, I should not have offer'd any thing concerning them. The particulars which I apprehend not to be so agreeable to your worthy intentions, are as follows:

1. A comment, by public authority, seems propos'd, *pag.* 88; or, that our governors should, till something of that kind can be established, set forth some plain and practical comments on some of the lessons, to be read by way of expounding.

As to the usefulness of expounding, I entirely agree thereto; but should be very sorry that any such occasion should be minister'd for our clergy's coming into to low esteem, as their being obliged to have a comment prepar'd for them; and that they should be tied indiscriminately; and, however learned and industrious, to read to the people a pernick comment. What the reflection on the sense of the people would be hereon, may easily be guess'd: and the comparison between its being so done in our churches; and being expounded from their own abilities and study in dissenting congregations (which there could be no prospect of bringing among us, if this were the case) would be little to our advantage. Add, as of still greater weight, how ill this agrees with your generous designs of liberty, and how unfavourable it might prove to conscience, and I trust that it will be thought right that, at least, the clergy should be left at liberty as to the using such a comment, or exerting their own labours.—

Secondly, in the *note* γ, *p.* 171, the following points seem pretty earnestly recommended: Preaching upon particular texts to be exchange'd for plain catechising. Sermons to be used only on some extraordinary occasions, and that, chiefly, by bishops, and men of prime rank in the church, and sometimes by inferior clergymen; on such occasions, as public fasts and thanksgivings, &c. and at all other times, on all Sundays and all festivals of the church, catechising, proceeding regularly from one catechetical head to another, till we arrived to the conclusion of the catechism, and then beginning a-new, and going thro' the same from year to year.—This to

be done on all Sundays in the afternoon; and, in the morning, a plain homily might be read, proceeding according to appointed order, upon matters of doctrine and of practice, the whole of which might be compriz'd in 52 orations, besides those appointed for the festivals.

As to catechising, it is worthy of all the commendations that can be given of it.—But why must this exercise fill the whole year? and year after year? This is the way, I am persuaded, to make it very little relish'd.—I speak from experience, and can tell, by trial, that it will sometimes be acceptable, but not too often. In short, in large cities, at least, they expect great variety; and, I dare say, if it were so order'd that they could not find it in a church, great numbers would go to those congregations where they could find it.

Then, as to the homilies to be compos'd and publish'd, both the annual repetition of them, and the reflection they cast on the abilities of a teacher, are a sufficient reason sure to prevent, at least, the use of them being impos'd always and upon all. A preacher in any great town, or city, will be deem'd very lazy, and little learned and ingenious, who should bring his sermons over again in less than 5 or 6 years.—What then would the people think of hearing the same homily upon the same day every year?—It could not but be expected they would turn their backs on them, and go where they might hear something they had not heard before: for, however good it may be, they do not like to hear things over and over again, in the same form and words.—

Others, who were more inclined to stay at home, would think they were easily justified in not going to church, when they know before-hand what they are to hear when they come there, and can read the same in a book at home by the fire-side, or in a summer-house, as the time of year is: and how little esteem shall the minister be able to keep, by his doing what every one who can but read *English* could do as well, namely, reading a ready-prepared homily! Thank God, the clergy are not at such a low ebb as this implies; nor is the case, in regard to them, now, as when the former homilies were publish'd. I know not, indeed, to how low a pass such a scheme might soon reduce them. For, what encouragement would there be for study, and qualifying themselves for excelling in their knowledge, when, after all, the best and worst must all read the same

same composition of another's providing for them? How too should 'a minister, at this rate, be able to consult the particular wants, the accidental occasions, the profitable incidents in his parish? Nay, even many public and national events may furnish most fruitful occasions of instruction and exhortation, all which will be lost to him who must read a general standing oration always.

—Of how much more use were the clergy, in the late rebellion, than if, instead of the many ingenious discourses publish'd by them on that occasion (and many more preached) they had been tied to read only the present homilies against rebellion! Lastly, would not this be a greater hardship than any now complain'd of; making our condition like that of some foreign divines, whose state, compared with ours, we have always consider'd as a very great bondage, in their being tied to maintain a certain section of their catechism every Sunday, and to go on continually in the same hard round, year after year. But I forbear to urge any more, being persuaded that less reasons than these, if they be found to hold, would induce such candid persons to shun any such ill consequences.—In full persuasion hereof, I have offer'd my thoughts, and shall not fear their meeting with your fair attention, as I hope your proposals will meet with a fair attention from the public, and good success in every thing that they shall, upon the maturest and candidest consideration, be found right in. I conclude all with praying God to guide our governors into all truth; and may that, and only that prevail, let what will else miscarry.

PHILELEUTHERUS.

[This Gentleman's learned Postscript, concerning the impropriety of the Athanasian Creed, and some other letters on the same subject, are too long for one month; for the same reason the Summary of the Disquisitions, and A Defiance to all Inquisitors, are deferred.]

Mr URBAN, Suffolk, Nov. 15.

IN your last (pag. 460) you was so kind as to give us two Answers to the seeming contradiction in the scripture-account of St Paul's conversion; and I hope it will be no presumption in me to offer my mite towards the explanation and illustration of the two passages in question, by adding only what hath not been mentioned by the judicious Answerers, or the learned Commentators.

I beg leave, therefore, to observe, that the original word (*ἀκούω*) which, in both passages, is translated *to hear*, signifies also *to understand*, as may be seen in the best Greek Dictionaries; and the syntax, or concord, ascertains the meaning of the word in the passages referred to. For, in the first, *Acts ix. 7.* this verb governs the genitive case, as all Greek verbs relating to the senses ought to do (*ἀκούοντες τῆς φωνῆς*) and is justly translated, *hearing a voice, or sound.*

In the other passage, *Acts xxii. 9.* as the concord varies, it very naturally varies the signification of the same word (*τὴν δὲ φωνὴν οὐκ ἤκουσαν τῷ λαλῶντι μοι*) and should be render'd, *but they understood not the voice of him that spake to me.* This makes a beautiful antithesis, or rather a glorious distinction between that illustrious favourite of heaven and his fellow-travellers. And so it is rendered in other places of scripture, as particularly *1 Cor. xiv. 2. Gen. xi. 7. and xlii. 23.* So, I think, it should be translated *Acts xxvi. 14.* which continues and confirms the distinction above-mentioned. And, in my humble opinion, if the sense will permit, this interpretation of the word, wherever it is joined to the accusative case, is most agreeable to the propriety of the Greek language.—I have no ambition, interest, or private view in this explanation, but a sense of my duty, and an hearty concern for sacred truth; which, by these few short remarks, appears to me in a stronger light, and clear of all inconsistency. Your constant Reader,

PHILOTHEOS.

Mr URBAN, Hexam, Nov. 14th, 1749.

With pleasure I've seen the great advantages, which from your excellent monthly collections have accrued to the present age, and I doubt not but they will also be consulted as oracles by many succeeding ages; you ought therefore watchfully to guard against errors, lest you impose them upon us, and entail them upon future generations. As this is your care, I doubt not your inserting the following,

E. M.

IN your last Mag. page 457. I find asserted in R. T's answer to some queries, That in the works of Winslow, Willis, &c. the *Arachnoides* may be found between the *Pia mater* and the *Brain*. To prevent any further mistakes, I shall give the very words of these great anatomists.

This membrane (the *pia mater*) surrounds the whole mass of the brain more particularly than the *dura mater*. It adheres closely to the brain, and is connected to the *dura mater* only by the veins.—The

' pia

• pia mater is made up of two very fine laminae.---The two laminae of the pia mater are not so closely united as those of the dura mater, being connected by a cellulous substance, which accompanies them thro' their whole extent, except at some places at the basis of the cerebrum, &c. where the internal lamina continuing its insertions, the external remains uniformly stretched over the prominent parts, the intersices of which are intirely separated from the other lamina, without any cellulous substance between them. These separate portions of the external lamina have made it be looked upon as a third membrane of the brain, distinct from the pia mater; and it has been named membrana arachnoides'.†

Now it is evident that whether the arachnoides be allow'd a distinct membrane, or a part of the pia mater (as the great Winslow asserts) its place is between the dura and pia mater, or between the dura and internal lamina of the pia mater; not betwixt the pia mater and the brain, as is there asserted by R. T. Of this there needs no further proof, but I shall give a few words from Willis; they will not take much room.

• Hæc *(pia mater) non modo τῇ ἐγκεφάλῳ superficiem laxè circumambit, prout dura mater; sed arcte admodum ita amplectitur, ut difficillime separetur; insuper in omnes anfractus et sulcos ejus se insinuat, eorumq; intima investit'. Et paulo post---Cerebro autem sano et sicco pia mater ita arcte coheret, ut vix in ulla parte distrahi aut cultello separari queat'.

The misapplication of the word polypus is too palpable to require an explanation: There have indeed been described polypuses of the lungs, e. g. by Dr Rob. Clark in *Philos. Trans.* but of a far different nature, tho' still scarce deserving that name.

† I. B. Winslow, translated by G. Douglas, M. D. Sect. 10. No. 49, 50, 51.

* T. Willis Cerebri Anatome, edit. Amstelodami, 1664; Caput 7.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

THE laudable resentment which at this time appears in regard to the late attempt of sending woollen manufacturers to Spain, (see p. 473-4) calls upon every man that has any regard to the trade, and thereby to the interest of his country, to point out what has come to his knowledge, and the fatal consequences attending such practices: and for the truth of what is here advanced, appeal is made to the worthy merchants trading to Lisbon, who formerly exported thither large quantities of glass ware (in which myself was largely concerned); but some English gentlemen residing in Lisbon observing it to be a profitable branch of trade, they procured artificers from England, and set up a glass-house on the opposite shore, where

it continues to work by Portuguese, (the English being mostly dead) but under English management.

Another profitable branch was, the exporting thither large quantities of tann'd hides; which is likewise lost, by means of some English setting up that manufacture in Portugal, of which the Portuguese are now so much masters as entirely to exclude their first instructors. These practices meeting with no opposition from hence, gave rise to another not less pernicious: a set of English gentlemen having obtained a patent from the K. of Portugal for the digging up of tin, lead, and copper ore (with which their frontier places abound) they procured persons, (one of them a patentee, who had then, and still enjoys, very considerable places in one of the public offices) who procur'd them miners, brought from Cornwall; and, what is still more extraordinary, very-bulky materials for their use, were in defiance of several acts of parliament transported to Lisbon, in ships belonging to that office, and by the very person that had and still has such valuable places in it: but this, nevertheless, does not in the least affect the principals of the said office, who are quite ignorant of these practices. If these facts are thought worthy of inquiry by persons in power, a more circumstantial account shall readily be given, by one who has no other reward in view than what proceeds from that of discharging his duty to his country.

A LISBON GLASS-MAN---formerly.

MR URBAN,

IN your Magazine for January 1748, you gave a receipt for making blue ink: but as it is expensive, and troublesome, every one will not choose to try it. No doubt, it would be infinitely better than the method which I have followed, yet I think mine may serve for ordinary use, and also become more general. It is this; I gathered the flowers according to your directions: when I had a sufficient quantity, I pulled the outward leaves or chives out, and holding them in one hand, with a pair of scissors cut the white ends off with the other, which white ends I fling away; the blue or remaining part I bruise or beat in a mortar till it is as it were a pulp; then I dry it over an oven, for use.

To use it I take a little warm water, in which gum arabic has been dissolved, and put to it, and write with it.

N.B. I found that by infusing the chive

chives in boiling water, they lost their colour, and yet did not tincture the water in the least.

From the REMEMBRANCER, Nov. 4.

AFTER some remarks on the misapplication of public money; the author takes notice of the absolute impossibility of detecting any fraud of this kind by the present *lumping* manner of stating the accounts.—The grants to *K. William* for 1698, being the first year after the peace of *Ryswick*, amounted but to 4,850,174*l.* and those made to *Q. Anne* for 1713, being the first year after the peace of *Utrecht*, were but 3,765,645*l.* whereas the grants made for the first year after this peace, amounted to near † 10,500,000*l.* notwithstanding which, instead of any saving, as had been hinted, the nation was brought in debtor 418,128*l.* more. Supposing therefore the enormous difference between the expence of our own times, and those immediately preceding them, to arise from such a difference as made it absolutely necessary; surely such accounts ought to be laid before the parliament, as would make this necessity self-evidently appear.

[† A letter sent to us, signed *Hugh Vanquiffin*, observe; that 2,000,000 for the navy debt, 100,000 to the prince, settlements for the princesses, several subsidies, and other articles not extant in *Q. Anne's* reign, ought to be deducted.]

WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Nov. 18.

THIS paper is filled up with extracts from the—*Life of Mr Whiston*, in vindication of the *Verses* in his praise, (*Seep.* 470,) & contain (as a correspondent complains) a censure of the church's proceedings against him, and in one line palpably affront the whole body of her orthodox sons.—The *Journalist*, after wishing that the particular expression which hath given offence, had been soften'd; speaks of the general tenor of the poem, as condemning persecution only; and representing *Mr Whiston* as suffering much for the singularity of his opinions, which, he thinks, should not be brought in bar of all his other merit; more particularly as his sincerity and good meaning are fully acknowledged, particularly in the following quotations from his *Life*.

On the 23d of *January*, 1747-8, *Mr Whiston* wrote a letter to his grace of *Canterbury*, expressing his hearty good wishes for his escaping the dangerous

temptations of his high station, complaining of the poor mean composition of the forms of prayer for the days of fasting during the late war, recommending as a pattern for future forms, that which was composed for the fast after the great storm in 1703, and desiring a copy of it, if it could be found at *Lambeth*. He also desired a serious collect on account of the murrain among the cattle, which had been neglected in the time of the late archbishop. Part of his grace's *Answer*, which *Mr Whiston* has published, is in the following remarkable words:

Rev. Sir,

I thank you most kindly for your good letter, and am better pleased with your christian wishes for me, than an hundred compliments I have received in picked and elegant phrases. Yours, I am sure, comes from a good heart, and a sober judgment. I will do the best I can in this station;—and as neither pride, nor ambition, nor covetousness tempted me to desire it; so it is my daily prayer to God, that in the use and exercise of this great office, I may keep my heart and my hand free from those bad temptations. What you hint about the forms of prayer, your age, learning, and experience give you a right to say: But it becomes those who have less of all those, to be a little more reserved.

His grace concurred with *Mr Whiston* in regard to the murrain among the cattle, for which a prayer hath since been used; and kindly sent him a copy of the form for 1703, which he had long been seeking for in vain.

From the LONDON REVIEW, Nov. 25.

ABSTRACT of the Case of *PEN LEZ*,
by *HENRY FIELDING, Esq;*

THIS Gentleman begins with assigning the reasons for that reluctance with which he was drawn forth to do an act of justice to the king and his administration, by disabusing the public, which had been so grossly imposed upon with relation to the case of *Bosavern Penlez*. His reasons for this reluctance were, first, the barbarous aspersions that had already been unjustly thrown upon his character for his endeavours to defend the present government; and 2dly, his natural disposition, which made him desirous, that a man who had suffer'd the extremity of the law, should be permitted to rest quietly in his grave; for, "sure I am, says he, that I greatly deceive myself, if I am not in some little degree partaker of that milk of hu-

“ humane kindness which *Shakespear* speaks of.”

But seeing this malefactor made the object of sedition, and the most merciful prince that ever sat upon a throne arraign’d of cruelty, for suffering justice to take place, he could no longer, he says, having a full justification in his hands, forbear to lay it before the public.

But before he enters upon the case of *Penlez*, he undertakes the justification of the law of riots, particularly of *Geo. I.* which he calls one of the best of all our laws; but which, he says, has often been represented by ignorance or malice, as unconstitutional, unprecedented, as an oppressive innovation, and dangerous to the liberty of the subject; all which he refutes, and having, by quoting precedents, opinions, and cases, establish’d the necessity, as well as utility of this law, he lays before the public the outrages committed by the rioters in the *Strand*; which, as appears by the depositions of *Mr Welch*, high constable of *Holborn* division, and others of equal credit, were no less than demolishing the houses of several people, cruelly and barbarously misusing their persons, openly and audaciously burning their goods, endangering a whole neighbourhood by fire, resisting the peace-officers, and setting the great metropolis of the kingdom in a ferment; and then leaves it to every man’s breast, if all this should be passed over by a government without censure or example? He then considers the case of *Penlez*; which he, with great tenderness, and without any kind of aggravation, publishes from the informations given him upon oath by the two watchmen who apprehended this unfortunate youth; by that of the constable of the night, and of another person present; whereby it appears, that he was endeavouring to carry off a bundle of linen; that when he was first discover’d he was met in *Bell yard* by *Mr Philip Warwick*, who ask’d him, how he came by that linen? to which he reply’d, it was his wife’s; but *Warwick* suspecting it was stolen, informed the watchman of it; that before the watchman got up to him, he had thrust most of the linen that was in the bundle when *Warwick* saw him, into his bosom and pockets, and when he was apprehended, which was not till he run into *Carey-street*, he then said, he was an unfortunate young man, and had married a woman of the town who had pawn’d all his cloaths, and he had got her linen for it; but when the constable examin’d him at the

watchhouse, he told another tale, and said, he pick’d the linen up in the street; and the same answer he made the next day, when examined before the author, in order for his discharge. That the linen found upon him, consisted of 10 laced caps, 4 laced handkerchiefs, 3 pair of laced ruffles, 2 laced clouts, 5 plain handkerchiefs, and a laced apron; all which the wife of *Peter Wood* swore to be her property. This fact, *Mr Fielding* says, he thought it his duty to lay before some very noble persons, in order to make some distinction, between an object of mercy, and an object of justice; which representation, in favour of *Wilson*, at last prevail’d, very much, he says, to his satisfaction then; and now, he hopes, to that of the public.

— *Argus Centoculi*, in *Old England* of the 25th, has treated the author of this *Case of Penlez* with great acrimony, and even insinuates, that a justice of peace might share with *Peter Wood* and his wife, the infamous gains arising from the bawdy-house that was demolish’d. [But might it not be in return, with as much reason, inferr’d from *Argus*’s tenderness to the offender, calling him unwittingly unfortunate, and his entirely passing over the circumstances of the linen found on him, that he was a sharer in the plunder?

Upon the whole, as it must have appear’d necessary to every impartial and judicious person, that one of the rioters should suffer, in order to give a sanction to the law, so notoriously violated; the only question was, on which of the two convicts sentence should be executed? And equity would immediately pronounce, that he who had been guilty of a complicated offence, and added theft to riot, should suffer, rather than the other, who had been guilty of no more than a simple breach of the peace.]

N.B. Several gentlemen and others, whose poetical amusements have appeared in this work, for the most part, perhaps, in a negligent dress, as being a kind of *Tentamina*, without their names, have had intimation that an industrious schemer hath been forming a design to make a collection of poems from these volumes. They are therefore determined to give the last hand to their performances, in order to republish them in a correct manner, with necessary illustrations. As to the form, and price, notice will be given in a further advertisement. Mean time, those authors to whom we have been obliged in this article, but have not the honour to know them, are humbly desired to send to *St John’s Gate*, what improvements they have made, or shall be disposed to make to their respective pieces.

Mr URBAN,

THE following paraphrase on *Psalm* 104, was dictated by Mr THOMAS BLACKLOCK, a young gentleman of Scotland, at the age of thirteen, who became blind six months after his birth. I think a true poetical spirit appears in this performance, and that the noble sublimity of the divine original is admirably maintained. I will venture to add that it is inferior to no paraphrase on that *Psalm* (distinguish'd from the rest by its poetical beauties) that has yet appear'd in *English*; tho' several very masterly hands have attempted it; particularly, the great Lord Chancellor Bacon, Sir Henry Wotton, Sir John Denham, Sir Richard Blackmore, Mr George Sandys, Dr Trapp, Dr Watts, the celebrated Sir George Mackenzie, of whom Mr Dryden ingenuously confesses to have learned some of the nicest delicacies of *English* poetry, and many others: As your judgment and impartiality in giving preference to works of merit, are universally acknowledged, I hope you will give this beautiful poem an opportunity to be generally read, and it may contribute to the amusement, of your ingenious readers, if you publish some of the other paraphrases; your several specimens of a *Latin* translation of the *Paradise Lost* having been received with general approbation. (See Vol. xvi.)

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. W. L.

PSALM CIV, Imitated by THO. BLACKLOCK.

A Rise, my soul! on wings seraphick rise!
And praise th' almighty sovereign of the
skies!
In whom alone essential glory shines,
Which not the heav'n of heav'ns, nor boundless
space confines!
When darkness rul'd, with universal sway, 5
He spoke, and kindled up the blaze of day:
First fairest offspring of th' omniscient word!
Which, like a garment, cloath'd its sovereign lord.
He stretch'd the blue expanse from pole to pole,
And spread circumfluent æther round the whole. 10
Of liquid air he bade the columns rise,
Which prop the starry concave of the skies.
Soon as he bids, impetuous whirlwinds fly,
To bear his founding chariot thro' the sky:
Impetuous whirlwinds the command obey, 15
Sustain his flight, and sweep th' aerial way.
Fraught with his mandates, from the realms on
high,
Unnumber'd hosts of radiant heralds fly;
From orb to orb, with progress unconfin'd,
As lightning swift, resistless as the wind. 20
His word in air this pond'rous ball sustain'd.
"Be fixt" he said—and fixt the ball remain'd.
Heav'n, air, and sea, tho' all their storms combine,
Shake not its base, nor break the law divine.
At thy almighty voice old Ocean raves, 25
Wakes all his force, and gathers all his waves;
Nature lies mantled in a wat'ry robe,
And shoreless ocean rolls around the globe;
O'er highest hills the higher surges rise,
Mix with the clouds, and lave the vaulted skies. 30
But when in thunder the rebuke was given,
That shook th' eternal firmament of heav'n,
The dread rebuke the frightened waves obey,
They fled, confus'd, along th' appointed way,

Impetuous rushing to the place decreed, 33
Climb the steep hill, and sweep the humble mead:
And now reluctant in their bounds subside;
Th' eternal bounds restrain the raging tide:
Yet still tumultuous with incessant roar
It shakes the caverns, and assaults the shore. 40
By him, from mountains, cloath'd in lucid snow,
Thro' verdant vales, the mazy fountains flow.
Here the wild horse, unconscious of the rein,
That revels, boundless, o'er the wide champaign,
Imbibes the silver-stream, with heat oppress'd, 45
To cool the fervor of his glowing breast.
Here verdant boughs, adorn'd with summer's
pride,
Spread their broad shadows o'er the silver tide:
While, gently perching on the leafy spray,
Each feather'd songster tunes his various lay: 50
And while thy praise they symphonize around,
Creation echoes to the grateful sound.
Wide o'er the heav'ns the various bow he bends,
Its tincture brightens, and its arch extends:
At the glad sign aerial conduits flow, 55
The hills relent, the meads rejoice below:
By genial fervor, and prolifick rain,
Gay vegetation cloaths the fertile plain:
Nature profusely good with bliss o'erflows,
And still she's pregnant, tho' she still bestows!
Here verdant pastures, far extended lie,
And yield the grazing herd a rich supply!
Luxuriant, waving in the wanton air,
Here golden grain rewards the peasant's care!
Here vines mature in purple clusters glow, 60
And heav'n above diffuses heav'n below!
Erect and tall, here mountain cedars rise
High o'er the clouds, and emulate the skies!
Here the wing'd crouds, that skim the yielding
air,
With artful toil their little domes prepare;
Here hatch their young, and nurse their rising
care!
Up the steep hill ascends the nimble doe,
While timid conies scour the plains below;
Or in the pendent rock elude the scenting hound!
He bade the silver majesty of night 70
Revolve her circle, and increase her light:
Assign'd a province to each rolling sphere;
And taught the sun to regulate the year
At his command, wide-hovering o'er the plain,
Primæval night resumes her gloomy reign. 80
Then from their dens, impatient of delay,
The savage monsters bend their speedy way,
Howl thro' the spacious waste, and chase the
frighted prey.
Here walks the shaggy monarch of the wood,
Taught from thy providence to ask his food: 85
To thee, O Father! to thy bounteous skies,
He rears his mane, and rolls his glaring eyes.
He roars, the desarts tremble wide around!
And repercussive hills repeat the sound.
Now purple gems the eastern skies adorn, 90
And joyful nature hails the op'ning morn;
The rovers, conscious of approaching day,
Fly to their shelters, and forget their prey.
Laborious man, with mod'rate slumber blest,
Springs chearful to his toil, from downy rest; 95
Till grateful evening, with her silver train,
Bid labour cease, and ease the weary swain,
Hail, sovereign goodness! all productive mind!
On all thy works thy self inscrib'd we find!

How various all! how variously indu'd!
How great their number! and each part how
good!

How perfect then must the great parent shine! }
Who, with one act of energy divine, }
Laid the vast plan, and finish'd the design! }
Where e'er the pleasing search my thoughts pursue,
Unbounded goodness opens to my view.
Nor does our world, alone, its influence share;
Exhaustless bounty, and unwearied care,
Extend thro' all th' infinitude of space,
And circle nature with a kind embrace.

The wavy kingdoms of the deep below }
Thy power, thy wisdom, and thy goodness show. }
Here various beings without number stray,
Croud the profound, or on the surface play.
Levi'than, here the mightiest of the train!
Enormous! sails incumbent o'er the main,
And foams, and sports, and plays, in spite of
man.

All these thy watchful providence supplies:
To thee alone they turn their waiting eyes:
For them thou op'nest thy exhaustless store,
Till the capacious wish can grasp no more. }
But if one moment thou thy face should'st hide, }
Thy glory clouded, or thy smiles deny'd, }
Then widow'd nature veils her mournful eyes,
And vents her grief in universal cries!
Then gloomy death, with all his meager train, }
Wide o'er the nations spreads his iron reign! }
Sea, earth, and air, the boundless ravage mourn,
And all their hosts to native dust return!
Again, thy glorious quickening influence shed,
The glad creation rears her drooping head: }
New rising forms thy potent smiles obey, }
And life re-kindles at the genial ray; }
United thanks replenish'd nature pays,
And heav'n and earth resound their maker's
When time shall in eternity be lost, [praise!
And hoary nature languish into dust,
For ever young, thy glories shall remain,
Vast as thy being, endless as thy reign!
Thou, from the realms of everlasting day,
Seest all thy works at one immense survey! }
Pleas'd at one view the whole to comprehend, }
Part join'd to part, concurring to one end. }
If thou to earth but turn'st thy wrathful eyes,
Her basis trembles, and her offspring dies.
Thou smit'st the hills; and at th' almighty
blow,

Their summits kindle, and their entrails glow.
While this immortal spark of heavenly flame
Diffends my breast, and animates my frame,
To thee my ardent praises shall be borne,
On the first breeze that wakes the blushing
morn:

The latest star shall hear the pleasing sound,
And nature in full choir shall joyn around!
When, full of thee, my soul excursive flies
Thro' earth, air, ocean, or thy regal skies,
From world to world, new wonders still I find!
And all the Godhead bursts upon my mind!
When, wing'd with whirlwinds, Vice shall take
her flight

To the wide bosom of eternal night,
To thee my soul shall endless praises pay:
Join! men, and angels! join th' exalted lay!

N. B. A very few lines in this poem have
been alter'd.

S I R,

*Some verses under the name of an Inscription
design'd for the Monument of Captain Gren-
ville, which were really never design'd for that
purpose, but as a testimony of private affection,
having been lately printed in the public papers
from a false copy, and a gentleman's name put to
them without his knowledge or leave, your pub-
lishing this genuine copy of them in your next
Magazine will much oblige* Yours, &c.

The Author.

YE weeping Muses, Graces, Virtues, tell,
If, since your all-accomplish'd Sidney fell,
You, or afflicted Britain, e'er deplor'd
A loss, like that these plaintive lays record;
Such spotless honour, such ingenuous truth,
Such ripen'd wisdom in the bloom of youth;
So mild, so gentle, so compos'd a mind,
To such heroic warmth and courage join'd!
He too, like Sidney, nurs'd in Learning's arms,
For nobler war forsook her peaceful charms;
Like him possess'd of ev'ry pleasing art,
The secret wish of ev'ry virgin's heart;
Like him, cut off in youthful glory's pride,
He, unrepining, for his country dy'd.

The POWER of BEAUTY. A SONG.

FLY, fly, rash swain! nor fondly trace
The smiling snares, the treach'rous
That lurk in yonder fair: [grace,
Dread the fly arts of Beauty's queen,
Who thence extends her wanton reign,
And sharpens human care,
Her flame, which wastes the soul away,
She lights at that strong piercing ray,
Which beams from those bright eyes:
Love on that lip contrives his guile;
Thence, pointed with a dimpling smile,
His dart unerring flies.
Trust not that clear, pellucid bloom;
The lively tints from Venus come;
From Venus none escape:
She form'd those ringlets to ensnare;
She gave her own bewitching air,
Her own enchanting shape.

The laughing queen, to form that voice,
Thro' all the pow'rs of music flies,
And steals their sweetest charms:
Does she in vain these arts display?
Ah no! she aims at boundless sway,
And rules with Peggy's arms.
Blest be the rule! since Peggy's tongue
But speaks her soul, as sweet, as strong,
As aptly form'd to please:
Ah, Damon! dread no wily snare,
In Peggy's bosom all is fair,
And in her service ease!

BION.

[The author hopes the preceding will be set
to music by some judicious master.— And we
have the same desire, with regard to seve-
ral Lyric Poems in our last. We should be
glad to insert the notes that best suit the
piece, with the author's name, and our thanks]

Altho' we had the following Poem in our hands last Month, we did not think ourselves at liberty to print it; but a copy with near twenty errors having appeared in the News Papers, there can be no reason for our suppressing that which is genuine.

Miss HAM—N to Miss DUCK.

Wou'd you think it, my Duck! (for the fault I must own),
Your Jenny, at last, is quite covetous grown;
Her millions if fortune would lavishly pour,
I still should be wretched, if I had not *more*.

As gay as I am, could I spend half my days
In dances, and op'ras, ridottoes, and plays,
Her fate your poor Jenny with tears wou'd deplore,
(*more?*)

For, alas, my dear girl, what are these without
'Tis the same thing with pleasure, with money,
with men,

And I think I shall never be happy again;
I've lovers, and dangles, and praters good store,
And yet, like true woman, I still sigh for *more*.

Mamma she cries, Jenny, why all this ado?
You may have a husband, you know child, or
two: (swore,

But I pouted, and whimper'd, and fretted, and
That I would not have one, unless I had *more*.

The giant, poor devil, has just now been here,
And has offer'd to settle eight hundred a year;
But I answer'd the wretch, as I once did before,
You know it won't do, Sir; for I must have
more.

Tho' the fool I despise, should bespatter my fame,
Yet I think I'm as wise as some folks I could
name;

I but worship that idol, which others adore,
For those that have thousands, would gladly have
more.

Now in spite of this craving, I vow and protest,
That avarice ne'er had a place in my breast;
For I swear I'd not envy the miser his store,
Had I but enough for myself, and one *more*.

You will wonder, my girl, who this dear one
can be,

Whose merit can boast such a conquest as me;
But you shan't know his name, tho' I told you
before,

It begins with an M, but I dare not say *More*.

N. B. *This relates to Mr M—re, author of the Foundling, said to be engaged to the enigmatis.*

To DAMON. (See p. 423, 471.)

That you are mad, is past a doubt!
If right the lines I construe;
Arrows and death you throw about,
And call the fair a *Monster*.

That Monster was an angel once,
Or how came you so smitten?
Because she'd not prefer a dunce,
Those angry lays were written.

Will calling names make her comply?
Has she a spaniel's nature?
Or can the crocodile's feign'd cry
Decy the subtle creature?

Your conduct odd, your friends sincere,
Bedlam the fittest place is;
Amongst th' incurable, I fear,
So desp'rate *Damon's* case is,
STREPHON.

Good Sir,

Camb. Nov. 22.

IF you have not as yet fill'd up your collection of poems for November, I shall be glad if you will insert, in your next Mag. the following copy of verses, address'd

To Mr MASON.

WHether thou paint the scene of hostile strife,
Or the calm comforts of a peaceful life;
Or *Ips'* sons correct with bold essay,
Or sing great *Pelham*, in harmonious lay;
Alike successful all thy labours prove,
Reading, we praise; and meditating, love.
Well has thy Muse, illustrious Poet! paid
Her last best off'ring to thy master's shade!
This fun'ral rite the sons of *Phæbus* owe,
But ah! how few such homage can bestow!
See! how yon bards, a firm but slender train,
In antique guise approach the dying swain!
What sounds melodious issue from each tongue!
How pure their grief! how eloquent the song!
So just their language in thy verse is shown,
Without a name, each poet might be known.
If then, as yet too modest, thou decline
In verse, a great original to shine,
Proceed, and copy ev'ry son of fame,
Till, on their works, thou build a deathless name;
No other lines I'll read, but find in thee
Of *Britain's* noblest wits a full epitome.

Had *Pope*, bless'd Bard! those happy lines sur-
(But fate untimely bore him to the shade) vey'd,
Where, like a faithful mirror, thou hast shown
So true, so just an image of his own,
Calm had he welcom'd death, rejoic'd to see
The world still happy in a son like thee.
Thus, when *Vespasian* from the earth withdrew,
Another star, great *Titus*, rose to view;
In acts of virtue e'en his fire surpass'd,
And the next reign was glorious as the last.

If ought of mortals touch the shades below
(Those happy shades, exempt from human woe)
Thy lines, which *Phæbus* with applause might
Shall sweetly warble in *Musæus'* ear; [hear,
And to the bard no vulgar joy impart,
That not, with him, expir'd the tuneful art.
There, as he roves the fair Elysian plains,
Wrapp'd in deep wonder of thy heav'nly strains,
Pleas'd shall he wreath, from ev'ry flow'ry bed,
A blooming garland to adorn thy head;
(For thou must fall, nor can the muses save
Their best-lov'd vot'ries from the destin'd grave)
Chaucer, with smiles, the laurell'd palm shall
view,
And thy lov'd *Spencer* own the tribute due.

Yours, &c. J. C.

On the Report of a JUBILEE YEAR, in order
to increase the Game.

THE Sunday-Thoughts of *Hoyle*, not *Moses*
Brown,
Too long possess and captivate the town.
Our loss of *Sundays* to repair, proclaim
An age of rest from gaming, not from game. R

The POWER of INNOCENCE.

A Northern pair, we wave the name,
Rich, young, and not unknown to
fame,

When first the nuptial state they try'd,
With poets' gods in pleasure vy'd.
New to the mighty charm, they feel
A joy that all their looks reveal.
We love whate'er has pow'r to please,
So Nature's antient law decrees;
And thus the pair, while each had pow'r
To bless the fond, sequester'd hour,
With mutual Love enraptur'd glow,
And Love in kind Complacence show.

But when familiar Charms no more
Inspire the bliss they gave before,
Each less *delighting*, less was *lov'd*,
Now this, now that was disapprov'd;
Some trifling fault, which Love conceal'd,
Indiff'rence ev'ry day reveal'd.

Complacence flies, *Neglect* succeeds,
Neglect, *Disdain* and *Hatred* breeds.
The wish to please forsakes the breast,
The wish to rule has each possess'd.

Perpetual war, that wish to gain,
They wage, alas! but wage in vain.
Now hope of conquest swells the heart
No more—at length content to part.

The rural seat, that sylvan shade,
Where first the nuptial vows were paid;
That seat attests the dire intent,
And hears the parting settlement.

This house, these fields, my lady's own,
Sir John must ride to town alone.

The chariot waits—they bid adieu;
But still the chariot waits in view.
Tom tires with waiting long in doubt,
And lights a pipe—and smokes it out—
Mysterious! wherefore this delay?
The sequel shall the cause display.

One lovely girl the lady bore,
Dear pledge of joys she tastes no more;
The father's, mother's darling, she,
Now lisp'd and prattled at their knee.

Sir John, now rising to depart,
Turn'd to the darling of his heart,
And cry'd, with ardour in his eye,

'Come, *Betsey*, bid mamma Good-by'e.'
The lady, trembling, answer'd 'No—

Go, kiss papa, my *Betsey*, go.'
Sir John, the child shall live with me—
'The child herself shall chuse, said he.'

Poor *Betsey* look'd at each, by turns,
And each the starting tear discerns.
My lady asks, with doubt and fear,
Will you not live with me, my dear?

Yes, half resolv'd, reply'd the child,
And, half suppress'd her tears, she smil'd.
'Come, *Betsey*, cry'd Sir John, you'll go,
'And live with dear papa, I know.'

Yes, *BETSEY* cry'd—The Lady then
Address'd the wond'ring child agen.

'The time to live with both is o'er,
'This day we part to meet no more;
'Chuse then'—here grief o'erflow'd her
breast,

And tears burst-out, too long suppress'd.

The child, who tears and chiding join'd,
Suppos'd papa displeas'd, unkind;
And try'd, with all her little skill,
To sooth his oft relenting will.

Do, cry'd the lisper, Pappy! do
Love dear mamma!—Mamma loves you!

Subdu'd the force of manly pride,
No more his looks his heart belie'd;
The tender transport forc'd its way;
They both confess'd each other's way;
And prompted by the social smart,
Breast rush'd to breast, and heart to heart.
Each clasp their *Betsey*, o'er and o'er,
And Tom drove empty from the door.

Ye that have passions for a tear,
Give nature vent, and drop it here!

C. G. H.

HENRY * JENKINS'S EPITAPH, on a
Monument erected for him by Subscription
at Bolton, on the River Swale, Yorksh.

Blush not, MARBLE!

To rescue from oblivion

The Memory of

HENRY JENKINS;

A person obscure in birth,
But of a life truly memorable:

For,

He was enriched

With the goods of Nature

If not of Fortune;

And happy

In the duration,

If not variety,

Of his enjoyments:

And, tho' the partial world

Despis'd and disregarded

His low and humble state,

The equal eye of Providence

Beheld and blessed it

With a patriarch's health, & length of days;

To teach mistaken man,

These blessings

Were intail'd on temperance,

A life of labour, and a mind at ease.

He liv'd to the amazing age of

169,

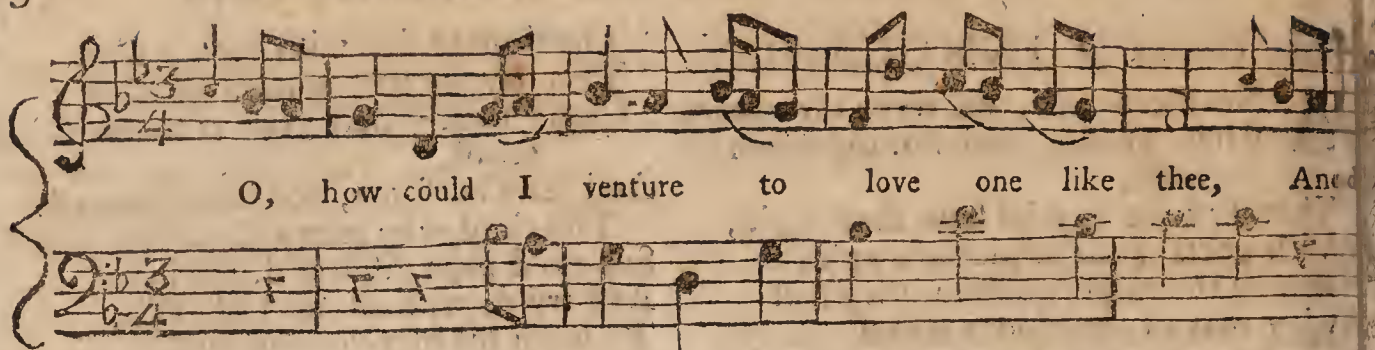
Was interr'd here December 6th,

1670;


And had this justice done to his memory

1743.

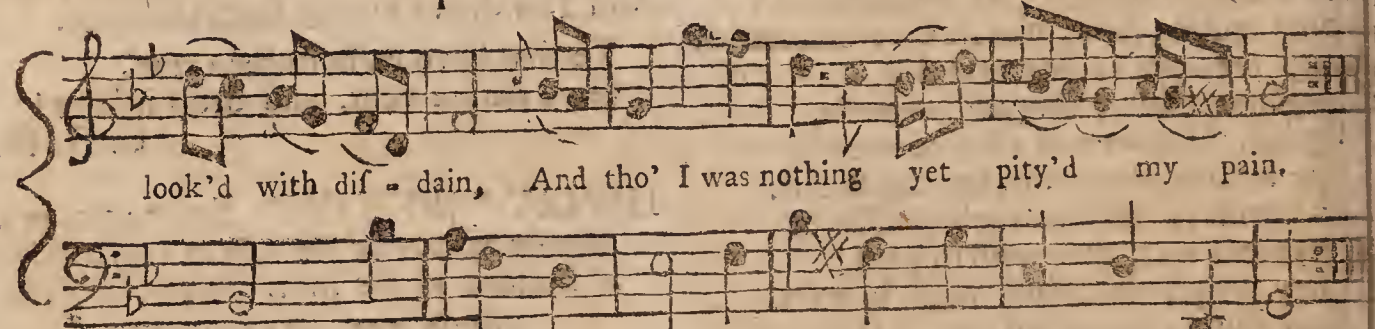
[* In the last century of his life he was a fisherman; his diet was coarse; but towards the latter end of his days he begged. He had sworn to 140 years memory at York assizes, and frequently swam rivers after he was 100. See a greater instance of longevity, Vol. x. p. 114 C.]



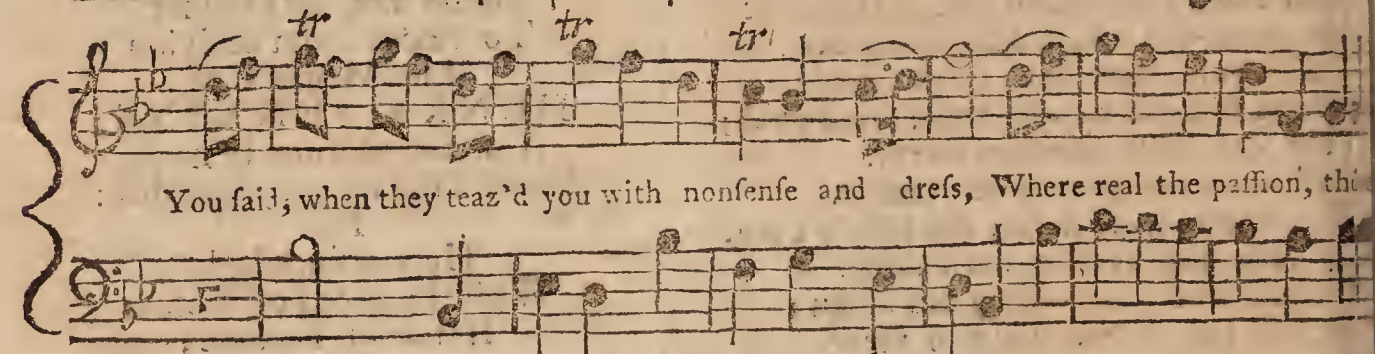
O, how could I venture to love one like thee, And



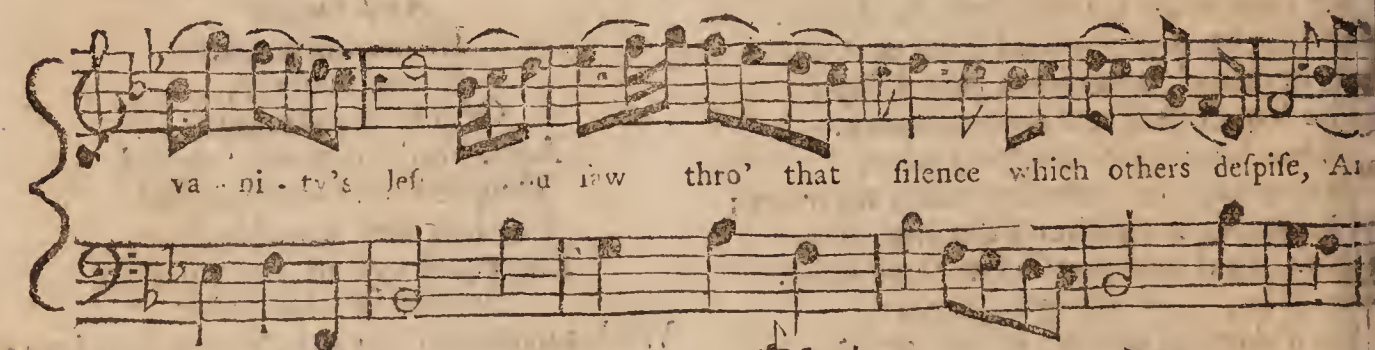
you not despise a poor conquest like me! On lords your admirers, you



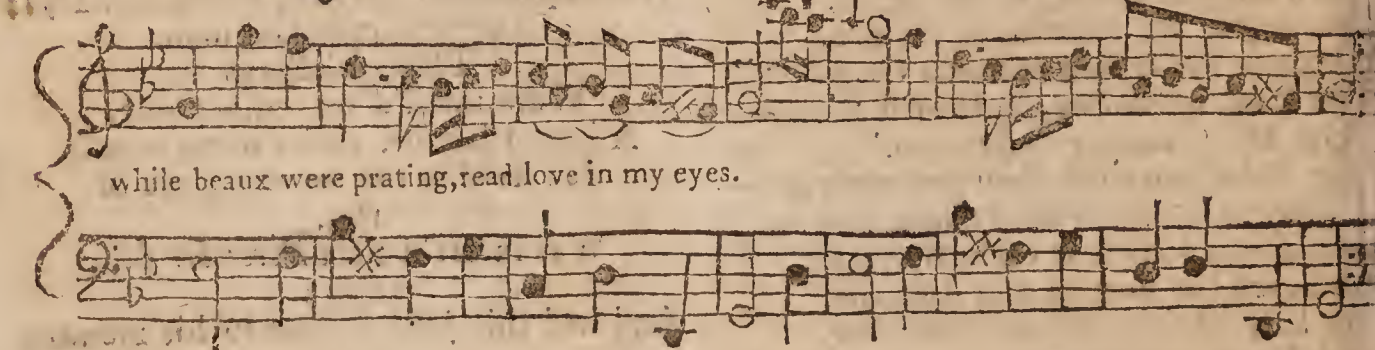
look'd with dis - dain, And tho' I was nothing yet pity'd my pain.



You said, when they teaz'd you with nonsense and dress, Where real the passion, tho'



va - ni - ty's less than a row thro' that silence which others despise, And



while beaux were prating, read love in my eyes.

O where is the nymph that like thee ne'er can cloy?
 Whose wit can enliven the dull pause of joy?
 And, when the short transports of love's at an end,
 From beautiful mistress turn sensible friend.
 When I see you I love you, but hearing adore,
 I wonder, and think you a woman no more,
 Till mad with admiring, I cannot refrain,
 And kissing those lips, you grow woman again.

With thee in my bosom, how can I despair!
 I'll gaze on thy beauty, and look away care;
 I'll ask thy advice, when with trouble oppress'd
 Which never displeases, but always is best.
 In all that I write, I'll thy judgment require,
 Thy taste shall correct; what thy love did inspire
 I'll kiss thee, and press thee, till youth is all o'er
 And then live on friendship, when passion's
 more.

Historical Chronicle, November 1749.



ON the 30th past, at the Lord Mayor's procession, several of the populace hissing, and insulting Sir *W. C—t*, last Ld Mayor, two of them were seiz'd by the officers; but their companions rescued them. *W. E.*

The Prince and Princess of *Wales* were observed with great pleasure, by the lovers of their country, to be richly dressed, in our own manufacture, on the King's birth-day.

WEDNESDAY 8.

The court of directors of the *E. India* company have declared, that they shall not stand in need of, or have any call upon their subscribers; and that dividend warrants for their premium will be deliver'd to them, or to their order, on *Dec. 15* next; and that the bonds not mark'd to be continued at 3 *per Ct*, will be paid off, pursuant to advertisement, out of the company's cash.

Was try'd, in the court of exchequer, before a special jury of gentlemen, a great cause, wherein his majesty was plaintiff, and *Tho. Powell, Esq;* of *Nanteos, Cardiganshire*, defendant, about the right of some manors there; the evidences spoke only *Welch*, and were obliged to have an interpreter. The next morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the jury gave in a verdict for the defendant. — *The point in question was more prerogative than property.*

FRIDAY 10.

A court-martial was held on board the *Monarch* man of war, in *Portsmouth* harbour, Sir *Edward Hawke* president, when an officer was try'd for disobeying orders, and sentenced to be suspended from his majesty's service for a year.

SUNDAY 12.

Twenty young children were baptized at the Foundling Hospital; one of them, a very fine boy, by the name of *Thomas Aubrey*, in memory of that gallant commander Lord *Aubrey Beauclerk*. (See last Vol. p. 327.)

TUESDAY 14.

Was a disturbance at the little Theatre in the *Hay-Market*, on the *French* players beginning to act. The noise and interruption proceeding from the galleries, some noblemen went up from the boxes, drew their swords, and wounded the opposers. — Ld *Trentham* being present, an opportunity was taken to oppose his re-election for *West-*

minster, on a charge of his encouraging the *French* actors.

WEDNESDAY 15.

An appeal of *Anne Edwards*, of the Queen's-head, *Southwark*, from a judgment of conviction before a justice, for buying, of a journeyman hatter, materials for making hats, purloined from the master-hatter (See p. 474 G) was heard at the quarter-sessions held at the Court-house on *St Margaret's-Hill*, when the judgment was affirm'd with costs.

THURSDAY 16.

His Majesty went to the house of peers with the usual state, attended in his coach by the D. of *Richmond*, and E. of *Asburnham*, and opened the session of parliament with the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with particular pleasure that I now meet you in parliament, at a time, when the compleat re-establishment of a general peace has restored to my people the blessings of [quiet and] tranquillity. The good effects resulting from hence do already appear in the flourishing condition of our commerce, and the rise of the publick credit; which naturally lay the surest foundations of an increase of strength, and of lasting prosperity, to my kingdoms. I have not fail'd this summer to make use of every opportunity of cementing and securing the peace; and it is my firm resolution to do every thing in my power for the preservation of it, and religiously to adhere to the engagements I have enter'd into.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that I have found all the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, as well as the rest of my allies, in the same good disposition; and have no reason to doubt of their concurrence in the same desirable end. It is unnecessary for me to tell you, that nothing can contribute so much to the continuance and improvement of this happy situation of affairs, as the effectual supporting of that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of *Great Britain*.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have order'd the proper officers to prepare and lay before you the estimates for the service of the ensuing year. I desire such supplies only, as shall be found necessary for the security and welfare of the nation: and in that view, I must earnestly recommend to you the maintaining of my Fleet in its full strength; and that you would be watchful to improve any opportunity of putting the national debt in a method of being reduced, with a strict regard to publick faith, and private property.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to desire of you, but that you would with unanimity and dispatch pursue such measures, as may be most conducive to your own real and lasting interest. What-crown,

ever good laws you shall propose for the advancement of our trade and navigation, and for encouraging a spirit of industry in all parts of the kingdom, will be extremely acceptable to me: and you may rest assured, that I shall always look upon the true greatness of my crown, and the stability of my government, as inseparably united with the happiness and prosperity of my people.

The LORDS ADDRESS.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The good effects resulting to your kingdoms from the compleat re-establishment of the *General Tranquillity*, which are so sensibly felt in our commerce and publick credit, are the most interesting subject of our congratulations to your Majesty: but we should fall short of those sentiments which we feel in our breasts, on this occasion, if we did not, at the same time, gratefully acknowledge, that, under the divine protection, these blessings are owing to your royal care and vigilance for the good of your people.

The same gracious concern for our welfare, and for the repose of *Europe*, has induced your Majesty to improve every opportunity to cement and secure that peace, which has been so lately restor'd to us; and it gives us great satisfaction to be inform'd, that this good disposition has been shewn by all the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, and by the rest of your Majesty's allies.

Your Majesty's wise admonition, confirm'd by past experience, convinces us, that the effectual maintaining of that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of *Great Britain*, is essential to the duration and improvement of this happy situation. Our interest therefore, as well as our duty, obliges us unfeignedly to assure your Majesty of our hearty and zealous concurrence and support, in all such measures as shall be most conducive to this great end, as well as to the preservation of the peace.

To keep up the naval force of this kingdom in full vigour; to protect and advance its trade and navigation; to encourage and extend a spirit of industry in the nation; are objects truly becoming your royal wisdom: and your Majesty's perseverance in the pursuit of them will always secure to you the hearts and affections of your subjects. Your Majesty could not have given a more acceptable proof of your fix'd attention to their welfare, than by recommending these considerations, with so much earnestness, to your parliament. The least return we can make for so much goodness is, to promise your majesty, on our part, the most ready assistance and concurrence in effectuating the proper means for these salutary purposes.

Permit us, from the bottom of our hearts, to give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that we consider the true greatness of your

crown, and the stability of your government, as being, under God, the solid foundation of the felicity of your people: From this principle we will never depart; nothing being more certain, than that these kingdoms can never be happy, but in the preservation of your sacred person, and the security of the protestant succession in your royal family; which we are determin'd always to defend and maintain.

His Majesty's most gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

THE assurances you give me in this dutiful and affectionate address, are such as deserve my most hearty thanks. The sentiments which you express, concerning the present situation of affairs, are extremely agreeable to me; and cannot fail to give great satisfaction both at home, and abroad.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of *Great Britain* in parliament assembled, return your Majesty our sincere and hearty thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the complete re-establishment of a general peace, whereby the blessings of tranquillity are restored to your people; and to express our satisfaction at the good disposition; which your Majesty has found in all your allies, as well as in the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, to continue and preserve so desirable a situation, from whence we have not only the comfortable prospect of future ease, but may likewise promise ourselves, through the flourishing condition of our commerce, and natural rise of publick credit, a gradual increase of our national strength.

With a zeal and gratitude indispensably due to the many instances of your Majesty's paternal affection for your people, we acknowledge your great wisdom in recommending to us the reduction of the national debt, as an object worthy of our most serious attention; and we assure your Majesty, we will apply ourselves with all possible diligence, to find out the properest means to accomplish so great and necessary a work, with the strictest regard to publick faith, and private property.

This house, earnestly desirous effectually to promote the mutual and inseparable interest of your Majesty, and your people, will grant such supplies to your Majesty, as shall be found necessary for the security and welfare of the nation, which cannot be better provided for, than by maintaining the fleet in such a condition, as may enable your Majesty to preserve that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of *Great Britain*; and we will do all that in us lies, to encourage a general spirit of industry, and advance our trade and navigation, the two great sources of the wealth and strength of this kingdom.

Your faithful commons assure your Majesty, they are fully sensible, of their present and future

Gent. Mag. April 1749.



3 1 3 3 1 2

future prosperity and happiness depend, under God, upon the stability of your Majesty's government, and the succession established in your royal family.

His Majesty's most Gracious ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you most heartily for this very kind and dutiful address. You may be assured of all possible returns of affection from me. I have nothing so much at heart, as to see my people flourishing and happy under my government.

[The Lds address passed unanimously, and the Commons without a division. It was observed that both addresses agree in leaving unnoticed the words [quiet and] towards the beginning of the speech; and the Lds say nothing of the wisdom of reducing the national debt.]

FRIDAY, 17.

Came on, in the court of K's Bench, a motion between the lady of a young nobleman and her husband; the lady moving to have her relations permitted to visit her, the same was agreed to by her L^d; and the Court order'd a rule to be made for several persons named, to have access to her.

SUNDAY 19.

Being the birth-day of Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who then enter'd the 31st year of her age; his majesty received the compliments of the nobility and gentry, when there was the most splendid court on that occasion ever known.

WEDNESDAY 22.

The election of a member for Westminster came on; the candidates were their late representative, Ld Trentham, (eldest son to the Rt Hon. Earl Gower, and brother-in-law to the D. of Bedford) and Sir Geo. Vandeput, Barr, grandson to Sir Peter Vandeput, formerly of Mark-lane, merchant.—They polled 10 each, and the high bailiff, not having the poll-books ready, adjourned to the 24th.

—The scene was open'd, by an advertisement on the 16 h, sign'd Trentham, and address'd to 'the worthy inhabitants, acquainting them with his Majesty's pleasure to appoint him 'one of the commissioners for executing the office of Ld high Admiral, excusing his personal appearance from the shortness of time, 'and entreating their votes and interest to be 're-elected' but many of them, desiring a contest, took advantage of his appearance at the French Play-house, and when a general meeting was next day advertised, a note was added,—No French stroller will be admitted. Peter Wood, master of the noted b—dy-house in the Strand, was archly put up, in an advertisement, 'he having on every occasion distinguished himself for the pleasure of the

public, with this N. B. Mr Wood desires the worthy electors to excuse his not making his personal appearance, a late affair hindering him from it; but hopes they will take notice, that he was no way concern'd in the vindication of the French strollers.' The general meeting propos'd Geo. Cooke, Esq; (son to the late prothonotary, and candidate at the last general election for the county of Middlesex) of which they gave public notice on Saturday: but Mr Cooke, being at his country seat near Uxbridge, on Sunday afternoon sent an excuse, 'because the time was so short, and several of his friends were averie to his engaging in it.'

This rais'd a suspicion of art, especially as a paragraph was published, 'that Sir Peter Warren was soon to be made a peer, and Mr Cooke was to be elected for Westminster in his room without opposition.' Instead of damping, this serv'd only to increase the flame; a fresh meeting was advertised at the Sun Tavern on Monday; and in the mean time fresh amusements were thrown out to keep the spirit of opposition alive: Peter Wood was made to deny 'any intention of opposing Ld T—

tham to whose family he was much obliged; 'on the contrary, would support him to the utmost of his power, interest, and ability. Ld Trentham to put a stop to the popular prejudice, declared in an advertisement, upon his honour, that he was neither in the pit

[meaning of the French play-house] nor gallery where the disturbance happen'd, nor drew his sword, nor made use of any weapon, either to strike or terrify any of the spectators; and afterwards added, 'nor have I been at any representation since the first night of performance.' But all this serv'd only as matter for future invective. The worthy Inhabitants being met at the Sun, Sir Geo. Vandeput being nominated, accepted the nomination, and next day appears in print, promising 'always to discharge his trust with fidelity to his electors, and to the laws and liberties of England.'

This was followed by Capt. Hercules Vinegar's earnest intreaty to chuse him 'against all candidates, who practise the infamous manner of puffing for seats in parliament, after the manner of Dr Rock! — An independent elector's letter, in commemoration of the glorious struggle they formerly made, and the good success that hath flow'd from it ever since, excites the electors to be active in opposing a late representative, merely because he shew'd his face one night at the little theatre in the Haymarket; and exhorts them to chuse one, 'who will have such a regard for the importance of Us, his constituents, as not to attempt, or dare to partake of any amusements, but such as we prescribe to him.'

A brisk advertisement to the electors, replied (among other matters) — 'Shew, that you are freemen and not slaves. — The subscribers to the FRENCH THEATRE knew, by experience, how hateful it was to all true Englishmen. — By their subscription they testified their contempt for their coun-

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try.

(Gent. Mag. Nov. 1749.)

I See Vol. VIII. p. 532, 545.

trymen; and when you manifested your dislike, they cry'd, Shall a mob of scoundrel tradesmen, and shopkeepers, prescribe to us our pleasures?—Insolent question!—The taxes you pay, the credit you give, support them in their extravagance; and shall these be applied to introduce the French language amongst us?—The French language will be the harbinger of French power.—But, I hope, you will shew, that no such men ought ever to be trusted with the constitution and liberties of England.

Another elector advertises, among other things, that 'a faithful discharge of a *past trust*, is the best recommendation for a *future*; and this would have biased me in favour of one, whose *juvenile judgment*,—*family independence*,—and *unutterable elocution*, have so eminently distinguished him.—But I cannot help concluding him, a very unfit person to defend me against the French in one house, who is ready to cut my throat for them in another.'

Queries also were handed about and answer'd with equal warmth and satisfaction: On one side Queries beginning with, *Who is this Sir George Vandeput?* and proceeding to ask if the methods taken were not likely to foment sedition and rebellion;† and querying, Were it not for slanders, &c. if the Englishman with the Dutch name could get 100 votes? The answer tells us, 'That Sir George's ancestors came here in the reign of Q. Eliz. with a considerable fortune; that his grandfather was sheriff of London in the reign of James II. and his firm and glorious stand will ever be remember'd—and concluded by asking † *who had their foot in the stirrup in 1715?*

The execution of Penlez was likewise made a handle of clamour against Lord T——m, as if he had refused to sign or present a petition in his behalf; but all this groundless discontent had been prevented, if the judge at the Old Bailey had permitted a trial of him on the indictment for felony, on which he was arraign'd, as the fullest evidence of that fact would have then appear'd in the sessions book; and, perhaps, have prevented a petition in his favour, or have satisfy'd the petitioners, and justify'd F rejecting it. (See p. 513.)

WEDNESDAY 29.

M. Hop, envoy extraordinary from the states general, who at the beginning of this year, had borrow'd a considerable sum of the merchants of London, to be paid at or before the end of the year 1750, has notify'd to the parties concern'd, that he will pay off the said sum both principal and interest on Dec. 20 next.

THURSDAY 30.

The two young Africans, who have been in England some time, were baptized by the Rev. Mr Terrett, reader of the Temple, who has undertaken to instruct them in the christian faith.—[See p. 325, first 6 lines, and the last line but two of that piece.]

The Hon. Horatio Walpole, brother to the E. of Orford, who was robbed by two men on the 7th in Hyde-Park, where a pistol going off shot thro' the coach and scorch'd his face, received a letter from the robbers, intimating their concern for the accident, and their apprehension of the consequences at that time; and that, if he would send, to a place named, a person would be there to deliver his watch, sword, and coachman's watch, if he would, on his honour, send 40 guineas in less than an hour to the same place, with threats of destruction if he did not. But he did not comply, tho' he afterwards offered 20, the sum they fell to in a 2d letter.

Mr Ford, of Aldermanbury, who was lately knock'd down in the Mews, and robb'd by two well-dress'd men, of a watch and 21 guineas, besides bank bills, bills of exchange, and notes of hand, to the amount of 1300 l. received back all his bills, except his bank bills, in a packet by the general post, with a notice to this effect; *if we are not stop'd, and if we quietly go after, when we receive 200 l. we will send you the rest*; whereupon Mr Ford immediately advertised 100 guineas to any person that should bring the bank bills, amounting to 430 l. and watch, to Mess. Tyfoe, Willis, and Read, bankers.

Robberies in and about this metropolis were about this time so frequent, that several parishes made voluntary subscriptions for maintaining extraordinary guards for the roads, and publish'd rewards for taking robbers and housebreakers, as Islington, Wandsworth, Moorfields, and St George, Hanover-square. And St Paul, Covent Garden, offers 20 guineas for apprehending a robber, or detecting a gaming-house, to be paid upon conviction; and 10 l. for convicting a bawdy-house.

The contest at Westminster election continued with great zeal on both sides, and the taverns were open to the pollers. The poll not being finished last night, we must defer till next month the further particulars.—Sir George Vandeput, who on Saturday last was near 200 behind, had a majority of 76.

SCOTLAND.

On the 23d past, the noted blue-gown, Wm. Hamilton, a bachelor, aged 80, and very deformed, having his legs drawn up to his ears, his arms twisted backwards, and almost every member out of joint, was marry'd to Jane Lindsay, a blue-gown's daughter, aged 20; the bridegroom was carry'd to the marriage

stage house upon a porter's shoulders, attended by a vast crowd.

They write from *Aberdeen*, that they have had the greatest take of herrings, at the mouth of that harbour, ever known; that they sell for 3*d.* a hundred, but were a degree smaller than those in the South country.

I R E L A N D.

Scarce any person ever raised more attention in a populous city, and created greater divisions than the famed Patriot, *Charles Lucas*, apothecary, of *Dublin*, who, after some successful contests with the aldermen in behalf of the citizens, at last set up for member of parliament, and address'd his advertisement, in a singular stile, to his brethren, not asking their votes as a favour. He publish'd many bold papers concerning government, attacking the highest powers with such freedoms, that on the meeting of parliament, when the writ was made out, and he had a good chance to be elected by his interest with the commonalty, the house of commons made an order for him to attend; but he, after all his braving, not thinking proper so to do, the house voted him an enemy to his country, and to be committed to Newgate; of which having notice, and that the attorney-general had directions to prosecute both him and his printer, *Mr Esdale*, they both withdrew out of the kingdom.

Five women servants belonging to *Lord Harrington*, Ld Lieut. were suffocated by going to bed in a room, where they had lighted a large pan of charcoal to air it.

On the 11th instant the poll for members to represent the city of *Dublin* in parliament ended, and stood thus;

For Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart. 1543

J. Digges la Touche, mercht 1499

Alderman Charles Burton, 1411

Tho. Read Esq; merchant 1283

A scrutiny was demanded for Mr Burton.

The following melancholy accident happened at *Boley* in the county of *Wicklow*: Two children, brothers, being sent of an errand a small distance, were in their return home, benighted, and so unhappily lost their way; they were missing the five following days, and at last discover'd by means of a gentleman's dog who was sporting. They were found lying side by side, one already perish'd, and the other on the point of perishing, who yet retain'd just life enough to caution the gentleman against waking his brother, who, he innocently said, had slept ever since yesterday morning. He expir'd soon after.

Mr URBAN, *London, Nov. 13.*

I Send you the calculations of the two visible eclipses, which will happen next month, and, I hope, such of your ingenious correspondents as have opportunity, will carefully observe them, and communicate their observations, together with the longitudes and latitudes of the places where they make their observations, to the publick. The apparent time at *London* is as follows,

The LUNAR ECLIPSE.

December 12, P. M.

	H.	'	"
B Beginning	6	50	40
Ecliptic	7	56	24
Greatest obscuration	8	4	44
End of the eclipse	9	18	39
Duration	2	27	50
Digits eclipsed	4° 58' 27"		

N. B. In this computation I have added 50" for the earth's atmosphere.

The SOLAR ECLIPSE.

December 28, A. M.

Beginning	7	57	50
Visible &	9	7	45
Middle	9	9	52
D Greatest obscuration	9	10	43
End of the eclipse	10	21	53
Duration	2	24	3
Digits eclipsed	6° 46' 14"		
Semidiameter	{ ☉ 16' 21"		
apparent	{ ☿ 16		

Yours, &c. G. W.

Mr URBAN,

BY your permission, I beg leave to ask some of your publick-spirited readers, how a person subject to *Chilblains* may prevent them; or, when they appear, cure them, without waiting till summer, for the removal of these painful tumors? I am persuaded, thousands will be thankful for so beneficial a discovery, as well as Yours, &c.

CLAUDUS JUVENIS.

Upon enquiry for an Answer to the above Query, we have obtained the following:

1. A person who has long had the care of 40 young gentlemen, recommends a salve sold at Mr *Beardcliffe's*, seedsman, in *Smithfield*, which prevents the breaking of these tumors, if appl'd when the skin first becomes red, and itches.—A like salve is made by several good gentlewomen, and given away.
2. Bathe the feet, for several nights, with a hot decoction of turneps in spring water.
Used at Norwich.
3. Wash the part, by the fire, with urine, heated with a red-hot poker. *Ubique.*
4. Take fresh sheep's dung, heated over the fire

fire in a pipkin; press out the moisture thro' a cloth, and apply rags soaked in it to chilblain or sore. (N.B. Hertfordshire sheep.)

5. Bathe the part often in a strong decoction of carduus-tea. (The great Dr Freind, for Eaton school.)

6. Wash with hot tar-water.—The good Bp of Cloyne recommends the oily part scum'd off, more particularly for outward sores.

LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

SEPT. 13. **L**ady of Hon. Thomas Liddel of Newton, near Durham, brother to Lord Ravensworth, deliver'd of a son and heir.

15. Lady of James Tillard, Esq; of Red-lion-street,—of a boy and girl.

16. Eliz. Bridgwater, wife to a poor man, of Ripley, Surrey, without a midwife, brought forth three fine girls, which were carried to the chapel on Sunday 19, and baptized.

18. Lady of Andrew Stone, Esq;—of a son and heir.

Lady of Edw. Winnington, Esq;—of a son.

27. Lady of John Crewe, Esq; member for Cheshire,—of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

OCT. 28. Megate, Esq; was marry'd to a daughter of Mr Read, accomptant to the South Sea company.

NOV. 1. Capt. Harland of the Nottingham, —to Miss Reynolds, 40,000 l.

John Forbes of Culloden, Esq; son of the late Ld President,—to Miss Nanny Forbes, daughter of Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigear, Et.

9. Mr Tho. Ransom, merchant in Bucklersbury,—to a daughter of Abraham Daking, Esq; in Bishopsgate-street.

10. Harvey Sparkes of Irchester, Northamptonshire, Esq;—to Miss Dickens of Princes-street, Hanover-square.

14. Rev Dr Aubery,—to Miss Nanny Willes, daughter of the Bp of Bath and Wells.

Hon. John Hamilton, Esq; brother to the Earl of Abercorn,—to the relict of Richard Elliott of Port Elliott, Cornwall, Esq;

Hon. Capt. Thickness,—to Lady Touchet, sister to the E. of Castlehaven.

John Butler, Esq; member for Sussex,—to Miss Brown of Steyning.

Wm Moore of Bridgwater, Esq;—to Miss Collett of Retford, Oxfordshire, 7,000 l.

Avis Sparks of Northamptonsh. Esq;—to a daughter of late Serjeant Surgeon Dickens.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

OCT. 23. **H**enry Guise, Esq; Justice of Peace, at Gloucester.

26. Capt. Edw. Peyton, late commander of the fleet in the E. Indies. (See V. xvii. p. 188)

15. Lieut. Col. James Lockhart of Hacker's Reg. in the Dutch service.

28. Robert Forberby, Esq; of St John's Court, Clerkenwell, a governor of several hospitals in London, at Haslebech, Northamptonsh.

29. Rev. Mr Littleton Palmer, near Westminster Abbey.

30. Rev. Mr Hawkins, rector of the united

parishes of St Mary at Hill, and St Andrew Hubbard.

Walter Ridler of Syde, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire, Esq;

NOV. 1. Hon. Wm Sandys, Esq; third son of Lord Sandys.

8. Rev. Dr Cartwright, R. of St Christopher's, London, Dean of Colchester, minister of Hornsey.

9. Dr Samuel Baker, chancellor and canon residentiary of York, and rector of Settrington, 400 l. per Ann.

11. Capt. Jn Robinson of the Trinity house. Tho. Popham of Bagborough, Somersetsh. Esq;

13. Edw. Lamplugh, Esq; in Red-lion-street, Holbourn.

Wm Grayburst of Farmington, Gloucest. Esq;

14. Mr Sutton in Aldersgate-street, inventor of air pipes for shipping, and remedies for smoaking chimnies, and preserving ships from rotting, (See Vol. xvii. p. 245.)

17. Mr Wm Coune, clerk in the navy office.

John Thorp, Esq; at his seat at Pemberton, near Oulney, Bucks.

Mrs Lucy Dalfon, mother of John Dalfon, member for Northumberland.

Chr. Packe, M. D. at Canterbury.

16. Farmer Barnes, a principal person in cutting down the turnpikes, in Newgate, Bristol. (See p. 376 where he is wrong named Barry.)

Mr D'Arcey Preston, town clerk of York.

17. Wm Hamley of Carshalton, Esq; killed by a piece of lead falling from his house, as he was ordering some repairs.

18. Sir Wm Keith, Kt, in the Old Bailey formerly surveyor general of the customs in America, and long governor of Pennsylvania.

19. Hopton Haynes, Esq; auditor of the tally office, and assay master of the mint.

Miss Cooke, only daughter of Tho. Cooke, Esq; a bank director.

Lord Lymington, eldest son to the Earl of Portsmouth, member for Andover.

Thomas Scott, Esq; alderman of Leeds.

20. Mr Hynd of Whitechapel, bricklayer, of a wound in the head, by a cutlafs, from a foot-pad, the night before.

25. Hon. Theodosia Farrington, nearly related to the Dutchess of Ancaster.

Nicholas Hopkin's of Essex, Esq;

Blomfield Barradal, Esq; late Capt. of the Faulkland.

Tho. Harris of Hickfield, Hampshire, Esq;

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been pleased to

Nov. 4. appoint Major Gen. Sir Chas. Armand Powlett, Kt of the Bath, to be Col. of a Reg. of foot. in room of

Lieut. Gen. Geo. Read, made Col. of dragoons, in room of

Major Gen. Henry de Grangues,—Col. of dragoons, in room of

Major Gen. Sir John Mordaunt, Kt of the Bath,—Col. of dragoons, in room of Field Marshal Ld Visc. Cobham.

George

George Keppel, Esq; (called *Ld Visc. Bury*) to be Col. of foot, in room of
George Sackville, Esq; (called *Lord George Sackville*) made Col. of dragoons, in room of
Major Gen. James Cholmondeley, made Col. of the Reg. of carabineers, in room of Col. Phineas Bowles, dec.

Rt Hon. John Earl of Loudoun, to be Col. of foot, in room of Col. Cha. Frampton, dec.

Rt Hon. Lieut. Gen. Charles Lord Cadogan, to be governor of *Sheerness*, in room of

Lieut. Gen. John Huske, made governor, and Capt. of the Isle of *Fersey*, and castle of *Gourge*, alias *Montorgueil*, and *Elizabeth*, in room of Lord Visc. Cobham, dec.

Lieut. Gen. Henry Cornwall, Esq; to be governor of *Londonderry* and *Colmore* fort, Ireland.

Robert Frazer, Esq; to be governor of *Kinsale* and *Charles* fort, in the county of *Cork*.

Joseph Yorke, Esq;—his maj. aid de camp. *Whitehall*, Nov. 18. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Rt Hon. John Earl of *Sandwich*, the Rt Hon. George, Lord *Anson*, Rt Hon. Visc. *Barrington*, Wm *Ponsonby*, Esq; commonly called *Ld Duncannon*, *Welbore Ellis* and *Tho. Villiers*, Esqrs, together with *Granville Leveson Gower*, Esq; commonly called *Lord Visc. Trentham*, [in room of *Lord Vere Beauclerc*, who res.] to be his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of *Gr. Britain* and *Ireland*.

Whitehall, Nov. 28. The king has been pleased to grant unto *Simon Harcourt*, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, the dignities of a Viscount and Earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, style, and title of Visc. *Newnham* of *Newnham Court*, in the county of *Oxford*, and Earl *Harcourt* of *Stanton Harcourt*, in the said county.

From other Papers.

Capt. Lee of *Hopson's* Reg. appointed Major in Col. Lee's Reg. on the *Irish* estab. *Edw. Clarkson*, Esq;—Capt. in *Loudoun's* foot. (*Stephen Guttridge*, Esq; pref.)

David Monroe, Esq;—deputy governor of *Antigua*.

Capt. Baynton,—commander of the *Vulture* sloop. (Capt. *Wilson*, pref.)

Capt. *Shirley*,—of the *Jamaica* sloop.

Tho. Marriett, Esq;—of the *Blandford*.

Lieut. *Pierce*,—commander of the *Swift* custom house cruiser.

Rob. Butcher, Esq;—clerk of the navy in *Barbadoes*. (*John Cornelius*, dec.)

Mr *John Ellis*,—principal tally-writer of the *Exchequer*. (*Hopton Haynes*, dec.)

Walter Long of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq;—a counsellor of the city of *London*, in room of *Rich. Adams*, Esq; now recorder.

Sir *Tho. Robinson*, Kt of the *Bath*,—master of the great wardrobe.

Dr *Keene*, brother to *Benjamin Keene*, Esq; chosen Vice Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge* for the year ensuing.

Henry Hitch, Esq;—register for *York* West riding.

Rev. Mr *Roman*,—professor of geometry at *Gresham* college. (*Newland*, dec.)

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to Nov. 4. present *Samuel Squire*, D.D. to the rectory of *Topsfield*, in the county of *Essex*, and diocese of *London*.

From other Papers.

MR *Willis*, minister of *Wormley*, *Hertfordshire*, appointed rector of *St Christophers*, *Threadneedle-street*, and prebendary of *St Paul's*. (Dr *Cartwright*, dec.)

James Turner, Cl.—*Winge*, R. *Rutlandsh.*
Mr *Douglas*, M. A.—*Eaton* *Constantine*, R. *Salop*.

Mr *Cole*,—*Hornsey*, R. *Middlesex*.

Gilbert Lake, A. M.—*Westport*, with *Charlton*, V. *Wilts*.

Mr *Clavey*,—*Norton Barnet*, V. *Wilts*.

Nat. Ellison, M. A.—*Lebury*, V. *Northumb.*

Mr *Saunderson*,—*Goldington*, Liv. *Cambr.*

Mr *Stebbing*,—preacher of *Gray's-Inn*, in room of his father, Dr *Stebbing*, resigned.

Mr *Romaine*, chosen Lecturer of *St Dunstan* in the *West*.

Mr *Romman*,—L. of *Alballows*, *Barking*.

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

Peter Simon, { *Whitkerk*, V. } *Yorkshire*.
M. A. { *Welton*, V. }

Peter Leigh, { *Lymmin*, R. } *Suffex*.
B. L. { *Myddle*, R. } *Salop*.

Nic. Griffinboose, { *Mountnessing*, V. }
M. A. { *Woodham Mortimer*, R. }

Humphry Hyde, { *Dowlsby*, R. } *Lincoln*.
M. A. { *Little Cesterton*, R. } *Rutland*

Rich. Wilding, { *Armswell*, V. } *Hertford*.
CL. { *Little Cranfield*, } *Essex*.

Robert Purt, { *Settrington*, R. } *Yorkshire*.
M. A. { *Dennington*, R. }

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Places.	Elected.	In room of
<i>Oxford</i> ,	<i>Ld Wenman</i> ,	<i>Pb. Herbert</i> , d.
<i>Dorington</i> ,	<i>Henry Vane</i> .	<i>Rich. Temple</i> , d.
<i>Westlow</i> ,	<i>Wm Noel</i> ,	a place, rechose.

BANKRUPTS Nov. 1749.

Talbot Hackney of *Hamp'ou Court*, Midd. innholder.
John Smith of *Steadhall*, *Ottley*, *Yorksh.* dealer.
John Whapham of *Martin*, *Surrey*, whittier.
John Norwood of *Paul Covent Garden*, pawnbroker.
James Scott of *Berry street*, *St James's*, merchant.
Rich. Townley of *Manchester*, chapman.
Geo. Stovin of *Crowle*, *Lincolnth.* shopkeeper.
Eustace Peacock of *St Margarets*, *Westminster*, mer.
John Davis of *Finch Lane*, *London*, cook.
Rich. Larwyche of *Birmingham*, *Warwick*, grocer.
Edw. Burrows of *Liverpool*, merchant.
Tho. Stokes of *Black friars* *London*, coal-merchant.
Wm Stevens of *Sitting orn*, *Kent*, millwright.
Vincent Underdown of *Dover*, brewer.
Alexander Harrow of *London*, shopkeeper.
Jane Burder of *Whetstone*, chapwoman.
Wm Herbert, and *Wm Eyton* of *Threadneedle street*, *London*, insurance-brokers and partners.
Thomas Hodges of *Turnham green*, *Middx.* vintner.
Henry Ruffel of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, woollendrapers.

ERRAT.] In our last p. 575, l. 17, for coronation read birth day.

S W E D E N, &c.

On advice that the *Russians* had given orders for disarming their ships of war at *Cronstadt*, and *Revel*, the like orders, with respect to our fleet, have been sent to *Carelsroon*, and a stop has also been put to the sending a large body of troops into *Finland*. *Lond. Gaz.*

Copenhagen, Nov. 21. *Baron de Korff*, the Empress of *Russia's* minister, and *Mr Titley*, his *Britannick Majesty's*, in a conference with *M. de Schulin*, secretary of state for foreign affairs were acquainted by his majesty's order, that the treaty of alliance lately renewed between this court and that of *Sweden*, contain'd nothing derogatory to the treaties which his majesty had before enter'd into with their principals.

G E R M A N Y.

Vienna, Nov. 19. Several regiments are ordered to march for *Lombardy*. And new levies are carried on with extraordinary vigour, both here and by the princes and states of *Italy*: All which as pretended to preserve peace, in that part of the world.—They talk of erecting a tenth electorate in the empire; the candidates for which, are the houses of *Hesse Cassel* and *Saxe Gotha*, which latter formerly enjoy'd that honour, till it was transferred by *Ch. V.* to the family of *Saxe Dresden*; and as it now has the interest of the elector of *Hanover*, that of *Hesse Cassel* will probably be supported by the houses of *Bourbon* and *Brandenburgh*.—The Empress-Queen is said to have concluded a new and much stronger treaty with the Empress of *Russia*, than that enter'd into 3 years ago, they having engaged themselves now mutually to aid and assist each other with all their forces.

I T A L Y.

Advices from *Malta* say it has been lately discover'd, that the *Bashaw* of *Rhodes* (See p. 334) had provided a great quantity of poison, which the slaves were to mix in the coffee and chocolate of the knights, and in the aqueducts, of whose water the bakers make the bread.—A defensive treaty has been concluded between *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*, in which are comprehended the *K. of the Two Sicilies*, the *D. of Modena*, the republic of *Genoa*, and the *Infant D. of Parma and Placentia*, as well for the states which he actually possesses, as those which he may hereafter acquire; and their Catholic and most Christian Majesties, by virtue of this treaty, engage to furnish 30,000 men to such of the contracting parties as shall want assistance.—The *Sardinian* envoy at the

British court has inform'd the ministry, that his majesty, in concluding this treaty, had not lessen'd his resolution to observe his treaties of friendship and alliance with the other powers of *Europe*.

S P A I N.

A The insurrection at the *Carraccas* in the *W. Indies*, seems to be much the concern of the government, since 3000 regular troops are order'd thither to suppress it.—They write also from *Jamaica* that they have received advice, that the inhabitants of *Santa Fe*, in *New Mexico*, have revolted from the *Spanish* government, and appointed officers of their own body.—*Mr Keene* continues his negotiations with this court; and his *Portuguese* majesty, having warmly interested himself in his business, the *British* minister at *Lisbon* has presented him with a letter of thanks, which was very graciously received.—Whether *Mr Keene* will succeed or not, his countrymen have evacuated the island of *Ratatan*, where they had made a settlement. (See Vol. XIII. p. 105.)

The ministers are very intent in carrying on the new manufactures of this kingdom, but a small number of *Dutchmen* employ'd at *Madrid* in weaving a slight sort of woollen stuffs, much worn here, being all killed in one night, it occasioned a great consternation, and they use the utmost diligence to detect the murderers.

F R A N C E.

E *Boulogne.* *Thomas Bevan*, who lately escaped from *England* (See p. 474, F) is arrived here, to establish a woollen manufactory; many smugglers also outlaw'd and others flock hither, and are forming themselves into a company, to promote the practice of smuggling; and we are setting up a manufactory for making hats; ships daily arriving with coney-wool. Orders are also given for making a canal from *Boulogne* to *St Omer*, by which the *Netherlands* may be cheaply served with cloth, hats, and other commodities from this place.

The naval armaments of this kingdom go on with great vigour both in Europe and America; the comptroller general of the finances has lately paid to the minister of the marines half a million sterling in ready money, to be remitted to *Rochefort*, *Brest*, and *Toulon*, where arrived lately two large *Dutch* fly boats with cables, masts, &c. for 40 men of war almost finished; at *Rochefort* two ships, one of 80 guns, called *Le Brave*, and another of 74, will be ready to put to sea in *February*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **T**HE Life of Socrates. By *John Gilbert Cooper, jun.* Esq; 8vo. 3s. 6d.
2. The case of the unfortunate *Bosavern Pen Lez.* pr. 1s. *Clement.*
[The author of this piece doubts, as the proclamation was not read, whether the demolishing dwelling-houses, and burning the furniture, by several hundred disorderly fellows, can legally be called a riot? — Mr *Fielding*, therefore, takes no notice of it.]
2. A true state of the case of *Bosavern Pen Lez.* By *H. Fielding*, Esq; (See p. 512.) 1s.
3. Three essays, viz. on elocution, on the principles of harmony in poetic compositions, and the power of harmony in prosaic numbers. By *J. Mason*, A.M. 3s. 6d. *Cooper.*
4. The theory of agreeable sensations. From the French. 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Owen.*
5. An abridgment of the Greek grammar by *Mess. de Port Royal.* 8vo. 3s. *Nourse.*
6. An Italian grammar, from d^o. 4s. 6d.
7. Considerations on the establishment of the French strollers. 6d. *Freeman.*
8. The poll for *Northamptonshire*, April 1748. 2s. 6d. *Hinton.*
9. A more effectual way than presentments for repairing the highways. By *J. Shapleigh*, Esq; 1s. *Birt.*
[This pamphlet shews, that the method of indicting parishes is ineffectual, and proposes a bill for making the statute work of 6 days, to be duly performed, and to make those that fail do double duty. — Indictments are proposed to be quite abolished, and that justices of peace have power, on complaints, to summon the surveyors, and make order to have a road immediately repaired, &c. &c.]
10. The accomptant; or, the method of book-keeping. deduced from clear principles. By *James Dodson.* 4to. *Nourse.*

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

11. Love at first sight; or, the gay in a flutter. 12mo. 3s. *Noble.*
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History, Philosophy, Physics, &c.

22. The entire works of *Dr Sydenham.* Translated by *John Swan*, M. D. A new edition, with large additional notes, further il-

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23. *Peere Williams's* reports, Vol. 3. pr. 1l. 8s. *Osborne.*
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25. A natural and historical account of the islands of *Scilly.* By *Robert Heath.* *Manby.*
26. Practice of antient and modern physicians in acute diseases. By *J. Barker*, M. D.
27. *Telliamed*; or, discourses between an Indian philosopher and a French missionary, on several philosophical subjects. From the French of *M. Maillet*, 8vo. 4s. 6d. *Osborne.*
28. The philosophical transactions, N^o 487, for April, May and June 1748. [It contains, among other curious and interesting particulars, remarkable circumstances happening to a roach kept in a jar by Mr *Arderon*; account of a fustian frock being twice fired by electricity; a method to preserve dead animals from corruption; elements of a new and rational short-hand, consisting but of 8 characters: method to stop the progress of fires, by *Dr Hales*; curious account of an everlasting fire, which burns without consumption, smoke or smell, in *Persia*, and is worshipped by the inhabitants of that country; with several other articles.]

POLITICAL and TRADE.

29. On a reduction of the land-tax. 1s. 6d.
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34. Christian morals. By *Sir Tho. Brown*, M. D. author of *Religio medici*, published by *John Jeffery*, D. D. archdeacon of *Norwich.* 12mo. 1s. 6d. *Payne and Bouquet.*
35. *Cburch's* defence of the miraculous powers of the 3 first centuries, against *Dr Middleton.* With a preface, containing some observations on *Dr Mead's* account of the Demoniacs in his new piece, intitled, *Medica Sacra.* 8vo. *Rivington.*
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38. A sermon before the college of physicians, Sept. 18, 1749. By *Tho. Birch*, M. A. & F. R. S. pursuant to the will of *Dr Cronne.* 6d.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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Note. *The Supplement to this year, containing the Blazon of the Peers Arms, General Title, Indexes, a Frontispiece, &c. will be published about the middle of January.*



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1749.



A Letter to a Gentleman in the Country.

Dear Sir,



YOU ask my advice, whether you shall subscribe or not subscribe to the reduction of interest; but this is a question which I have not yet been able to determine for myself, I can therefore only state the argument on both sides as well as I can, that your own sagacity may direct your decision.

If it be denied that the national debt is an evil, every scheme to pay it must be rejected upon political principles as well as from motives of interest. But as the advancer of so strange a paradox, seems to have been silenced, by a late subscription failing to fill, which discovered that we had taken up too much credit already, I must take it for granted, that the national debt is an evil, and the question will then be reduced to, what is the best expedient to remove it.

A ready compliance with the present scheme is alleged to be most advantageous to the national creditors, because, altho' a seeming loss will accrue after the first year, yet this will not be equal to the loss which must be sustained, if thro' the rejection of the present offer, the assistance of the monied men is to be purchased; for the price of the jobb must certainly be paid by us; nor at present do I perceive that we have any other choice than one of the two.

The loss by the diminution of interest will chiefly affect persons that are out of trade, such as widows, and other annuitants, and the lower class of gentry, who live on the interest of their money, and they will be very considerable sufferers; but it is further alleged, that these may receive perhaps an equivalent by the ensuing cheapness of all kinds of commodities, and of labour; for when the in-

terest of the national debt is * annually lessened, the taxes which pay that interest, should in consequence be lessened too, (and if this is not done, our governors will be utterly inexcusable). That taxes fall ~~on~~ the greatest weight upon this class of people must be allowed; because the tradesman, by raising the price of what he sells, in proportion to the taxes he pays, reimburses himself the sums which he contributes to the publick service, and often with some addition, by an excise of his own imposing. That as this reasoning is used by the great Mr. Locke with respect to landholders, it will have some analogy to meer stockholders, 'A tax, says he, on land seems hard to the landholder, because it is visibly so much money out of his pocket, and therefore he is always forward to ease himself by laying it on commodities, but he buys this seeming ease at a dear rate; for tho' he pays not this tax immediately, yet he will find a proportionable deficiency in his purse at the years end, by the increased price of the commodities, which are necessary to life.'

It is further alleged, that as an act of parliament is passed without any division in either house, it is evident that the whole legislature (among whom are many

**State of the public Debt at 4 per Cent. proposed to be reduced.*

E	To proprietors of annuities payable at the exchequer	312,000
	To the bank of England	1,486,800
	To annuitants for annuities transferable at the bank	18,402,472
	To the E. India company	3,200,000
	To proprietors of S. Sea annuities	27,302,203
		<hr/> 57,703,475

F The annual saving of interest on this sum for 7 years after 1750, will be 288,517*l.* after 1757 till it be paid off, 577,034*l.* to be applied for the same purpose as the sinking fund, to pay off the national debts.

many annuitants) are of opinion, not only that it is expedient to lessen the public debt, but that this is the most eligible method by which it can be effected.

On the other hand, it is objected, that the members of y^e legislature, who must all be landholders, might (if influenced by no other motive) unanimously agree to the bill, for reducing the interest of the public debts, because they are willing to give ease to the land, that being the only tax that is to be reduced at present, even admitting that the project should succeed; and that the parliament has been ever observed to have the relief of the landed interest first in view; tho', as Mr *Locke* observes, nothing has been ultimately gained by this conduct.

It is also objected, that the above reasons for a compliance, however plausible, have not yet convinced any of the great companies, of it's being their interest to subscribe their consent to the reduction. * For their knowledge of the subject cannot be questioned, and as their property, which is very great, is too much affected to suffer them to be determined by party considerations, I think their resolution shou'd determine you, as it will *Your Friend &c. J. P.*
[* See proceedings of the *India comp. Dec. 19.*]

At a Court of Directors of the United East-India Company, held December, 13, 1749.

UPON a motion then made it was agreed, that if the general court should desire the opinion of the court of directors on the matter this day to be consider'd, that the chairman be desired to acquaint the general court,

—That the court of directors are of opinion, that the company accept of 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, till the 25th day of *December, 1750*, and from the said 25th day of *December, 1750*, an interest of 3 *l. 10 s. per Cent. per Annum*, until the 25th of *December, 1757*, and after that time an interest after the rate of 3 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, till redeemed by parliament, upon that part of their debt from the government which carries interest after the rate of 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, being 3,200,000 *l.*

—But in regard the company have greatly suffered, by having been subject to raise the interest given upon their bonds, and may hereafter be exposed to the same inconvenience, and in order to enable the company to lessen their bond debt, therefore they annex the following conditions, as the terms upon which they agree to the reduction of their interest.

—That the company be at liberty, at such time or times as they shall think convenient, to raise any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole 3,200,000 *l.* by annuities transferable, free of charges, at the *East-India-house*, carrying, from the time of creating such annuities, the several rates of interest, and no more, as the company, by their accep-

tance of the said proposal, will be entitled to receive from the publick; the said annuities not to be liable to be redeemed till after the 25th day of *December, 1757*, and so all duties, revenues and incomes, which now stand appropriated to the payment of the said interest of 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, upon the said 3,200,000 *l.*

A shall continue and be appropriated and applied to the payment of the respective interest, upon all or so much of the said 3,200,000 *l.* as shall be raised by such transferrable annuities as aforesaid, and the rest thereof unto the said company, in the same manner as they now stand appropriated to the payment of the said 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum*. — That the court of directors be empowered to return to the Hon. H. of Commons the consent and agreement of this court to the reduction of the interest upon their fund of 3,200,000 *l.* upon the terms and conditions abovementioned.

—And that in case the parliament shall think fit to approve of this company's proposal, and to permit them to raise a sum not exceeding 3,200,000, by transferrable annuities, upon the terms beforementioned, that the possessors of the company's bonds have the preference of becoming subscribers to the said annuities, according to the times and terms that shall be declared; such preference to be afforded by way of lottery, in the same manner as by the resolution of the general court of the 22d of *December, 1736*, the bonds are directed to be paid off. — This question is for the ballot (see *Dec. 19.*)

Advertisement to the E. I. Proprietors.

“By an act 17 *Geo. II.* whatever sum or sums of money shall be paid by the government to the *East India* company on account of principal, such payment or payments are to be divided *pro rata* on their two loans, [on that of 1,000,000 *l.* at 3 per cent. as well as on that of 3,200,000 *l.* their original capital at 4 per cent.]; and that consequently, if the sum of 3,200,000 *l.* [as by the votes and resolutions of the house of commons is intended] should be paid them, the proportion to each loan will fall thus:

of 3,200,000 the proportion is 2,438,095
of 1,000,000 1744, Ditto 761,905

4,200,000 3,200,000

and, therefore, a million of the debt being unpaid, it ought to stand thus:

£ 761,905 at 4 per cent. is 30,476 per ann.
and 238,095 at 3 per cent. is 7,142 ditto

In all 37,618 per ann.
The deficiency wanting to 4 per cent. on the whole — 2,328 ditto

£ 40,000 per ann.

H as 32,000 *l. per ann.* is proposed to be given up by the company, surely this small sum of 2382 *l. per ann.* might reasonably be allowed them to square the above account.”

The NUMBER of PEOPLE in New Jersey, taken by Order of the Government in 1738.

Counties.	Above 16.		Under 16.		Slaves.		Total of Whites.	Tot. of Slaves.
	Males.	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Mal.	Fem.		
Middlesex,	1134	1085	1086	956	272	231	4261	503
Essex,	1118	1720	1619	1494	198	177	6644	375
Bergen,	939	822	820	708	443	363	3289	806
Somerset,	967	940	999	867	425	307	3773	732
Monmouth	1508	1339	1289	1295	362	293	5431	655
Burlington,	1487	1222	1190	996	192	151	4895	343
Gloucester,	930	757	782	676	74	48	3145	122
Salem,	1669	1391	1313	1327	97	87	5700	184
Cape-May,	261	219	271	211	21	21	962	42
Hunterdon,	1618	1230	1270	1170	124	95	5288	219
Totals	11631	10725	10639	9700	2208	1773	43388	3981

In all 47,369.

in 1745.

Morris,	1109	957	1190	1087	57	36	4343	95
Hunterdon,	2302	2117	2182	2090	244	216	8691	460
Burlington,	1786	1605	1528	1454	233	197	6373	430
Gloucester,	913	797	786	808	121	81	3304	202
Salem,	1716	1603	1746	1595	90	97	6660	187
Cape-May,	306	272	284	274	30	21	1136	52
Bergen,	721	590	494	585	379	237	2390	616
Essex,	1694	1649	1652	1548	244	201	6543	445
Middlesex,	1728	1659	1651	1695	433	396	6733	879
Monmouth,	2071	1783	1975	1899	513	386	7728	899
Somerset,	740	672	765	719	194	149	2896	343
Totals	15086	13704	14253	13754	2538	2017	56797	4606

In all 61,403.

Note, That Morris and Hunterdon counties were both in one, under the name of Hunterdon, in 1737-8.

In 1745, the number of the people called Quakers in New-Jersey was found to be 6079; no distinct account was

taken of them in 1737-8. Total of souls in 1737, 47,369; Ditto in 1745, 61,403. Increase 14,034.

Query, At this rate of increase, in what number of years will that province double its inhabitants?

Buried in the several Burying-Grounds of PHILADELPHIA, belonging to the

In	Ch. of Engl.	Swed. Ch.	Pref-byter.	Bapt. meet.	Quak. meet.	Strangers.	Ne-groes.	* * No
1738	113	24	29	15	46	269	54	account of
1739	109	16	18	7	56	97	47	burials in
1740	105	8	22	12	29	80	34	the Swedish
1741	165	30	41	20	120	300	69	ground
1742	126	35	21	9	70	98	50	was taken
1743	117		19	21	68	150	50	in 1743.
1744	123	16	29	14	81	100	47	In all
Totals	858	129	179	98	470	1094	351	3189.

Note, Those Germans buried in the new Dutch burying-ground are number'd among the strangers, who were chiefly Palatines: the mortality among them is not owing to any unhealthiness of this climate, but to diseases they contract on shipboard, the voyage some-

times happening to be long, and too great a number crowded together. Exclusive of those, the total of deaths in seven years is about 2100, which is 300 per Ann. by which we should have had nearly 10,500 inhabitants, during those seven years, at a medium: for in a healthy

healthy country (as this is) political arithmeticians compute there dies yearly 1 in 35. But in these last five years, from 1744, the town is greatly increased.

In the province of *Massachusetts Bay*, in *New England*, in 1735, there were 35,427 polls of white men of 16 years and upwards, 2,600 negroes, 27,420 horse-kind of 3 years old and upwards, 52,000 neat cattle of 3 or 4 years old and upwards, 130,001 sheep of 1 year old and upwards. In 1742 there was 41,000 polls of white men, from 16 years upwards. Increase of men in seven years 5,573, which is near one sixth. — *New-Jersey* increased in the same time near one third.

By the *New-Jersey* accounts it appears that the number of males, aged above 16, is nearly one fourth of the whole number of souls. If the same proportion holds in the *Massachusetts*, they should have had in that province, in 1742, about 164,000 souls. There are three other provinces in *New England*, viz. *Connecticut*, *Rhode Island*, and *New Hampshire*.

In 1742, a year of middling health in *Boston*, were buried about 515, which multiplied by 35, makes nearly 18,000 inhabitants. In the same year were found in that town, dwelling-houses 1719; warehouses 166; widows 1200, of which 1000 poor; in the alms-house 111 persons; in the work-house 36; Negroes 1514; horses 418; cows 141.

In 1748 9, the dwelling-houses in *Philadelphia* were 2076. The following summer arrived 24 or 25 sail of ships with *German* families, supposed to bring near 12,000 souls.

It has been computed in *England*, that the colonies on the Continent, taken one with another, double the number of their inhabitants every thirty years. This quick increase is owing not so much to natural generation, as the accession of strangers. — What the natural increase of mankind is, is a curious question. In *Breslau*, the capital of *Silesia*, a healthy inland city, to which many strangers do not come, the number of inhabitants was found to be generally about 34,000. An exact register is kept there of the births and burials, which, taken for 30 years together, amount as follows:

Births per Annum	1238
Deaths per Annum	1174

Yearly increase but 64

Let the expert calculator say, how long it will be before, by an increase of 64 per Annum, 34,000 people will double themselves?

Yet I believe people increase faster by generation in these colonies, where all can have full employ, and there is room and business for millions yet unborn. For, in old settled countries, as *England*, as soon as the number of people is as great as can be supported by all the tillage, manufactures, trade and offices of the country, the overplus must quit the country, or they will perish by poverty, diseases, and want of necessaries. Marriage too is discouraged, many declining it, till they can see how they shall maintain a family. R. S.

Mr URBAN,

I Am confined by old age to a country solitude, where your magazines are one of my principal amusements. As you are pleased often to embellish them with perspective views, and it is said, they are seen to great advantage, with a diagonal mirror, or concave glass: if you please to give us a description of the machine, proper for viewing such prints, with the dimensions of the mirror, and diameter, and radius, of the glass, either concave or convex, with the manner of placing the glasses and prints, and such plain directions for construction of the whole, as may enable a country mechanic to make it, you will much oblige many of your country readers; none more than

Yours, ROB. RUSTICUS.

P. S. If you please to mention the name, and place of abode, of an artist in *London*, from whom the glasses may be had, with the usual price, it will be an addition to your favour.

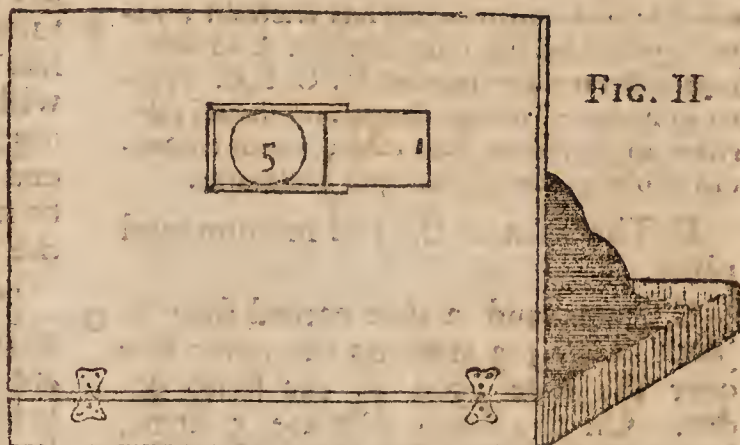
ANSWER.

THERE are several methods of constructing the optical machine, for viewing landscapes and perspective, but that, represented by the figures annexed, seems to be most convenient, as it keeps the pictures, with all the apparatus, together, and is portable without danger.

Fig. I. A is a box 4, 5, or 6 inches deep, 2 feet long, and about 18 inches wide, *b b* are two brackets of thin wainscot, turning on hinges at *c*, and fastened in the position, in which they are represented, by a small hasp at *z*, so as to keep the lid, or cover, of the box *dd*, in a perpendicular direction. *a* is a plane speculum, or common looking glass, fastened, by an hinge, to the box-lid, near the edge at *3*, and kept in a diagonal position, or so as to make an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon, by the sloped tops of the brackets; 4 is a print which is to be viewed in the

ma-

The picture being reflected from the mirrour appears greatly relieved, and in a vertical position to an eye placed at the lens. When the machine is to be laid by, the pictures are put into the box, the brackets, being unhasped, shut down upon them, folding one over the other, the mirrour falls flat to the inside of the box-lid, and is fastened there by a button, the lid then shuts down, and all are locked up together. A concave mirrour shews perspec-



P.S. Any of the optical shops will furnish the glasses; if our friends know not any, on receiving a letter by post, and an order on the carrier, care shall be taken to supply them.

EXPLANATION of the Miscellaneous Plate in this Magazine.

Anno Christi cccclxvi. Die iv. Nonis
Septembris, hinc in orientem, pedum ccc
interyallo (quæ est hujusce columnæ altitudo)
erupit de mediâ nocte incendium, quod, vento
spirante, hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per
omnes populabundum ferebatur, cum impetu
& fragore incredibili; xxcix Tempia, Por-
tas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochetro-

phia, scholas, bibliothecas, insularum magnū numerum, domuum ccc̄ss̄ooooooooo &c. vicos &c. p̄ absumpsit : de xxvi regionibus exfunditus deleuit, alias viii r̄ laceras & semiostrare reliquit. Urbis cadaver ad cdxxxvi iugera, hinc ab arce, per Thamelis ripam ad Templariorum fanum, illuc ab euro-aquilona iportā secundum muros ad fossia Fletante caput, perrexit ; adversus opes civium, & fortunas infestissime ga vitas innocuum, ut per omnia referret sapientiam illam mundi exustionem. Velox clades fuit ; exiguum tempus eandem vidit civitatem florentissimam & nullam. Tercio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia, & turbata omnia, cœlitus, ut par est credere, iussus, fuit fatalis ignis, & quaquaversum elanguit. [Sed furor papisticus, qui tam dira patravit, nondum restinguitur.]

On the South side. See p. 388.

Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hiber. Rex, Fid. D. princeps clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima fumantibus jam tum ruinis, in solatium civium, & urbis suæ ornamentum providit, tributum remisit, preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad regni senatum; qui continuo decrevit, ut publica opera, pecunia publica, ex vectigali carbonis fossilis oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur; utique ædes sacræ & D. Pauli templum, à fundamentis omni magnificentia extruerentur; pontes, portæ, carceres novifierent, emundarentur alvei, vici ad regulam responderent; clivi complanarentur, aperirentur angiportus, fori & macella in areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam uti singulæ domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universæ in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur; utique nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc lites de terminis orituræ lege lata præscidit; adjecit quoque supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H. C. P. C. Festinatur undique, resurgit Londinum majori celeritate an splendore incertum; unum triennium absolvit, quod sæculi opus credebatur.

B The form of the said monumental pillar.

C Arms and a date copied from St John's Gate; 3 arms on the north side over the date 1504 in the same order. On the south side are 5 arms, but 3 of them are the same as on the north side viz. N^o 1 and 2, stand before the arms of England with the single cross. N^o 2, is again repeated. We leave them to the remarks of the adepts in heraldry.

Description of a Parlour Jack D.

MR URBAN,

S Ometime ago I was at a gentleman's house in Goodman's-fields, who had, in his parlour, a new sort of jack, which he used there, when he was lame, and had a mind to see the roasting of his bird, or any small joint of meat, to his own mind. He pleased himself with the contrivance, because it could be wholly removed, when not in use, and required not to be fixed up to his wainscot, with weights and pullies; it also took my fancy, and, as you communicate useful machines to the publick, I send you as good a sketch of it as I can recollect. Yours, &c. J. C.

P. S. It may, without doubt, be applied to other uses.

D represents the case or box, part of which is broken away, to shew the

wheel 4, the near side of which is also broken away, to shew the buckets at 5 more plain. 2 2 are two hoppers, each of which has a slider 3, to draw away, and admit its being filled with shot or sand. At the bottom of each hopper is also a slider, or regulator 7, which, (when the spit is entered on the axis of the wheel, or gudgeon, 6,) is drawn forward more or less, in proportion to the weight of the meat to be roasted, and the speed required in the revolution, and then the shot falls from the hopper into the buckets of the wheel, with a weight proportioned to the aperture made by withdrawing the slider to a certain mark; and, consequently, the wheel revolves. The shot may be in a sufficient quantity to continue the revolution a quarter of an hour, and when the upper hopper is emptied, the box is to be turned up, and set on the other end, like an hour-glass, and the revolution will be renewed. Note, There is a dog, or rack, set to support the other end of the spit, and the hopper should be made larger, to extend as far out as the wheel or its frame.

[* * * This representation seems to be erroneous, in that the hopper and wheel are made to join, and no inclined plane is shewn, which (we think) there should be to direct the descending sand, or shot, into the lower hopper.——We are told by a workman, that if he had a demand for two or three, he could furnish them at 15 s. each.]

E The arms on an old seal, which was found about ten years ago in an antient wall, at Eccleswall Castle, in the parish of Linton in † Herefordshire. It is of silver, but this arms is only the middle-part, there being a circular border of silver also, with this inscription, or legend:

SIGILLUM PHILIPPI DE HENBURY.

But no family of that name, or like it, now extant, is known to bear that coat. The arms screws in, or out of, the border, so as to seal with or without the legend. The work is well performed, and sunk in the silver, so as to shew an impression raised up. Eccleswall Castle formerly belong'd to the Talbots, since Earls of Shrewsbury, and, by an heiress, came to the Greys, and was sold by the late Duke of Kent to Mr Bonner, present possessor of it and of the seal.

R. W.

[† Sent by a gentleman who is investigating the antiquities of that county.]

POSTSCRIPT to Phileleutherus's Letter to the Authors of the Free and Candid Disquisitions, &c. p. 508.

I Wish your valuable piece was thro'ly perus'd by every considerate christian, because this would prevent any ill impressions, that many worthy persons are liable to receive of you, from the purposely contrived misrepresentations, which some less generous and disinterested minds are industrious to propagate, to defeat your noble attempt; as they would, equally, all attempts of reformation. For I have met with several deserving and good men, who have been alarmed by such persons, with being told that the intention of the proposed amendment of the liturgy is no other than to defeat the belief of our blessed Lord's divinity; but all may satisfy themselves of the contrary, who will suffer themselves to be undeceived, and will look into your 6th section, 96 and following pages, with the notes below. And, in truth, it is not *inconsistent* with the firmest belief of the Trinity to wish the *Athanasian* creed left out of our service: the truest believer thereof may wish that; because he must be sensible that it enters into speculative refinements and niceties, and a minuteness of particularity, unfit for common capacities, and deals in the abstrusest terms, which render it neither intelligible, useful, nor, consequently, proper for the general congregation of christian people: therefore, so far from any harm, that a great deal of good must follow its not being obliged to be read. This is fact; and we have instances enough of worthy, learned and sensible persons, whose declarations confirm what is here advanced. For the articles themselves (saith the great and good BISHOP TAYLOR ||, speaking of the *Athanasian* creed) 'I am most heartily persuaded of the truth of them; and yet I dare not say all that are not so are irrevocably damn'd; because, *citra hoc symbolum*, the faith of the Apostle's Creed is entire, and he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; *i. e.* he that believeth such a belief as shews sufficient disposition to be baptized, that faith, with the sacrament, is sufficient for heaven: Now, the Apostle's Creed does one, why therefore do not both intitle us to the promise? Besides, if it were consider'd, concerning *Athanasius's* Creed,—how many people understand it

not, how contrary to natural reason it seems, how little the *scripture* says of those *curiosities* of explication, and how tradition was not clear on his side for the article itself, much less for those forms and *minutes* (how himself is put to make an answer and excuse for the fathers speaking in excuse of the *Arians*, at least so seemingly, that the *Arians* appeal'd to them for tryal, and the offer was declined) and, after all this, that the *Nicene* Creed itself went not so far neither in article, nor anathema, nor explication,—it *had not been amiss* if the final judgment had been left to *Jesus Christ*; for he is appointed judge of all the world, and he shall judge the people righteously; for he knows every truth, and the degree of every necessity, and all excuses that do lessen, or take away the nature or malice of a crime: all which, I think, *Athanasius*, though a very good man, did not know so well as to warrant such a sentence. And, indeed, to me it seems very hard to put uncharitableness into the Creed, and so to make it become as an article of faith; tho' perhaps this very thing was no faith of *Athanasius*, who, if we may believe *Aquinas*, made this manifestation of faith *non per modum symboli, sed per modum doctrinæ*; that is, if I understand him right, not with a purpose to impose it upon others, but with confidence to declare his own belief; and that it was prescribed to others as a Creed, was the act of the Bishops of *Rome*. To continue the solemn pronunciation of damnation contain'd in this Creed, and to make it part of the public service, and an instance of christian devotion, sure, then, is not altogether right.—What shall the bigot amongst the common people be led hereby to think of the state of dissentients, however otherwise deserving, and of the behaviour due from him to them? What, too, shall a considerate, modest christian think about his own state, when he reflects how little he can be said indeed to believe about such dark points? To exact, of all, the knowledge of such minute intricacies of explication (and to believe without * knowledge, is to believe they know not what; which is the same as believing nothing, or not believing at all: and to profess without believing is no more reasonable) is surely

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* N.B. Knowledge is here meant of the understanding what 'tis, which any proposition delivers concerning any thing proper to belief.

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|| Dr Jer. Taylor's Liberty of prophesying, Sect. 2. p. 963. Fol. Lond. 1674.

(Gent. Mag. Dec. 1749.)

ly very wrong; but, to bind this with pronouncing certain damnation on all who *deviate* ever so little, where few, if any, can know when they *do keep it whole and undefiled*, is absolutely unnatural. It has been professed, by many good men, that it were to be wish'd that such nice particularities were let alone, and not exacted, as they own themselves incapable of arriving to any thing more than *general* apprehensions.—

Our quickest fight (saith FULLER, in his Holy War, Book iv. Chap. 5. p. 175.) 'in the matters of the TRINI-

TY, is but one degree above blindness; wherefore, as concerning it, let our piety lodge there; where in other disputes, the deceit of sophisters uses to nestle itself, namely, in *universals*, in large and general expressions, and not descend to *curious particulars*. And † Melancthon—*Bone*

Deus! quales tragedias excitabit hæc questio ad posterum &c. *ἐν ὑποστάσει ὁ λόγος. ἐν ὑποστάσει τὸ πνεῦμα. Ego me refero ad illas scripturæ voces quæ jubent invocare Christum; quod est honorem divinitatis tribuere, & plenum consolationis est; τὰς δὲ ἰδεὰς τῶν ὑποστάσεων καὶ διαφοράς ἀνέκως ἐντάλλ.* 8 *πὰρ σουφέρε.* But, without detain-

ing the reader any longer, I shall refer him, for satisfaction herein, to the Section before-mention'd.

† Melancthon, Epist. Lib. 4. Epist. 140. Edit. Lond.

N. B. In p. 508. col. 2. line 50. for *be-*
hes, read *relief* must come.

Mr URBAN,

Dec. 9, 1749.

I Am of your worthy correspondent's opinion, p. 509, against the authors of the *Disquisitions*, that no Homilies could be proper to be used by all clergymen, every Sunday, in their congregations; but yet I believe, that, if we had a set of them judiciously fitted for these times, they might be sometimes of use to a clergyman in a laborious cure, who may not always find time in the week to compose a sermon: but the main use of them would be to the younger clergy. It is too well known, and never enough to be lamented, that, in our universities, there is little or no provision made for the immediate study of divinity; and, therefore, if a young man does not, of himself, apply more to that study, than the statutes of his college oblige him to, what a treasure of divinity can he have in his head, when, upon his having taken his bat-

chelor's degree, he is obliged, for bread, to hold forth to a congregation! In such a case, what a noble help might not these homilies be to him!—They would instruct him in the art of making good, plain, substantial sermons, fitted to the capacities and exigencies of his audience. They would give him leisure to study, and to furnish his mind with the knowledge of the holy scriptures, and the best writers on them; and, in the mean while, preserve his audience from those crude, unintelligible, metaphysical argumentations, which young divines are fond of displaying at first, to shew the shrewdness of their parts, and to obtain the reputation of great scholars. And, therefore, I would humbly propose that, when once such a set of homilies shall be composed, no clergyman under 30 years of age, should have the liberty of preaching his own sermons, without a special licence, which should never be granted but upon the most pressing occasions, and a full proof of proper abilities. I am,

Sir, Your old Correspondent,

OBED. REPERET.

Mr URBAN,

Dec. 7, 1749.

YOUR ingenious correspondent, B. M. (See p. 456.) mistakes the meaning of the Act of Union. It is plain to me, by the history of those times, that the intention of the treaty was, that one nation should not intermeddle in the other's modes of worship; nor oblige two disagreeing parties to establish a worship they disliked in their several churches. But, surely, neither the *English* nor *Scotch* could ever think of tying up their own hands from making any alteration for their own church only. They never, I presume, thought themselves infallible; at least on the *English* side; since many of the then Bishops had endeavoured a reformation of the present service, about 18 years before the Union; tho', thro' the heat of party, they could not compass it, and still wished for it.

Besides, if any alteration could be agreed on, who could complain? Not the *English*, because they desire it: not the *Scotch*, because they care not what sort of worship we have, if theirs but remains in *statu quo*. And, therefore, if both parties consent, where is the injury? *Volenti non fit*.

Farther, I do not think that the authors of the *Candid Disquisitions* intend to make any alterations in the doctrine, worship, and government of the church of Eng-

England. The shortening of the service, taking away some doubtful expressions, adding from one office to put into another, &c. cannot be properly called an alteration in the doctrine, &c. of the church. I hope it is not proposed to change any tenet, or introduce any notion different from what is held, *at present*, by the generality of the clergy; but that it is still to be as distinct from all Dissenters, and from all *Arians, Socinians, &c.* as it was before.

I would also just mention, that the Act of Union has not been thought to be of that fundamental nature, as to admit of no sort of alteration. For, among other instances which, perhaps, might be brought, I suppose that the *heretable offices, superiorities, heretable jurisdictions, offices for life*, which, by the act of Union, were reserved to the owners thereof as right of property, have been taken away by 20th of Geo. II.

I do not mean hereby, Mr Urban, to commend all what the authors above-mention'd have said; but only endeavour to prove, that, whenever an alteration in our service shall be thought expedient by our governors, it may be effected without any breach of the act of union. *Your constant Reader, P. Q.*

MR URBAN,

A Writer never makes a more pitiable figure, than when he discovers great zeal for his cause, and little skill in the merits and management of it — This is the case of one Mr B. M. who, in your Magazine for October last, takes upon him to censure the authors and subject of a late book, called *Free and candid Disquisitions, &c.*

1. He says, 'Our learned prelates and divines have taught us that our church, as to her doctrine, government, and liturgy, is the most agreeable of any other to the primitive and apostolical institution.' It is granted; but the present question is, whether she may not be made still more agreeable to this institution, without respect had to any other church whatsoever.

2. He calls the observations on the defects of our present ecclesiastical establishment, contained in this Treatise, 'the baffled objections of the Dissenters, which may be, and have been, easily answered by our clergy, &c.' But what have the Dissenters to do here? The book meddles not with them, and hardly mentions them. It shews, indeed, that (these baffling answers notwithstanding) some of the ablest and

most eminent of our own *Prelates and Divines* (and, among these, no less than four of the six Archbishops of *Canterbury*, which have been since the revolution) were not satisfied with all the parts of our present church system, and both approved of, and partly did; and partly would have promoted a revival, as opportunity offer'd. What answer hath he to this?

3. His argument, drawn from the danger of schism, is the old one of Popery against the Reformation: and would, indeed, operate with equal force against Christianity itself, where it is not the religion of the country, as hath been shewn by the writers for the Protestants with great perspicuity. And I suppose the argument hath gain'd little strength by lying by so long.

4. Our present Liturgy he calls "a good old Liturgy," in which I agree with him; but what is wanted is a *good new* Liturgy, that may be thoroughly understood by All who are concern'd in the use of it, as well as by those who know the meaning of *obsolete* words, who, on comparison, will be found to be a great minority.

By this time he begins to feel his own weakness, and so declines entering into the merits of the cause: he does well; he hath neither temper nor talents for it; and is wiser (tho' not much honest-er) in retreating to the cover of the law, where, however, he hath chosen his station very unluckily. A word in his ear — There is no act of parliament made for the effectual and UNALTERABLE securing the church of England. Our legislators, when they provided the act of security (5 *Annæ*, Cap. 5, which I suppose is the law he would refer to, and not 6 *Annæ*) were wiser than to think any thing unalterable which is not established by the divine fiat; and, for this and the like reasons, rejected that word, when it was proposed to be inserted in the act. Unalterable is indeed the term in the *Scottish* act of security, which yet, compared with twenty things that have happen'd since the union, both in England and Scotland, only serves to shew that immutability is an impossible condition in any establishment on this side the general conflagration; some of these things I could point out, in which very zealous members of the church of England have been more especially concern'd. Will B. M. assert that the church of Scotland is not very sufficiently secured for all that? And does not every one see that the Union still subsists

with the greatest safety and emolument to all the parties concern'd?

At length Mr B. M. is forced to allow that "even the *wisdom* of this parliament must give way to alterations, when there is an absolute necessity for them." Well, then, there is an absolute necessity now. 'No, says B. M. 'we have a most valuable and PERFECT Liturgy; and there is no colour of truth for this pretence, either with respect to the language or any thing else.' But if he knows this to be true, he is a very idle and ungracious son of the church not to enter into the merits of the cause, especially as he hath allowed great plausibility on the other side (which I should think too must imply some colour of truth). If, as I vehemently suspect, he knows little of the matter, it had been better for him to leave the decision of it, as the authors of the *Free and Candid Disquisitions* have done, to his superiors.

But modesty is not his gift, as appears by what he says on the sovereign's oath, which he is for stretching as far out of reason and common sense on one side, as some (and those too *inviolable* and *unalterable* churchmen) are for relaxing the oath of the *subject* on the other.—For unless the statute had said "the church of *England* by this law establish'd," it is not quite ready for his inferences; since (whether he knows it or not) there are now many, and may be still more, laws for the establishment and security of the church of *England*, besides what are comprehended in this act.

His exhortation to the worthy Bishops and Pastors of our church 'to put on a holy boldness and undaunted resolution in the affairs of God and Religion,' is no farther amiss than as it is misapply'd; I humbly hope and pray to God they may put on *these*, and on this occasion too; and may also have added to them a due portion of a spirit of wisdom and understanding, a spirit of counsel and might, a spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord; which, along with their own excellent natural and acquired abilities, may, I trust, put both Mr B. M. and me, out of all pain for the event.

As for this wrathful man's abuse of the authors and editors of the book in question, 'as if they were serving the cause of the church's worst adversaries, carrying on sinister designs against episcopal government, &c. &c.' one may ask him how he knows all this? If

he knows it to be true, it is but reasonable he should prove it.—For my own part, I solemnly protest I know not once of these authors and editors; and therefore desire they may not be answerable for any thing *here* offer'd in their behalf, which is here offer'd, because, and only because, they have declared they will give no answer to any thing writt'n in such a style, and with such a spirit, as this performance; which, however, being found in a celebrated monthly collection of literary entertainment, to be had for a little money, may leave prejudices which numbers of readers will have no opportunity of rectifying from the book itself, and from the book it is that I judge both of the subject and the authors. These authors I take to be very good, sincere, and disinterested men; since no one can suspect them of wanting the sense to perceive that such kind of writings as the *Disquisitions* are not in the present way to preferment. Mr B. M. as I conjecture, judges by some other rule. 'For who knows, says he, but this attack upon the Liturgy may be designed against some part of the doctrine contained in it?' Alas! who knows not, that has read the book, that, to procure an examination of some part of this doctrine, is one professed design of it? To recommend which examination it hath cited at large the respectable opinions of some of the ablest and most capable judges of our own church. And will not even the church of *England* herself allow it to be a good and a pious design, if there should be any doctrine in the Liturgy which are not read in *holy scripture*, and may not be proved thereby? I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Durham, Nov. 21. MISOMUMPSIMUS
See p. 548.

* * We have other ingenious letters on the subject. The writer of one, signed O. B. taking B. M.'s part, expresses great joy 'for the comfort which every dutiful and pious son of the Church of E——d must have, to see even a punctilio of her forms and ceremonies (to which we and posterity are wedded for better for worse) defended by such an able champion, who without entering on the merits of the cause (what pity he did not!) demonstrates them to be unchangeable and eternal; even by the King's coronation oath; and the King (God bless him) must not be perjured. Who can answer such arguments?'—Will such a colleague O. B. bids defiance to all the *Candid Disquisitors* in England.

To the Author of the Remarks on Dr R——th's System.

S I R!

LEST you should vainly suggest that your hypothesis is built on undeniable principles, and as silence in such a case is an introduction to reputation, which it has no right to, this it is which induces me, once more, to convince you of the weakness of yours, and the validity of the Doctor's assertions.

"You are not able, you say, to conceive how strength can be added to truth:" indeed, I humbly presume it may; for every thing does not hit alike upon every man's imagination. We have our understandings no less different than our palates; and he that thinks the same truth shall be equally relish'd by every one, in the same dress, may as well hope to feast every one with the same sort of cookery; the meat may be the same, and the nourishment good, yet every one not be able to receive it with that *seasoning*; and it must be dress'd another way, if you will have it go down with some of *weak constitutions*. Besides, men who pay for what they eat, will insist on gratifying their palates, however *nice* and *whimsical* these may prove; and if every thing is not agreeable to *their taste*, will challenge a right to *censure* and *abuse* their entertainment, without controul.

In the next place, you agree with us, "that simple ideas cannot be defin'd;" and yet you don't think this *great writer*, Mr Locke's reasons, good; 'tis evident, what I have just asserted, is verified from your own concessions, *viz.* that the same things don't hit alike upon every man's imagination; indeed, as you say, "amongst so many capacities, there must necessarily be variety of sizes;" but the reasons Mr Locke assigns seem to me so satisfactory, that I don't trouble you for yours.

You still assert, "that the names of simple ideas can be defined." Now, there are two sorts of definitions, the one more exact, which retains the name of *definition*; the other less exact, which is call'd a *description*. The more exact is that which explains the nature of the thing by its essential attributes; for many people can tell what you mean by the word *matter*, but are entirely ignorant of that which constitutes it; therefore, should you tell them that matter is whatever has extension, solidity, divisibility, and *vim inertie*; you would then be said to have given a real

definition of matter. And a description is that which gives some knowledge of a thing, by the accidents that are proper to it, and so determines it that we may frame such an idea of it, as distinguishes it from other things. Thus, I before described heat, by saying, "it is a sensation which we find, when we sit by the fire, or in the sun;" you would allow me to call this a *definition*; but, I think, as *the sounds don't explain the nature* of heat, it can't be said to be a definition of its name.

B In the next place, Sir! you object against this assertion of the Dr's, *viz.* "that extension, solidity, &c. are ideas, and that they are the essence of matter." I will first endeavour to shew what is meant by their being call'd *ideas*.

I would not embarrass my readers with too many distinctions, but I humbly conceive that it is not the outward object, or thing which is perceived, that is called the idea; but it is the thing as it exists in the mind, by way of conception or representation: thus body having the power to produce in us the ideas of solidity, extension, &c. these powers, as they are in the body, we call *qualities*; and as they are sensations or perceptions in our understandings, we call them *ideas*; which ideas, if we speak of sometimes as in the things themselves, we would be understood to mean those qualities in the objects which produce them in us. The substance *matter*, therefore, is the external object of our perception, and the outward archetype or pattern of our ideas; it exists *extra mentem*, and, as a substance, can subsist by itself, independent of any created being for its existence. Now, that these qualities constitute the essence of *matter*, I think, is incontestable: an essential mode, or attribute, is that which belongs to the very nature or essence of the subject wherein it is; and the subject can never have the same nature without it; for instance, if *matter* be divested of solidity, it is a mere void space, or nothing; therefore, so far as I am able to judge, solidity must be an essential attribute of *matter*.

You, now, Sir! proceed to object against an observation, which I am surpriz'd none of the connoisseurs in philosophy have took notice on, except our learned author; which is, "that the attraction of *cohesion* will not account for the dissolution of hard bodies in fluids." I really must own that I am of the same opinion with the Dr. that, "tho' these attractive forces may be

"be proved to exist in nature, yet they
 "are frequently apply'd in philosophy
 "to cases which they don't sufficiently
 "explain." You think, "that whilst
 "iron is dissolving in aqua fortis, the
 "particles of iron are attracted by the
 "particles of aqua fortis." But this
 way of arguing is no better than what
 the logicians call a *petitio principii*, you
 take for granted what you ought first to
 have proved: indeed I should imagine
 that whilst the particles of iron are mo-
 ving towards the particles of aqua for-
 tis, *this attraction* would make the par-
 ticles of each *cohere* more closely toge-
 ther, instead of reducing them into a
 state of fluidity, and consequently throw-
 ing them further off each other, which
 seems contrary to the nature of *attraction*;
 for it appears to me that the parti-
 cles of bodies *cohere* by an *attractive*
 force, whereby they tend mutually to-
 ward each other; which *force*, in the
 very point of contact, is very great; at a
 little distance, is less; and at a little far-
 ther distance, is quite insensible. From
 whence, I think, I may conclude, Sir!
 that "attraction, in your sense of the
 word," won't satisfactorily account for
 the dissolution of hard bodies in fluids.

Upon the whole, Sir! your hypo-
 thesis is something like that of the
 school-men, who disdain submission and
 convincement; and serves rather to shew
 your talent for ridicule, than your judg-
 ment in philosophical matters: you
 censure a passage, not because there is
 any fault in it, but because you can be
 merry upon it. Such an ungenerous
 treatment of an author, tho' it has its
 effect among many more such as you are,
 the generality of mankind being apt to
 think that every thing which is laugh'd
 at, with any mixture of wit, is ridicu-
 lous in itself; yet, let me tell you, it
 produces indignation in the mind of an
 understanding reader.

Mr URAAN,

Nov. 24, 1749.

I Beg leave, by your means, to return my
 thanks, as a lover of true taste, to C. B.
 for his ingenious note (p. 468) upon his own
 Epigram relating to Mr MASON's *Monody*. I
 own, till this instant, I was thoughtless enough
 to admire, with the multitude, the *dress* of Mr
 Mason's *plan*, as a piece of the most delicate
 propriety; and really imagined that *Chaucer*
 and *Spencer* made a more natural and easy fi-
 gure in the *cloaths* they were us'd to wear,
 than any he could have supplied them with of
 the modern cut: I apprehended, that the
 men would not on the sudden have look'd so
 well, tho' the *suit* might have met with more
universal applause from the *connoisseurs* of the
 age; and that the injudicious and vulgar only

would have star'd and laugh'd, as at a foreigner,
 from self-comparison, and as conscious of be-
 ing themselves in the right; but that the un-
 prejudic'd eye would have acknowledged a *good*
taylor, for whatever country or whatever age
 he had fashion'd his suit.

But what an extraordinary light has this
 single observation of Mr C. B. spread over the
 whole province of taste! To what heights
 may we not expect the fine arts in a short time
 to ascend; since the only knowledge required
 of their votaries, is the fashions and manners
 of the present age! How easily may the mas-
 ters of painting supply themselves with figures
 and draperies from the opera-house, or the
 drawing-room! and how ridiculous and whim-
 sical shall we soon think *Raphael* and *Angelo*,
 for the uncouth and old-fashion'd garments
 in which they have disguised their heroes!
 And what a peculiar elegance will hence arise
 to our theatrical representations, since we shall
 be no longer frighten'd with barbarous habits
 and sooty faces! *Bajazet* and *Othello* will be
 as fine gentlemen as the best of us. Besides,
 we may hope ere long to see *Shakespeare* de-
 posed from the throne he so tyrannically pos-
 sesses, and to be ravished with the politeness of
French tragedies, where *Hercules* is a gallant,
 and *Andromeda* a fine lady. But nothing
 pleases me more than the advantages statuary
 is likely to receive from this happy revolution.
 How will it delight us to behold brass and
 stone become men and women indeed, adorn'd
 with fly-caps, bag wiggs, buckram skirts, and
 hoop-petticoats! A little paint upon the face
 and arms will make the *glowing statue* a li-
 teral expression; and, indeed, abroad the com-
 plexion will be deem'd *natural*.

These and a thousand other improvements,
 I foresee with the utmost satisfaction; and beg
 Mr C. B. will not be long before he publishes
 his book, for the conviction of the virtuous,
 because the most excellent schemes generally
 meet with the greatest opposition from the ig-
 norance of mankind; and there is nothing
 which all sensible and polite men so eagerly
 wish for, as to see *his* established to the confu-
 sion of all the smatterers and snarlers of the
 age.—One may easily observe, from his candid
 and tender manner of expressing himself, that
 he has a great regard for Mr Mason's reputa-
 tion; but I hope he will not suffer that to
 byass him, to the prejudice of truth. If Mr
 Mason deserves to fall, down with him among
 the common ruins of learned absurdity. Only
 I would just hint to Mr C. B. that his simile
 about Miss M. and her great-grandmother,
 might as well be left out, when he writes his
 book, as not being quite apposite; because,
 tho' miss might not look well in her great-
 grandmother's pinners, her great-grandmother
 might: and the critics will be apt to say, that
 the great-grandmother (and not miss) means
Chaucer; and that, when miss (viz. Mr Pope)
 appears in the poem, she is tolerably well
 dress'd. But he may easily think of another,
 quite as pretty, and more to the purpose, to
 which employment I leave him, and am

Your humble Servant, B C.

AERIDG.

ABRIDGMENT of Mr ANSON's Voyage.
Part II. relating to the Observations,
Charts, Views, &c. (See the former
Part, p. 393 to 397. p. 440 to 446.)

THE first part shew'd the whole course of Mr Anson's Squadron.— I proceed to give an account of its views and observations. Those who frequent the sea, seem unhappily prepossess'd with a contempt of learning and reflection; they contract a likeness to that untoward and impetuous element on which they so often sail, placing glory in a rash courage, and appearing above those very sciences by means of which they are often preserved. Reason seldom produces any reformation; but, if this can be brought about, by example, one more worthy of imitation than that of our voyagers cannot be proposed. The plans and maps with which this book is embellished, shew at once the complete mathematician and draughtsman, both which valuable qualifications met in one of the bravest officers of all the fleet. His name is Brett, Commodore Anson's first Lieut. whose capacity appeared in several weighty affairs, which were committed to him, and who has since distinguished himself, as captain of the *Lyon*, in the engagement with the *Elizabeth**, a French ship of war. Besides the valuable charts, views and plans, the book abounds with new and useful observations for navigators and geographers; giving an account of several parts and nations of the world. My intention, in this section, is to bring all these objects into general points of view, and omit nothing of these material discoveries, but their minute circumstances, and the order of time.

Tho' many such voyages as that of Mr Anson had been performed before, he was very far from finding it so easy as the experience of his predecessors gave him room to hope for; but he was led into most of the mistakes and difficulties, by the incorrectness of the charts. *South America* is but little known, and the maps which we have of it are very far from corresponding. The two most in use are Mr Frezier's, and Dr Halley's. This learned Englishman,† besides his remarking the variations of the compass in his voyages, was very exact in determining the situation of places, where he could land. But being obliged, in order to complete his chart, to

form an estimate from the several courses of navigators less skilful than himself, it is no ways surprising that he has fallen into some few mistakes. From the river *La Plata* to the strait, his coast falls away too much to the westward, inso-
A much that the port of *St Julians* is placed 5 degrees farther to the westward than it ought to be; and towards the straits of *Magellan* the true difference is 50 leagues. This is evidently proved by Mr Anson's observations, which agree, in this respect, with those of Sir John Narborough, who was sent by K.
B Charles II. in 1670 to open an immediate traffic between the *English* and the natives. But the greatest advantage accruing from this voyage was a chart of the *Straits of Magellan*, better than any since published; and yet, which is surprising, very little made use of,
C tho' it not only excels Dr Halley's, but is also visibly more accurate than Mr Frezier's. The mistake of this last engineer is directly opposite to that of Dr Halley, he having brought *South America* too far to the East, so that he errs 8 or 10 degrees in the longitude of some places; whereas the chart annexed to
D this voyage is more exact than either of them, as keeping the mean between those two extremes. An eclipse of the moon, when they were at *St Katherine's*, furnished them with an opportunity of fixing the longitude of that island. And as from *Cape Blanco* to the land's end of
E *America*, our navigators constantly kept sight of the coast, they were able to determine its shape and bearings: though they had not the same opportunities on the western side of the continent, yet the *Wager's* crew, in their return thro' the *Straits of Magellan*, after the loss of their ship, made many observations, which appear the more just, as they agree with those of some *Spanish* manuscripts.

Had the *English* been better acquainted with the situation of the island of *Juan Fernandez*, their time, which was so precious, had not been taken up in looking for it. However, their misfortune improved their knowledge; for, besides fixing the situation of this island in the latitude of 33° 40' south, and 110 leagues west of *Chili*, they have given its several views, with plans of its figure and ports. They have even been so exact as not to omit the smaller island of *Masafuero*, which lies near *Juan Fernandez*.

This (South) Sea, whose extent of 3 or 4000 leagues separates *Asia* from *America*,

* See Vol. xv. p. 352, 387, 441.

† See his Elogy, Vol. xvii. p. 455, 503.

merica, is better described in this book than it ever had been. A manuscript chart, which was found on board the galleon, containing all the discoveries made by the *Spaniards* in their voyages on these seas for 200 years past, is inserted, with amendments to it, from the observations of the *English*. It is matter of surprize, that, over all this almost immense ocean, only some few islands have here and there been discovered. The *Spaniards* all agree, that, from the *Philippines*, as far as *California* or *Mexico*, not one single harbour is to be met with. Tho' the galleon might be supplied with refreshments at the *Ladrones*, it is not allowed to touch there on that account; it being, also, one of the instructions to the governor of *Guam*, to endeavour to find out some safe and convenient harbour, in that chain of small islands which, probably, reaches from *Japan* to *New Guinea*.—The distance of *Manila* is not only inconvenient, but the island of *Luconia*, in which it lies, is so far in among the other *Philippines*, that the galleon loses much time, and runs great hazard in passing the many intricate guts which separate those islands. This work has also a chart of the *Philippine Islands*, which was taken from the *Spaniards*, whose timidity hindering them from going on discoveries, we have reason to hope, that they are perfectly well acquainted with the track they have so often failed.

A discovery, of the greatest use to navigators, is that of *Dr Halley*, concerning the variation of the compass.—This great man, by comparing a multitude of observations, judged our globe to be a magnet, having 4 points, which attracted 4 lesser magnets, and of which two were continually varying their place. He determined their site, with the effects of their conjunction and motion; this was his first * step; but upon fresh reflections, he took a bolder † flight.—Instead of allowing four poles to one single magnet, he thought it more natural to suppose another magnet in the center of the earth (See Vol. xvii. p. 457) detached from the outward crust, having, like it, two attractive points, and performing its daily revolution, but with a little less velocity. By this small inequality, the poles of the central magnet insensibly recede from those of the superficial one, causing, in the former, a revolution towards the west. The pe-

riod of this revolution cannot be determined but by a long series of accurate observations, when the same variations will again take place; which *Dr Halley* conjectures may be in about 700 years. This hypothesis, which includes another, and perhaps several worlds within our world, has hitherto been confirmed by the most attentive navigators. In order to elucidate this hypothesis, and make it of more general use, *Dr Halley* published a chart in 1700, in which he shew'd the magnetic variation, as it then was, by curves drawn round the four attractive points. Nothing was wanting to its perfection, but the variations in the *Pacific Ocean*. *Dr Halley* not being provided with observations on this point, had only intimated in general, in his dissertation, what they ought to be, agreeable to his hypothesis. And he had the pleasure of seeing his conjectures supported by a table of variations, observed by Capt || *Woods Rogers*, in his voyage round the world, in 1709. In fine, Mr *Anson's*, as well as those of the *Spaniards*, still heighten the probability of this hypothesis. And this agreement would be more astonishing than the variation itself, if the hypothesis, which accounts for it, were not a truth.

Besides the use of this theory in rectifying the variation of the compass, it would also be an easy way of finding the longitude, which is all that is wanting to navigators. The heavenly bodies, which indicate the course of a ship while in one meridian, are of little help upon changing that meridian; and the reckoning made use of in this uncertainty is too imperfect to be relied on. The *log-measure*, which is the instrument made use of, depends 1. on the exactness of the divisions of the line, which runs off the reel as the ship is sailing. 2. on precisely measuring the time of its running off, and 3. especially on the immobility of the *log*, whose distance shows the ship's way. But the two former are not very certain, and the last is very uncertain; for it supposes the surface of the sea not to change its place, whereas it often does, being carried away, together with the ship, by the tides and currents. Here, then, is a fresh difficulty in navigation, which will remain so till it be known in what places the sea has any local motion, together with its setting and force. But

* In 1684. *Philos. Transf.* N^o 148.

† In 1692. *Ibid.* N^o 195.

|| See his voyage in the *Phil. Transf.* 1720 N^o 368.

so far from having such a knowledge of the currents, that their cause is hardly guess'd at. It is conceived to be caused by the winds, which, by blowing a long time on the same point, impel an immense quantity of water towards the shore. This water being accumulated and repelled by the land, must run off along the shores, to preserve an equilibrium. If this be the origin of currents, the consequence is, that there can be none far at sea, and that, generally, their course must depend on the coasts. Accordingly, our navigators did not meet with any but along the coast of *Brazil* and *Mexico*, about the Cape of *Good Hope*, and the islands of *Juan Fernandez*, *Tinian*, &c. And, in all these places, they carefully observed their setting and velocity, which is easily to be done when they set north and south, by comparing the distance sail'd with the difference of latitude; and in a calm their direction and velocity will appear at once by the ship's way. Thus some rents have been found so rapid as to drive a ship 20, 30, and even 40 miles in 24 hours. When the currents set east and west, for want of a fixed point, their effects can only be discern'd when in sight of land. This was the case of the *Centurion*, when it narrowly escaped being drove upon *Cape Noir*, at the time they imagined themselves 100 leagues off.

This cause of the currents produces, also, the land breezes. The westerly winds continually impel a vast quantity of air towards the mountains and steep coasts of *China*, and *Terra del Fuego*, now very little of this air makes its way over their tops, or through their interstices, so that the remainder of the air must be repelled; and if the heights which repel it are perpendicular to the wind, its reflected course must be opposite to that it had before; and, consequently, must either destroy or retard the velocity of the progressive current of the wind. As its motion lessens, the wind becomes accumulated and condensed; but, upon any alteration in its course, its inaction, caused by the reverberated wind, must be followed by a storm; and hence may be conjectured to proceed those impetuous hurricanes, which the *English* met with along the west coast of *America*, after any long calm. But as the winds blow generally obliquely to the coasts, the direction of the reflected air must, by degrees, become parallel; and this is probably the case all along the coasts of *Brazil* and *(Gent. Mag. Dec. 1749.)*

Patagonia. To these two causes of land breezes may be added a third, which can only happen near islands, or places where the continent is but small.—When torrents of air are impelled towards the mountains, they may partly rush on betwixt them, and form whirlwinds, whose violence will be proportional to the quantity of accumulated air, and its course directed by the apertures thro' which it found an issue. I am apt to conjecture that, from hence proceeds the land-breezes of *Juan Fernandez*, if not those also on the coast of *Mexico*. It is long since constant or periodical winds have been observed in certain parts of the globe: the former are called trade-winds, and the latter monsoons. Besides the general causes of these winds, they are influenced by some subordinate particulars, such as the position of the land, the proximity of mountains, the different degrees of heat, &c. But, till we are acquainted with the causes of every phenomenon of nature, the best that can be done is to continue our observations, and endeavour to reduce them to fixed truths. Those of * *Dr Halley* for the *Atlantic Ocean*, are not without exceptions; at least our navigators found that the easterly winds, on each side the line, did not incline in the least to the north, from the 4th to the 25th degree of north latitude; nor to the south from the 21st to the 27th degree of south latitude.—But these exceptions are slight, in comparison of those they discovered in the *Pacific Ocean*. Within a month after their leaving *Quibo*, and the continent bearing about 200 leagues from them, they fell in with trade-winds; and when they sailed from *Mexico*, they stood 70 or 80 leagues from the shore, and got into 13 or 14 degrees south latitude, without reaching them all this time. They had contrary or variable winds to grapple with for 7 weeks successively; and the trade-winds, which they had afterwards, left them 300 leagues from the *Ladrones*, which is a probable proof that the winds are influenced by the land to a greater distance than has hitherto been imagined; tho' we were to conclude with † one, who has publish'd an account of the same voyage, and who was actually in it, that, as they had missed the proper season

* *Philos. Trans. N° 183.*

† *Mr Pascoe Thomas.* The *Spaniards*, says he, who must be acquainted with this sea, cross from *America* into *Asia* two months earlier than the *English* did.

season of getting into that sea, so they missed the proper season of crossing it.

Certainly, the only proper season to sail from the *North Sea* into the *South*, must be in the warmest weather; which, in the most southern countries, is in the month of *December*. As the cold is there more intense than in the northern climates, so navigation in winter must, consequently, be attended with greater dangers and hardships. Accordingly *M. Frezier*, who performed the voyage in that disagreeable season, is full of complaints of the cold, ice, and length of the nights. Yet are the times of the equinox more inconvenient because the weather is always cold, and contrary winds then set in stronger than at any other time; this the *English* and *Spanish* squadrons dismally experienced, having had scarcely two days fair weather in two whole months: and *Mr. Anson* was above four months in his voyage from the *Brazils* to *Juan Fernandez*;

This voyage, tho' the track would be longer, might be performed in less time, if, instead of passing thro' the straits of *Le Maire*, a ship stood to the east, without tacking to the west, till she had got sufficiently to the southward; there being reason to believe that the sea beyond *Staten-Land* is free from coasts, shoals, and currents, and cannot be thought to be so much exposed to hard gales of wind as near the land. That most navigators hitherto have taken their way thro' this strait, is owing to the prevalency which example has above reason, both by sea and land. It seems an odd practice here, that most of the ships which sail thro' the straits into the *South Sea*, keep the offing at their leaving it, all of them agreeing that both to the southward and eastward of *Staten-land*, they meet with no obstruction in their passage.

The discovering gold and diamonds in *Brazil*, has given the *English* too much reason to mistrust allies, whose interest it is to betray them. The governors of *St Katherine*, and probably those all along the coast, carry on an exchange of metals with the *Spaniards* of *La Plata*, defrauding their kings of their duties. As this clandestine practice maintains a good understanding betwixt them, so ought the *English* to be the more on their guard; but, if any exigency obliges them to put in any where upon the coast, *Rio Janeiro* is the most eligible, as being at a greater distance

from *La Plata*, and better supplied than *St Katherine's*. But, after all, how much more preferable would independency be, which might be obtained by discovering some place to the southward, to take in water and provisions, and fit the ship for those tempestuous seas it is entering into. Our navigators point out two very commodious both in their position and soil; one is the island of *Pepis*, lying in the 47th deg. which was discovered in 1670, by *Capt. Cowley* ||, who, tho' he did not go on shore, yet, from the near view he took of it, judges that its harbour would contain 1000 ships, with great plenty of wood and water. The *Falkland Islands* seem still more convenient, as being 4 degrees nearer the pole. *Frezier* calls them the *New Islands*; and *Rogers*, who sail'd close by them, says, they reach two degrees. They appeared to him fruitful, interspersed with woods, and having several harbours. The climate in all these islands is temperate, being at a considerable distance from the continent; and those islands lie so far in the track, that *Mr Rogers* was but 30 days in sailing from thence to *Juan Fernandez*. As returning from the *S. Sea* is easier than entering into it, it may be presumed that a ship might go from thence to *Juan Fernandez*, and return back again in two months; so that it might turn to account * to send some small ships upon the discovery of these islands, and, at the same time, to take a view of the eastern and western coast of *Patagonia*. It may afford harbours, which have hitherto escaped observation: and the natives have no knowledge of the *Spaniards*, or, if they have, do not love them.——The worst of long voyages is the distempers, which break out during their continuance, proceeding from the difference of climates, the provisions, and especially the air. The solar heats in *Brazil* give rise on shore, and much more on board, to those burning fevers called *calentures*, which are very seldom got over; and, if so, they leave behind them an almost irremediable cachexy. It is more difficult to account for those scorbutic distempers, which insensibly pervade and destroy the body, and are only curable on the land. The most general symptoms among our navigators were spots on the skin, tumors and ulcers on the legs.

* It is said this will soon be attempted.

|| See his voyage, at the end of *Dampier's*, Tom. V.

legs, languors and faintings. Some of the sick, who, in their beds, seem'd to look hale and strong, were seized with death, upon the least vexation or gentlest exercise. But the operation of this distemper upon wounds seems most astonishing; for the wounds, which an invalid received at the battle of the *Boyne*, broke out again, and seemed as recent as on that glorious day; and the callus which had soldered the fractured bones, liquified again. In fine, this perplexing malady often assumed the symptoms of other distempers.

Had it shewed itself only in the passage from *Cape Horn*, it might have been imputed to the rigorousness of the climate, and the badness of the provisions; but the *English* were greatly surprized to see the same distemper break out again, upon their leaving *America*. They were then in no want of fresh provisions, for the ships were full of hogs and poultry brought off from *Paita*. They caught abundance of fish, and the rain filled their casks as fast as they emptied them. It seems strange that the climates, bordering on the line, should be productive of those chronical distempers, which had afflicted them in the neighbourhood of the pole. The surgeon of the ship owned his knowledge was at a stand about this singular occurrence, tho' our author imputes it to some malignity in the air of the sea.— He conceives that this air is destitute of one of the properties necessary for the support of life; as the disorders it produces never break out but after being a long time at sea, and cannot be conquered but by breathing the land-air.— This notion makes the violence of the distemper to depend entirely on the length of the voyage; whereas the ships of both *Frezier* and *Rogers* were quite clear of it; the galleons, who are six months in their passage from *Manilla* to *Mexico*, often suffer very little from this distemper; and it was the fate of a *French* ship, which in 1720 ran it in fifty days, to have the greatest part of its men carried off by the scurvy. It must be noticed that, in another account, the return of this distemper is laid on the badness of the water taken in at *Chequetan*, which our author himself allows to be a little brackish. Add to this the heats and calms, which all the commodore's care to keep the ship clean, and supply it with fresh air, could not prevent from raising putrid exhalations; and the source of the scurvy will be accounted for, without any abstruse re-

searches. As the latter distemper was a great deal more expeditiously removed by the acid fruits of *Tinian*, than the former had been at *Juan Fernandez*, the first appears to have been of the hot and putrid kind; the second, the muriatic scurvy, which, though slower in its growth, is more difficult to expel, and more dreadful in its effects.

[The Third and last Part, which contains remarks on the different countries and people, will be in the Supplement.]

§ A description of those two kinds of scurvy may be seen in *Bœrhæve*; and it were to be wish'd that the surgeon of the *Centurion* had been acquainted with it.

A CHAPTER that is not printed in the *History of Tom Jones*: Containing curious Observations on a Subject which the Reader, perhaps, does not suspect.

A Little time having passed after dinner, in a conversation of no great importance, Mr *Allworthy* proposed to his friends, *Thwackum* and *Square*, to take a walk; which being readily agreed to, they immediately set out.— The fineness of the weather, which spread an extraordinary beauty over the fields, insensibly carry'd them a great part of the way towards Mr *Western's*: whereupon it was concluded that a visit, in this unexpected manner, would be taken very kindly by the 'Squire; and therefore Mr *Allworthy*, meeting with a farmer that was going to his house, desired him to order the coach to fetch them home at 8 o'clock. When they arrived at the 'Squire's, they found him in his parlour, with the remains of a bottle of port, and the Gentleman's Magazines, of 2 or 3 months past, before him. He received them with his usual frankness, and immediately order'd the butler to bring them more wine, and some pipes and tobacco.— They were no sooner seated, than the 'Squire, with an uncommon eagerness in his eyes, which seem'd to discover both anger and fright, open'd the conversation as follows:— 'Ad r—t it,' says he, 'we're like to have the devil to pay. Here's Mr *Urban*, here, has printed the heads of a vile book lately published, call'd the *Candid—Disquisitions*; I think 't'iz wrote with design to overturn our Common Prayer Book. These confounded Round-heads are beginning to play their old game again, in order to turn ev'ry thing top-zy-turvy; but I hope the zons of b—s will be disappointed. I am glad

glad to vind, tho', that zome volks begin to take notice of't, and to write against it; and hope the bishops will zhow a great deal of respect to a noble letter here from a worthy gentleman at *Newcastle* §. He's an honest heart, I warr'nt 'un, zeeing he stands up zo boldly for the church. And I'm zure, by his manner of writing, he's a good zpoortfman, and can halloo a pack of hounds as well as e'er a huntzman in *England*. I wish he'd come down into *Zomerzetfshire*, I'd zhow'n as good zpoort as ever he zaw in all's life; and make'n as drunk as a drum ev'ry day into the bargain. If this cursed book takes place, I zuppoze we zhall zoon have the *Hannover* religion zettled among us; and for my part, I'd as lief have no religion at all. Therefore I do think, neighbour *Allworthy*, that we zhou'd directly zend a petition to parliament, to have the book burnt, and put a ztop to zuch rascally work at once; and not zuffer ourzelves to be bamboozl'd by zuch presbyterian wh—re's b—ds.

—“Why, Mr *Western*,” says Mr *Allworthy*, “I have read the book thro' with a great deal of attention, and must own there are several things in it, which, for the sake of true piety, and the prosperity of the Church of *England*, I wish were comply'd with. There are certainly some parts of our liturgy, which, though they might be extreamly good and proper, at the time it was made, yet, from the alteration of circumstances and language, seem greatly to require a review. And I think that our excellent liturgy might be made the most perfect model, in the world, of christian worship and doctrine, if mended.” “Mend mine a—e,” said the Squire with great warmth, “I thought, Mr *Allworthy*, you had been a man of moore zence than to talk at this reate. Why, d'ye think that these half-witted presbyterian vellows have as much learning, as those wise and good men as made our Common-prayer Book? And d'you think zuch vellows as them cou'd make it better? And if zo bee they cou'd make it better, is it vit that we zhou'd consent to zuch d—d innovations? Ad r—t it, if the Prayer-book bee mended, I'll never gooe within the church-doors again, as long as I live.”—The smoak began now to come in clouds from *Thwackum*'s pipe; and while he was puffing away the mist which in-

[§ B. M. See p. 539]

tercepted him from the sight of Mr *Allworthy*, in order to reply to what that worthy man had so wisely observed, *Square* took the opportunity to slip in his opinion. “I think,” says he, “this affair may be easily determin'd, by having recourse to the unerring rule of right and wrong. And if there is any thing in the liturgy that is wrong, as Mr *Allworthy* seems to think there is, it must certainly be very consistent with the eternal fitness of things, that it should be made right.” “How! Sir, cries *Thwackum*, with great indignation, “do you presume to determine about the decrees of the church with your atheistical notions? I'd have you to know that there is nothing in our incomparable liturgy but what is entirely orthodox, plain and easy, and agreeable to scripture. And though many simpletons, as ignorant as yourself, have had the audaciousness to assert, that there are some passages, expressions, or words, the meaning of which is not so easily comprehended, yet I affirm that there is not a syllable in it, but what the meanest capacity may perfectly understand. And, therefore, if you presume to give any more specimens of your wisdom, I'll go out of the house that moment.”

—Upon which Mr *Allworthy* observed “That, in an affair of so much consequence to the happiness of mankind, all heat and passion should be laid aside; as it seem'd to discover that party and prejudice were more prevailing than reason and sense. And in all religious disputes, it is certainly a duty incumbent on the advocates of either side of the question, rather to endeavour to convince with good nature, than rudely to condemn, without entering into the true merits of the argument.—For my own part, I must own, that I do not apprehend that many of the alterations proposed would impair, but rather contribute to the greater orthodoxy of our church, and the purity of our worship.” Whereupon the Squire immediately reply'd, with a smile, “If Mr *Allworthy*,” says he, “reason and argument will zatisfy you, I dezire you to hear what I have to zay; and if I don't convince you that you're in the wrong, I'll be bound to be hang'd. Is 'unt our Common-prayer Book zettl'd by law? answer me that. And if zo be it be zettl'd by law, was'nt it done by act of parliament? And

if

if 'twas done by act of parliament, did'nt king, lords and commons agree to't; and o' coorse all the bishops of *England*? And if all the bishops of *England* did agree to't, d'you think that they did'nt take care to put every thing good into't, that could be put into't? And d'you think that these vellows can put any thing moore into't? Ad rabbut it, it's like carrying coals to *Newcastle* (and to be zure that gentleman thought zo too, when he wrote this letter here vrom thence).—Was n't our Common-prayer Book compos'd, d'you think, by the most pious and learned men in all the world? There was *Tillodson*, and *Patrick*, and *Stillingfleet*, and ——— Holt! no, no, I'm mistaken, 'twas'nt them; they wou'd have made the Prayer-book better about three-score years agooe, and be p--xt to 'um, but happily 'twas'nt agreed to. But 'twaz some very pious and good men bevore them, who knew all about it much better, I'm zure, than these presbyterian puppies can pretend to.——Mend the Common-prayer book, indeed! I'd as zoon zee them and all the people d——d, bevore I'd consent to't. No, no, I'm for ztanding by the church, and not let zuch pitiful zcoundrels as them try to pull't down. Therefore, prithee, *Allworthy*, let's endeavour to put a ztop to these vile doings, prithee do: else we zhall certainly have all the *Oliverian* rascals keep their coach-horses in our churches again.——D——n 'um, they're zuch zneaking wh—s b—ds, they'll never break their necks a riding o' hunters; and ought to be watch'd as much as we do the zons o' b——s o' poachers, that wou'd break open our partridge mews.——

The Squire having thus finish'd his argument, with which he seem'd mightily pleas'd, and which, in his own opinion, he concluded must be decisive, Mr *Allworthy* calmly made him the following answer: “Mr *Western*,” says he, “I should be very glad to see the church of *England* the glory of the whole earth; and I am persuaded that a few innocent alterations in our liturgy wou'd greatly contribute to that desirable end. The advantages that popish priests take of some passages, and by which many honest and well-meaning persons have been perverted, may be happily removed. Numbers of very worthy members of our church may not then be so

“much terrified from attending the solemn and necessary duty of our sacrament; and the people, in general, may be prevented from treating the other, as is now almost always the case, with too much levity.——The shortening of our public service may engage multitudes more to attend it; and thereby religion and virtue may, by degrees, recover some strength amongst us. All occasions of invectives and reproach may then be stopt in the mouths of infidels and profligates. Our communion would then be enlarged by the addition of many, who, as some things now stand, make a scruple of joining in our worship. If, therefore, any method could be found out to accomplish these happy purposes, it would be doing the greatest service to religion and society, and would make the church of *England* the praise of the protestant world. Wherefore I am very willing that the christian-like and solemn application of these truly worthy gentlemen, should be seriously consider'd by our clergy; and that the material amendments, wanting to our liturgy, should be drawn up by a committee appointed for that purpose, and published for the consideration of the publick. And if approved of by the generality of the people, then our governors in church and state may give their sanction to their being received, and used by all such congregations as shall approve, and desire them. By which means there will be no compulsion, and the people will be left at liberty to use the present forms of worship, either with, or without the alterations. And this surely can be no disservice to the church of *England*, but rather of very great advantage to it.”——

The Squire, at the close of this speech, seem'd a little confounded; and, instead of pursuing the debate, made this reply. “Well, well, let them vellows publish mendings, and then, neighbour *Allworthy*, we zhall zee which is the greatest vool, you or I; but I'll be burnt if any good is to be expected from zuch zort of volks. I shall be glad tho', if this *Newcastle* gentleman wou'd give us his thoughts upon't again; || his arguments zee to be very ztrong, and grounded on reason and zcripture.”——The coach being arriv'd, it put an end to the controversy; and after the squire had drank a bumper to the church, which Mr *Allworthy* very heartily

|| See p. 457.

heartily pledg'd, the company parted very good friends.

Copy'd from the Original the
14th Nov. 1749.

S I R, Shropshire, Dec. 1.

THE *Candid Disquisitions* in your *Magazine*, cause a great deal of clamour; 'tis well if the two ingenious gentlemen chiefly concerned, do not suffer much in their popularity: The whigs condemn them, and say their design is a convocation; the tories condemn them, and say their design is a comprehension; mean while the discerning few plainly see their design is only to get obscurities cleared, errors reformed, and superfluities retrenched; an innocent, if not a good scheme; though some are in great wrath with you for printing the piece; and if you had not given an account of it—many more would have thought you negligent.

Y. E.

Mr URBAN,

By inserting the following lines in your monthly collection, you will do a favour to
Nov. 4, 1749. Yours, &c. N. R.

THE excellent *Author* of the *Observations on Man, his Frame, &c.* is of opinion, 'that the medullary substance of the brain is dispos'd into regions, answering to the several external senses; and that vibrations, which infer sensations as their effect, however, which constantly imply one the other, are propagated thro' each division of the medullary substance, diminishing in strength according to the quantity of matter mov'd.' I hope this ingenious writer will not take it amiss, if I desire his solution of the following queries:

1. If the brain be divided into regions, corresponding to the different organs of sense, to be respectively impress'd by objects *ab extra*; and the vibrations which run up thither along the nerves, diffuse themselves over the whole medullary substance; is it not reasonable to conclude, that, when the vibrations of any of the nerves, the optick or auditory ones for instance, are communicated to the brain, and continued thro' each distinct part of it, sensations proper to every region should be excited, abating in vigour as the distance from the place where they first enter'd the brain increases, that is, as each such region is nigher to, or farther from, the region first impress'd?

2. On this hypothesis also, would not

persons born blind have ideas of colour, if the impressions on any of the other sensory nerves should happen to excite such strong vibrations as will agitate the medullary particles of the brain?

A 3. Since we find the fact to be otherwise, and by this means great disorder in our sensations avoided, may we rather suppose, that impressions made upon some of the organs are confined to the region of the brain corresponding to such particular organ, and do not affect no others?

B Mr URBAN,

Looking over the *Edinburgh Transactions*, I met with a gentleman whose chief symptom one day, (among the rest) was a violent suppression of urine, of which, by the application of a living toad to the kidneys, the patient was immediately reliev'd; and very well knowing, according to the laws of the animal oeconomy, that an evacuation of this kind depends, either upon such powers, as tend to the relaxation of the renal fibres, thereby enlarging their diameters, and so making them capable of receiving larger quantities of fluids and particles of larger bulk; or by comminutive dissolvents, which attenuate the then too viscid quality of the blood, and render the heterogeneous particles contained therein, of a sufficient fineness, for passing the excretory tubuli of the kidneys; I was at a very great loss to account for either of these qualities in the above animal, and should think myself exceedingly obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents, vers'd in physical theory, to solve the following propositions, in a philosophical and rational manner:

1. For what reason this animal (*viz.* a living toad) is endued with such relaxing, attenuating qualities, beyond other animals? 2. Wherein these qualities chiefly consist? 3. Whether they are confined to these particular parts, *viz.* the reins?
Yours, &c.

W. DUDSON

G [We cannot pretend to answer these questions; but as the body is porous, external application may certainly have effect, as may be seen in the instances of odorous bodies electrify'd (page 451.)]

Mr URBAN,

Nov. 6, 1749.

H IN your *Mag.* for Sept. last, meeting with an inscription found in the cathedral of *Carlisle*, with an invitation to those that would make it out, I have adventured

adventured upon it; and, after my small skill in these matters, think that it is to be read thus:

IC JACIT EVA QUONDA
UXOR WILLI FIL ROGERI.

e. Hic jacet Eva quondam uxor Wil-
ielmi Filii Rogeri. Here lieth Eve A
heretofore the wife of William Fitz-
Roger.—The obliterated H at the be-
ginning of Hic, the final M thrown off
in quondam, and the abbreviations in
Willi. and Fil. sufficiently justify your
correspondent's observation, that it is
certainly incomplete in itself.

I dare say, the curious part of your readers would be obliged to the same and for a draught of the antique Roman Catholick cross on the top of the stone, taken with the same exactness, as the letters are exhibited. For though they have mostly some general likeness, yet is there a great variety in their form. Besides, a sketch of the covering stone, with the cross embossed (I suppose) on it, and the engraved inscription, with the hollowed under-stone, would give more satisfaction to the enquirer, than twenty paragraphs, though work'd up with the utmost perspicuity, can inform the understanding.

I shall defer giving any thoughts of the other inscription, or entering any farther into the present, till I shall see how far my sentiments here suit with those of better judgments: of which, doubtless, you receive many, from the number and variety of your ingenious correspondents. Yours, &c. Z. &c.

To GEO. SMITH Esq;

SIR,

Without any design of forestalling your own interpretations (which, on the contrary, I am in hopes you will favour us with) I have adventur'd to try my skill in enucleating the two inscriptions you were pleas'd to communicate to the world in September last. I perceive you think the first inscription to be imperfect, but, unless you have some valid reason for thinking so, G from an ocular inspection of the stone, I should believe it complete as it is, it bording a good, and, in my opinion, an entire sense.

HIC JACITEMA QUONDA
UXOR WILLI. FIL. ROGERI.

when corrected and filled up thus.

IC JACET EMA QVONDA
UXOR WILLIELMI FILII
ROGERI

In English.

Here lies Emma late wife of William son of Roger.

At that time of day, before surnames were in vogue, this was the usual method of describing persons, *Wills, Fil, Rogeri, Johes Fil, Stephani, &c.*

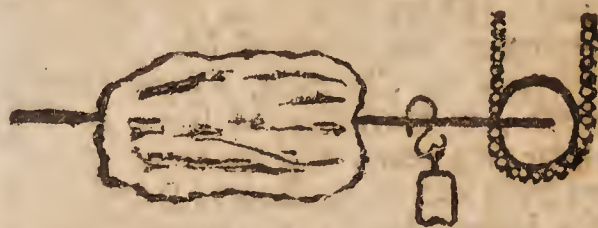
Dates also were then but too often omitted, and for these two reasons I incline to esteem the inscription perfect.

The other inscription: I read thus
DEOR DE TORCI MIL.

B and explain it, DEOR (or perhaps THEOR) DE TORCI knight. De Torci, or de Forcy, was one of the great men that came into England with Wm the Conqueror, (See the roll of Battle Abbey) and the Family continu'd here flourishing long after. I am Yours, &c.
C PAUL GEMSEGE.

Mister Urban—SUR

I Haf bin a kok-med selen yers in on famly—Asquires, and wher I du lif now is Asquires, and haf liffed tree munts: And me mistris is a fery gud kok hursel—an on dey she toke fifik and did not cum down stars to spit mete —wich was a surlin o beef and I spit it and led it down and the gak vent verry vel and the mete did not go and I put leden skefers in and then it stud on tother sid and I was in a grate pashun and vent op stars to mee mistris and tuld hur—Gud Bety—says she—put in a led skefer—I tuld hur I put in fiftin and nefer the betur: But Bety seys she pul out al the skefers and you'l find hanging op in the kitchen a litil pees of kroken irun [it was gust lik this ?] and hang it on the spit nex the gak lin and then hang on it a led wete of fife selen or elefen pouns and I did hang on selen pouns and it loked like this.



and then it vent wery vel—I thout I wud tel u of it that it mite be med none and I expect to see it in yur nex maggiseen—my mistress teks awl ur maggi-seens—it wil be instrukshuns for kok meds: And prevent them lpylin there mete by so many leden skefers.

I am Yur umbil Servant

Betty the Kok Med.

Lankistur Desember Sixt.

SUR,

S U R,

Aftur I rit this I fhod it too me mif-
tris—the fed it was rite enuf, but it
was fadly fpelt—O fed I—kok medd
caunt spel lik gentilfooks.

LETTER from M. de la Soriniere, of the
*Academy of BELLES LETTRES at An-
gers, to M. Du Hamel, of the Royal
Academy of Sciences, on his Memoir
concerning Plants growing in water,
(See p. 259-60.) alfo concerning some
peculiar qualities of Ants not observed
before.*

IF it is juftly matter of astonifhment
that plants of the earth live and
flourifh in pure water, it is yet more
amazing to fee the fame plants vegetate
without communicating with either
earth or water. I have, however, of-
ten feen *houfeleek* that has hung from a
fhelf by a ftring during the winter, pro-
duce long fhoots in the fpring, and
flowers in the fummer; and it is cer-
tain, that the plants weigh much more
at this time than when they were firft
hung up.

It is indeed the common cuftom in
feveral parts to put this plant on the
tiling of houfes, where it multiplies in-
credibly without any other nourifh-
ment, than that afforded by the air and
the rain, or even the tile itfelf in which
it takes root.

That onions which have hung in
ropes in a kitchen chimney during a
whole winter, have vegetated in the
fpring, is a common obfervation; du-
ring ten years paft I have obferved that
the leeks in my kitchen ground, which
are always gathered in *May*, and thrown
negligently upon a heap of ftones, do
in this fituation even fhoot out, form a
large flourishing head, and produce the
feed from which the next year's crop is
raifed. There is now in the yard be-
longing to the houfe of M. le Cure de
St Pierre de Chemille, a great branch
which has been flipped from an old
poplar two years, and has twice produ-
ced frefh and ftrong fhoots; the bottom
of it indeed touches the ground, but it
has no root.

I muft be excufed a few obfervations
on *Ants*, which have arifen from what
M. Carre has advanced concerning the
induftry, fagacity, and policy of thefe
little animals.

That critical obferver of nature was
in the right, when he affirm'd that *Ants*
were not nourifhed by corn, and that
during the winter they eat no food; one
grain of rie or oats, which they meet

with among others in their way, pleafes
them much more than grains of wheat,
barley, peas, or others more difficult to
remove, and lefs fit for the construction
of their galleries, by reafon of their
weight and their fhort round figures.

A It muft, however, be confefled, that
cherryftones fometimes make part of
their fubterraneous dwelling, but it is
always for want of fome longer body.
If fubble, heath or the tender fibres of
any plant, be cut into fmall pieces, they
will be preferred by the *Ants* to all
kinds of grain, which has been fo con-
fidently believed to have been preferved
by them for their fufenance: For they
hoard nothing, but lie torpid during the
whole winter, nor does either appetite
or inftinct prompt them ever to bite off
either extremity of a grain of barley
to prevent its vegetation. Their policy
does not extend fo far, and a little light
ftone of a long figure answers their pur-
pofe much better than thofe grains,
which gave occafion to our good fathers
to fay fo many fine things on œconomy.

C I have examined this fubject more
than 20 years, and all my obfervations
concur to fupport the truth of what I
advance. The *Ants* heap round them,
on every fide, all forts of little fplinters
of ftone and other bodies of a long
figure; the better to keep out the rain,
and to form their galleries with the
greater eafe; a grain of oats makes
them a more commodious rafters than
any other, and is more eafily managed;
cavities, the roofs of which are well fup-
ported, are neceffary to contain their
eggs, and to give them room to move
about.

E I have feen ant-hills rife more than a
foot and a half above the furface of the
earth, and poffibly the cavity within
might be of the fame height, when
formed in a dry light foil, and might
extend to five or fix feet.

G If it is asked, why thefe grains dif-
ferently arranged in the construction of
the edifice do not vegetate, fince the
Ants do not prevent it by biting off the
ends, I anfwer that they are always
deposited among other materials that are
extreamly dry, where there is not a
fufficient degree of humidity to unfold
the feed; and the *Ants* themfelves by
continually paffing, and repaffing, over
thefe grains burn and dry them to fuch
a degree as that it is not poffible they
fhould retain the leaft degree of fap or
moifture,

The *Ants* fcorch all the ways that
they frequent, their track being eafily
di-

Eclipse of the Moon observed.

553

istinguished in the grass, by the path becoming dry, bare, and burnt up; and not only the herbage that lies in their way, but trees, which they perpetually climb, become steril, languish, and die.

Earth-worms cut into pieces, about as long as the finger is thick, are more welcome to the *Ants* than a grain of wheat, and these pieces becoming very hard and dry by the means abovementioned are excellent rafters. The *Ants* are very cautious not to consume them; no, as I believe, they suck them sometimes, but it is only to expedite their becoming dry and fit for their use.

S I R, Stalbridge, Dec. 13.

LAST night, being very serene and clear, afforded a fine opportunity for observing the eclipse of the Moon, of which the following is a just account, as it was observed with a telescope 17 feet long.——N. B. The equation of time is here neglected, as being only 4".

Penumbra began H. M. S. 6 41 0

Perfect shadow (as near as I could judge

H. M. S

6 45 0

Perf. shadow touch'd Mount Sinai (according to *Hevelius*; or *Tycho*, according to *Keill*)

6 58 0

Sinai quite cover'd

7 1 0

Perfect shadow ceas'd

9 2 0

Penumbra ceas'd

9 6 0

Penumbra began

6 41 0

Duration of penumbra

2 25 0

Beginning of penumbra $\frac{1}{2} = 1 12 30$
6 41 0

Middle of eclipse = 7 53 30

From this middle of the eclipse, to find the true beginning and end of perfect shadow, the duration, and digits eclips'd.

The Sun's place at noon (by *Hodgson's* tables) is $0^{\circ} 1' 11''$
Sun's motion in 7h. 53' 30" $0^{\circ} 20' 8''$

Sun's place at 7 53 30 $0^{\circ} 21' 19''$
And so the Moon's place $2^{\circ} 14' 24''$

By *Weaver's* Ephemeris, the Moon is nearly in the middle between her perigee and apogee; about 2 S. 20° from her apogee; and so the semidiameter of the Moon (by *Leadbetter* and *Cassini*) is $15' 30'' = BE$.

When the Moon is at its mean distance from the Earth (=60 semidiameters) the apparent semidiameter of the Earth's shadow, thro' which the Moon is to pass, is $=41' 48'' = AC$.

To find the scruples or parts eclipsed.—By *Weaver*, the Moon's Lat. N = $43' = AE$. Now, $AC + BE = CB + CE + AC$; and $AE + CB = AC + CE + CB$; therefore

$AE + CB = AC + BE$; and so $AC + BE - AE = CB =$ scruples, or parts eclipsed. Thus, $AC = 41' 48''$
 $BE = 15 30$

$AC + BE = 57 18$
 $AE = 43 00$

Scruples eclips'd = 14 18

Now, to find the digits eclips'd, say, as 1 B (=diameter reduced to seconds)

(*Gent. Mag.* DECEMBER, 1749.

: CB :: 12 (=digits in the diameter) : digits required. Thus $1B = 1860''$: CB = $858''$:: 12 : 5×536 , the digits required, which may be expressed $5^{\circ} 32' +$

To find the true beginning or end, and so the whole duration. In the right-angled triangle AEF are given $AE = 43' = 2580''$, and AF = sum of the semidiameters of the shadow and the Moon = $57' 18'' = 3438''$. Now, $AF^2 - AE^2 = FE^2$: whole root FE = $2272''.3$.

Z z z

In

In order to find the time the Moon will take to pass over FE (which is equal to half the duration) proceed thus: The Moon's mean hourly motion from the Sun (by *Leadbetter's* tables) answering to the Moon's horizontal parallax $57' 18''$, and semidiameter $15' 30''$, is $32' 45'' = 1965''$. Wherefore say $1965'' : 3600'' (= 1 \text{ hour}) :: 2272''.3 : 4163'' = 1 \text{ h. } 09' 23'' = \frac{1}{2} \text{ durat.}$

Mid. of eclipse obs. $7' 53' 30''$

True beginning $6' 44' 07'' (= \text{diff.})$

True end $9' 02' 53'' (= \text{sum})$

duration $1' 09' 23''$

$1' 09' 23''$

Total duration $2' 18' 46''$

Yours, &c. Steph. Bolton

ABSTRACT of PHIL. TRANS. N^o 487.

ART. I. *Method proposed by the Rev. Dr STEPHEN HALES, for checking fires.*

THE great fire in *Cornhill*, which put several gentlemen on contriving remedies against such calamities, (See last Vol. p. 104.) affected this learned gentleman in like manner. He covered a deal board, half an inch thick, with garden earth, an inch deep, and found upon making a fire upon it, with wood fuel, and blowing the same with bellows, that it was two hours before the board was burnt through, and that it did not flame out. The laying earth, therefore, on the floors of houses, must retard the fierceness, and stop the progress of fires; earth laid on stairs, up which the fire generally ascends, is adviseable, as it would remain there, while water plaid on them runs off soon.

[Another gentleman, on the same occasion, was led to think, that every house-keeper ought constantly to keep in his garret, an hoghead of water, as a small quantity of water, soon applied, is of the utmost service.]

ART. II. *Observations during the last three years of the Variation of the Magnetic Horizontal Needle to the Westward; by Mr George Graham, F.R.S. in Fleet-street, London.*

1745 March 26	17	0
29	17	0
March 18	17	10
21	17	10
1746 April 22	17	15

May	4	17	18
	14	17	20
	16	17	15
Dec.	18	17	25+
Febr.	24	17	30
1747 Dec.	19	17	40
Jan.	4	17	40—

The inclination of the dipping needle has been during the same time about $73\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

In 1580 the needle at *London* declined to the Eastward $11^{\circ} 15'$. In 1657 there was no variation, it then pointing due North. In 1672 the variation was observed by the late Dr *Halley*, $2^{\circ} 30'$ towards the West, and in 1692 $6^{\circ} 04'$. And towards the beginning of the year 1723, it was found by Mr *Graham* from the medium of a vast number of observations, to be then $14^{\circ} 17'$ the same way. So that, during the course of 167 years, elapsed since the year 1580 to the end of the last year 1747, the magnetic needle at *London*, has moved to the westward, $28^{\circ} 55'$. See *Phil. Trans.* No 148, and No 383.

ART. III. *Account of the cornell Caterpillar, in a Letter from the Rev. Mr Philip Skelton to John Earl of Orrery, and communicated by his Lordship to Martin Folks, Esq; Pres. R. S.*

IN May 1737, the warmest season in the memory of man, (See p. 557.) the cornel trees were covered with a small caterpillar of nearly the same colour with the bark of the tree. These worms were employed partly in feeding on the leaves, and partly in crawling swiftly over the bark, each leaving, as he crawled, a fine thread, scarce visible, sticking to the bark, which being almost infinitely multiplied by the inconceivable number of worms, formed a web, the threads cohering by some glutinous quality, and not being interwoven.

By the end of May the worms had stripped the trees of their green, and cloathed them in white so intirely, that the whole bark, from the ground to the end of the slenderest twig, was covered, and the colour was so pure and glossy, that the whole tree appeared, in the sun, as if cased in burnished silver. The web was so strong, that if disengaged from the tree, near the root, it might have been stripped from the trunk, branches, and twigs, at one pull. When all the cornel trees were thus covered, the worms removed to ash, beech, lime, crabs, and even weeds, which they covered

vered with the same, but a thinner kind of workmanship.

As the worms made no use of this web, it seems to be wrought only to rid them of the redundancy of a glutinous mass with which they are provided for the flowing the worm in its nymphal state.

About the beginning of *June* they retired to rest; some of them under branches, just where they spring from the trunk, that the water, which flows down the bark of the tree, and divided by the branches is sent off on each side, might not incommode them. They drew their threads across the angle, made by the trunk and branch, and crossing these again with others in a great variety of directions, formed a strong tegument on the outside; within this they placed themselves lengthways among the threads, and rolling their bodies round spun themselves into little hammocks of their own web, and shrunk to half their former length. These hammocks were suspended by transverse threads, and hung parallel to each other.

Others fastened their threads to the edges of leaves, which they had spared for that purpose, and drew them into a kind of purse, in the inside of which they formed the same kind of work, and laid themselves up as in the hammock.

Between the worm and hammock a rough brown shell was found, probably formed by the perspiration, or some glutinous substance forced thro' the pores of the insect when it contracted itself.

About the middle of *June* these worms came out the most beautiful moth ever seen, being a pure white, studded with black spots, and frosted with a kind of silver dust, which, in a microscope, appeared to be points of small feathers. In this state they eat no food. They deposited their eggs in the bark of the tree, and in the beginning of the *May* following there appeared a new swarm.

ART. IV. *Concerning the Everlasting Fire in Persia. From Dr Mouniey in Russia to Mr Baker.*

THE perpetual fire rises out of the ground in the peninsula of *Alschecon*, 20 miles from *Baku*, and 3 from the *Caspian* shore. The ground is very rocky, but has a shallow covering of earth over it. If a little of the surface be scraped off, and fire be applied to the cavity, it catches immediately, and

burns without intermission, and almost without consumption; nor is ever extinguished, unless some cold earth be thrown over it, by which it is easily put out. (See ART. I.)

A The spot of ground, is about two *English* miles large, which has this wonderful property, where, in many places, the earth continually burns; but the most remarkable is a hole about 4 feet deep, and 14 in diameter. Near it is a *Caravansary*, with 12 *Indian* priests, and other devotees, who worship the fire, which, according to their traditions, has burnt many thousand years. It is a very old vaulted building, and in its walls are a great many chinks, whereto if a candle be applied, the fire catches instantaneously, and runs instantly wherever the chinks communicate; but it may be easily extinguished: They have hollow places in the house fitted to their pots, which they boil without any other fuel; and instead of candles, they stick reeds into the ground; from the tops whereof, upon applying fire thereto, a white flame immediately comes forth, and continues to burn without consuming the reeds, until they think proper to extinguish it, by putting little covers over them. (See Vol. xii. p 326.)

C They burn *lime* of the stones dug hereabouts, first making an hollow in the ground, and then heaping the stones on one another. This done, on applying fire to the hollow, a flame bursts out, and is dispersed at once, with a very great crack, through the whole heap of stones; and after it has continued burning for three days, the *lime* is ready: But stones placed in this fire for setting their pots on never turn to lime; which cannot be made but by heaping them on one another. The earth and stone are no farther warm than where the fire reaches: And this flame of fire gives neither smoke nor smell.

D About an *English* mile and half from this place are wells of *white Naptha*; which are exceedingly inflammable; and though the flame of *Naptha* affords both smoke and smell, it is highly probable the perpetual fire is owing to *Naptha*, but so purified, in filtering thro' the stone, that it becomes divested of such particles as produce smoke or smell.

ART. V. *Abstract of a Memoir concerning Caterpillars, by M. BONNET of Geneva, F. R. S.*

H THIS memoir contains various experiments on caterpillars, with respect

respect to respiration, by which it appears, that 18 orifices, which are placed 9 on each side the caterpillar, called stigmata, serve this class of animals, both for inspiration and expiration, and that they do not expire air, as has been imagined by some, thro' the pores of their body. If a caterpillar be plunged in water, it falls into a state of numbness and insensibility in a few hours, but if only two of the stigmata are kept above water, it will live eight or ten days, and if fallen into the torpid state, by being wholly immersed, will recover from it, upon having two of the stigmata exposed to the air. It appears that the two stigmata next to the head, and those next to the tail, are of greater use than the others, because, upon stopping them up with butter, the animal seemed to suffer much more than when all the others were so stopped.

ART. VI. *Several Methods of preserving dead Birds, in order to transport them to distant Countries, by M. REAUMUR, F. R. S. and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the French.*

I. TAKE off the skin, with all the feathers upon it, and with it the legs, wings, neck, head and bill, then either stuff the skin with wool, or some other soft body, or stretch it over a solid mould of the shape and size of the bird.

2. Carefully clean the feathers, if any happen to be bloody, with a wet linen, till no farther stain is left upon it, smooth the feathers, and place them in their natural bent and order, then keep them in this position, by wrapping them up in a rag, tying about the neck and body several times a strong packthread. It is not necessary to take out the intestines, yet if this be done, and the place filled with cotton, &c. and even the neck, though without distending it, the shape and dimensions of the bird will be the better secured. After these preparations, put the birds into a vessel, containing any strong spirit, which, whether of glass or wood, must be kept close stopped; and the spirit must be supplied as it wastes, care must also be taken, if they are removed from place to place by land, &c. so as to be much shaken, that a quantity of straw sufficient to fill the vessel, be put in to prevent their striking each other, or being otherwise injured by the motion.

After small birds, to the size of a

blackbird, have lain ten days in the spirit, they may be taken out and dried, without any danger of corruption; as may large fleshy birds, after having been soaked 5 or 6 weeks. When dried, they may be packed up in a box, or they may be put in wet, as they come out of the spirit, filling the interstices with chaff, &c. and taking care so effectually to close the box, as that no insect can creep into it; for otherwise the birds will be destroyed in a short time. By this method all the colours are preserved in their original beauty.

3. Empty the body of the bird, and fill it again with powdered allum, or lime, either flacked or unflacked; fill also the neck with the same powder, and if the bird is very fleshy, make incisions in the fleshy part of the thigh and breast, stuffing the powder into the wound, and sewing up the lips over it. When these are to be sent long journies, they must be placed upon a layer of the same powder, in a box, care being taken to keep them in a natural posture; and the box must also be filled with the powder, so that the bird may be quite covered. Insects will be thus kept off, and the bird will dry by degrees; for though, at first, it may give a bad smell, it will, at length, be effectually preserved, nor will any of the feathers change colour, or come off.

4. Dry the birds you would preserve, gradually, in an oven, first trying the heat, by putting in a few feathers, and if they continue 5 or 6 minutes without injury, the oven is not too hot. When the birds are taken out, and grown cold, if the breast and legs do not yield to the finger, they are sufficiently dried, or otherwise they must be put in again; but they must be dried cautiously; for if done too much the rump and neck will become too brittle. Before the bird is put into the oven, it must be placed in a proper attitude, and the cavities of its body stuffed with wool, to prevent a sensible diminution. The most simple and easy method of keeping the bird in a proper position is, to run a wire thro' the whole length of the body, from the anus to the bill, bending it to suit the position of the head and neck; the end next the anus must be as long as the legs, that it may be bent down, and stuck into a board, so as to keep the bird in a standing posture.

Small quadrupeds, fishes, and insects may be preserved in the same manner.

ART.

ART. XII.

Abstract of a Letter from Dr John Lining to Dr Mortimer, F. R. S. concerning the Weather in S. Carolina.

THE vicissitudes of the weather are perhaps no where greater than in this place, the summer's heat being equal to that between the tropics, and the winter's cold, sometimes, little inferior to that in *Britain*. The greatest increase of heat in 30 hours in spring, summer, autumn and winter, according to 8 years observation, was 19, 24, 13, and 16 degrees of *Fahrenheit's* thermometer; and the greatest decrease of heat in the same spaces of time, and in the same seasons, were 35, 32, 27, and 27. On *January 10*, 1745, at 2, p. m. the mercury stood at 70, next morning it had fallen to 26, and on the 12th, in the morning, to 15, which was the greatest and most sudden change ever known.

In summer the heat of the shaded air at 2, and 3, p. m. is frequently between 90, and 95; and in *June 1738*, it was 98, an heat equal to that of the human body; for the thermometer sunk one degree in the Dr's armpit, tho' it continued at 98, in his hand and his mouth. The difference between the greatest heat and cold, is 83 degrees. 66 is reckoned the temperate heat, which exceeds 48, the temperate heat in *England*, more than that exceeds the freezing point. It appears from thermometrical observations, that persons in the sandy streets exposed to the direct rays of the sun, inspire air from 4 to 28 degrees warmer than the heat of the human body; and two men in the streets, where the air was probably 126, it being 98 in the shade, dropped suddenly dead; as did several slaves who were at work in the rice fields, whose faces, necks, breasts and hands immediately became livid.

(To be continued.)

We shall add here Extracts of Letters which we have received from Tholouse and Norwich on the foregoing subject.

At *Tholouse* in the year 1748,

The greatest degree of cold, as indicated by the thermometer, happened on the 14th and 15th of *January*; during these two days, the liquor fell 9 degrees and a half below the freezing point: and the greatest heat was on *June* the 25th, when the mercury rose to 35 degrees and an half.

The greatest height of the barometer

was 28 inches 4 lines and an half, with the wind at East, and the lowest station was 26 inches 8 lines and an half, with the wind at North; a greater variation than usual in this country.

The height of the rain that fell in the same year was 9 inches 6 lines, and one third of a line, which compared with that of preceding years is below the medium.

The declination of the magnetic needle, on the 12th of *Nov.* was 15 degrees to the North West, its variations are not wholly irregular. These observations may be of the greatest importance.

At *Norwich* in 1748.

Greatest height of the mercury in the barom. was on *Jan. 1.* Inch. 30.65

The lowest on *Nov. 16* 28.50

Greatest expansion of the spirits in *Hawkesby's* therm. *June 12.* Deg. 14½

Least, or lowest, *Feb. 16.* 78 W.

The LONDON GAZETTEER, Dec. 21.

AS the question, † now in agitation between the masters and journeymen of the city of *London*, is of the greatest importance to the general trade and manufactures of the kingdom. One of the PROPOSALS in a late ingenious pamphlet, entitled, *An Essay on the Advantages and Disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great Britain with regard to Trade: With some Proposals for removing the principal Disadvantages of Great Britain*, will not be improper for consideration.

PROPOSAL VII.

LET foreign merchants and tradesmen be encouraged to settle among us, by a general naturalization-act for all protestants: If it be judged improper to admit them into offices of trust or power, it is easy to add a clause, that these privileges shall be confined to natural born subjects.

OBJECTION.

What! Must foreigners, come and take the bread out of our mouths?

G What bread do they eat?—And out of whose mouth? It must be *English* bread; of corn which grew here; and the foreigners who eat it, earn it by their labour, and pay for it. The more inhabitants there are to consume the produce of our lands, the better can the farmer and the gentleman pay their shopkeepers and tradesmen, and the more manufactures will they consume in

[† See hist. chron. Dec. 5.]

in every respect. In the next place, out of whose mouth do they take this bread? If they introduce new manufactures, or carry those already establish'd to greater perfection, the public is greatly benefited, and no individual can be injur'd. If they imploy themselves only in such as are already settled and perfected, they will not defraud the mouths of sober, frugal, and industrious persons, who may work as cheap, and can work as well as foreigners; and therefore should be obliged to do both. None but the abandon'd, debauched, and dissolute, who would chuse to be idle three or four days in a week, and want to have their wages so high as to support this extravagance, can make such a complaint. And shall they be heard? Shall we continue the exclusion of all sober and industrious foreigners, so much to the national disadvantage, merely to gratify the extravagant and unreasonable humours of such wretches as these? It is to be hoped we shall pursue more prudent measures, both for our sakes and their own.

We are told farther, 'that all *English* tradesmen, of every denomination, are used to live better than foreigners, and therefore cannot afford to work or sell so cheap as they.'—Be it so: Carry this argument to a foreign market, and see whether it will persuade the inhabitants of that country to trade with you. A *French* and an *English* merchant are competitors, and rivals to each other in the markets of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Turky*, and in short all over the world. The *Frenchman* offers his goods at 20, 15, 10, or 5, per Cent. cheaper than the *English*.—Our countryman is demanded, why he will not sell his goods as cheap as others? His answer is, 'that the manufacturers and merchants live better in *England*, than foreigners do, and therefore he cannot afford it.' This is a most persuasive argument!!—Undoubtedly he will sell much cloth by alledging it!! He is asked again, why they will not in his country admit foreigners, who work cheaper, to settle among them, that so they may be able to trade upon an equal footing with their neighbours? To this he replies, 'that foreigners ought not to come and take the bread out of the mouths of the natives.' Such kind of reasoning must give an high idea of our sense and discernment. Let us therefore apply the case to ourselves, and not argue in that absurd and ridiculous manner at home.

The admission then of foreigners to settle in our country is so far from taking the bread out of the mouths of the natives, that it is putting bread into the mouths of those who, otherwise, in a short time must have none: For the *English* must trade, at least, upon an equal footing with other nations, or not trade at all.—And then, when the not trading at all is the consequence, we shall indeed have no foreigners to complain of, but we shall have a much sorer evil;—and then, perhaps when it is too late, the most self-interested among us will be sorry that we had not admitted the frugal and industrious from all parts of the world, to share the gains of trade with them, rather than to have none at all.

But let us try all this reasoning by plain matters of fact. The town of *Birmingham*, for example, admits all persons to come and settle among them; whom tho' they are *Englishmen*, the original natives of the place may as justly term foreigners with regard to them, as we stile other nations by that name. 'Foreigners, therefore, and I know not who, came from all parts, and settled at *Birmingham*; and—took the bread out of the mouths of the natives.' What then was the consequence of this great wickedness?—Why within these few years, the trade and buildings of the town have been prodigiously increased, and all the estates for a great many miles round, have felt the benefit of this great accession of trade and inhabitants. *Birmingham*, from being a place of little consequence, is now (*Vol. XIII p. 539.*) become one of the most flourishing and considerable on the kingdom. And there is no town, with its exclusive charters, that can boast of so many skilful artists, as this which admits all comers. Moreover, there are fewer beggars in this town, *Manchester* and *Leeds*, where all are free, than in any which has companies of trades, and exclusive charters. So true and certain it is, that these rights and privileges, as they are called, do multiply the numbers of the poor, by damping the spirit of industry, frugality, and emulation, instead of diminishing them. A manufacturer, who knows that no foreigner dares come in to be a competitor against him, thinks himself privileged to be idle.

The other instance I shall mention, is the case of the *French* hugonots, who fled from the persecution of *Lewis XIV*, and took refuge in *England*. But great was

was the outcry against them, at their first coming. 'Poor England would be ruined! Foreigners encouraged! And our own people starving!' This was the popular cry of those times. But the looms in *Spittle fields*, and the shops on *Ludgate-hill*, have at last taught us another lesson. And now, it is hoped, we may say without offence, these hugonots have been so far from being of disservice to the nation, that they have partly got, and partly saved, in the space of fifty years, a balance in our favour of, at least, fifty millions sterling.

In short, (self-interest apart) what good reason can be assigned, why we should not admit foreigners among us? Our country is but thinly inhabited, in comparison to what it might be: And many hundred thousand of acres of good land, in *England* and *Wales*, not to mention *Scotland* and *Ireland*, lie either entirely waste, or are not sufficiently cultivated, for want of hands, and persons to consume the product. Our vast commons, all over the kingdom, and many of the forests and chaces, might be parceled out in lots, to such of the foreigners as chuse a country life; and the rest might find employment, in some shape or other, in the different manufactures. The natives of *England* likewise do not increase so fast, as those of other countries; our common people being much abandoned and debauched. The marriage state also is not sufficiently encouraged among us: and ten thousand common whores are not so fruitful (setting aside the sin of the parents, the diseases of the few children that are born, and their want of a proper and virtuous education) I say, 10,000 common whores are not so fruitful as fifty healthy young married women, that are honest and virtuous: By which means, the state is defrauded of the increase of upwards of 199 subjects out of 200, every year.—Add to all this, that it has been long observed by men of thought and speculation, that more young children die in *England* from the birth to two years old, than in any other country. The sea likewise, and our extensive plantations, are a continual drain upon us. And the manufacturing poor at home are killing themselves, and, if I may be allowed the expression, their posterity likewise, as fast as they can, by those sure instruments of death, gin and spirituous liquors. For all these reasons therefore, as well as on account of lowering the

price of labour, and preventing the combinations of journeymen, so loudly complain'd of, and severely felt throughout the kingdom, it is humbly hoped, that those persons who have hitherto opposed the naturalization bill, will see cause to change their sentiments; and will look upon it as highly useful and expedient, and productive of the greatest national advantages. There are many thousands of manufacturers, both in silk and woollen, in the south of *France*, all zealous protestants, who would gladly come over, if they could learn that they should meet with a kind reception. And as *England* and *France* are competitors in almost all branches of commerce, every single manufacturer so coming over would be our gain, and a double loss to *France*.

This argument is further pursued with regard to our Colonies, — that the more populous we are at home, the more shall we consume of their produce, and be able to supply them so well with the manufactures which they want, that they will have no need to get them, as they do now, from other countries, to the loss of the mother country.

D S I R, London, Dec. 9.

HAVING lately met with an algebraical scruple, I beg you'll lay it before the patrons of the noble analytic art; and if they will condescend to take off the obscurity, the favour will be most gratefully acknowledged.

E 1. It is a maxim amongst all algebraic writers, that affirmative quantities multiplied into affirmatives; or negative quantities multiplied into negatives, produce the affirmative sign in the respective products.

2. It is another received maxim, That if two or more squares be equals, the respective roots will be equals also.

From the FIRST it is infer'd, That the affirmatives $+a \times +a = +aa$, and the negatives $-a \times -a = +aa$; but from the SECOND it will follow, That seeing the squares are equals, the roots must be so too, that is to say, $+a = -a$, and in consequence of this $2a = 0$, which seems to look at first sight somewhat like an apparent absurdity; and had such a thing happen'd in some other science, it might probably have been called a seeming contradiction; which, 'tis hoped, nevertheless, will be very easily reconciled, when it comes under the consideration of an adept.

Yours, &c. LIB. GENTIUS.
Ex

Extract of several authentic Letters from Tetuan, which relate, more at large, the Hardships and Indignities put on his Majesty's Ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco, on account of the Money's being delayed, wherewith he was to have redeemed the English Captives, who have endured so many Years Slavery in Barbary.

ON the 23d of August 1749, arrived at Tetuan, the Emperor Muly Abdalla's Alcaide or governor of that town, from Fez, with peremptory orders to demand of his excellency Wm Latton, Esq; Ambassador there from the court of Great Britain, the balance money due, being 4399*l.* 1*s.* for the redemption of English captives, now 36 in number; and 8201*l.* that was paid to the late *Bashaw Hamet*, deceased, which, as the said emperor received no part of it, he deems an illegal payment. The said alcaide declared to the ambassador, that if he was not forthwith paid the whole sum, or had not his note of hand, engaging to pay it in eight or ten days, he had positive orders to carry him and the English slaves up to Fez; which would not only greatly enhance the expence of the crown, disgrace his majesty's present, by confiscation, and his ambassador by a denial of audience, but render him, and his attendants, no less miserable than those they came to redeem. The ambassador answered, that he could not engage for the payment in so short a time; but did directly hire a polacre to carry over letters to the governor of *Gibraltar*, intreating him to send the former sum of 4399*l.* 1*s.* which was in his possession. The governor sent back a letter to the ambassador, and a sharp one to the alcaide, but no money; whereupon the ambassador's house was immediately invested with a party of soldiers, who first violently dragg'd away his secretary, Mr *Charles Sturgis*, tearing off his clothes, and tumbled him into a dismal deep and dark dungeon under ground, called, the *Mortimore*, where he lay, without light of moon or sun 3 weeks; and so damp and chilly it was, as might, but for the signal favour of providence, have taken away the use of his limbs, or life itself. Afterwards 27 of the English slaves were taken, in the like manner, out of their prison, and with a Portuguese, who was one of the ambassador's servants, hurried into the said more dreadful interment; and the ambassador himself had irons brought into his house, wherewith he had been

fettered, but for the opposition made against it by the christian merchants; yet they have degraded him, and taken off his allowance. After 23 days, one of the guards brought word to the alcaide, that the secretary was very ill, and his life in danger; whereupon he appointed him to be led up before him; and when he understood how stedfastly willing the young man was to suffer for, or with his master, the *Barbarian* relented, and gave him liberty to return home again. There is not a Moor or Jew suffered to approach the ambassador; not so much as the Jew who was wont to shave him; not a letter directed to him which is not broke open before he sees it, and interpreted to the alcaide, by an English renegade. Two *Negro* porters, who are planted at the ambassador's street-door, have the keys of all his rooms, above and below; and two soldiers are posted every night at his chamber door; nor can his secretary go any where abroad without a guard. The alcaide, finding no money arrive from *Gibraltar*, by the time limited, and that the governor had paid no regard to his protest against the ambassador, gave him to understand, that he had compelled several English merchants to sell their goods; and also forcibly seized upon part of the king's present, designed for the emperor, to fulfil his engagements with him; and the remainder thereof is expected every moment to be also carried away. The English merchants were frightened from the coast at these severities, till at last, that they might be induced to return and trade again as usual, the alcaide ordered the captives to be released out of the mortimore, and remitted again to their prison. On the 28th of October arrived there the *Brave Xebecque*, Capt. *Hafswell*, with letters to the ambassador, from the governor of *Gibraltar*, signifying, that no money could be sent till he had received a final answer from the government. The ambassador has not wanted courage or condescension, compatible with the dignity of his commission; but tho' it has been his generous *ambition to diminish the number of our captives, it has been his misfortune to increase it: And thus are they all waiting with christian patience, until they can meet with some christian relief. *Westm. Jour.*

Remarks on the foregoing.

IT is very astonishing, that the money due on account of the slaves, was not forwarded to Mr Latton, or rather, that
he

he did not take it with him, as well as the Presents, because he was informed by John Howell, the master of arms, (see vol. 18. p. 531) who was at Fez, and escaped, that he would be cruelly treated in case of failure in the sum expected.

The reader may remember, how zealous the case of these poor slaves has been urged in the magazine, (see vol. 18. p. 531) and we observe with concern, that when we first mentioned them, they were 64; (see vol. 18. p. 413.) in a subsequent account, dated Fez, Dec. 2. (see Jan. Mag. p. 32.) they were 55, and in this last it seems they are only 36; and, perhaps, by this time, lingering death may have released a good part of these; so that, when the money is paid, as it is supposed, it must be, we shall have but a small number of our countrymen come home, and those, perhaps, weakened and useless.

Those who generously promoted a subscription (see vol. 18. p. 413, 440.) for their redemption, were pleased to see, as they hoped, a speedier method taken, an ambassador being appointed for the same laudable purpose, and therefore the sums of money which we and our friends in the country had received were returned, notice being given to fetch it back. (see p. 142.) Besides this contribution so well intended, a gentleman several years ago left, by will, some thousand pounds for redeeming English captives, in the trust of a rich company; but through some defect in form, though there is now a fair and urgent call, this bequest cannot be paid, no person being appointed to receive it, or give a legal discharge.—Thus, with all possible compassion (See Vol. xviii. p. 531) of every individual, at least in appearance, so fatal has the management been with regard to these poor unhappy sufferers, natives of our common country, that they may be tempted to wish themselves of any other; and, indeed, no man who has any tenderness, or a sense of the hardships of such miserable slavery, will be fond of owning himself a Briton, if he should be in foreign parts, and hear what may be said of this affair.]

ORDER of his Majesty in Council, at the Court at St James's, Dec. 14, 1749,

Whereas his majesty hath received information, that the many rules, orders, and regulations, made from time to time by his majesty at this board, for putting a stop to the spreading of the contagious distemper amongst the horned cattle, have not produced the good effects intended, the said distemper having not only spread itself to most parts of this kingdom, but doth at this time rage with a malignity and violence, very little short of (Gent. Mag. Dec. 1749.)

what had appeared at its first breaking out, and that the principal cause of the continuance of the said distemper, hath been the great neglect of the officers appointed to carry his majesty's aforementioned rules and regulations into due execution; and particularly the suffering cattle to be bought, sold, removed, and carried to fairs and markets, without the proper certificates of the health of the cattle, as required by the said rules, and the many frauds and impositions that have been committed by the persons entrusted with the said certificates; so that it is become absolutely necessary, in order to prevent the further spreading of the said contagion, to put the liberty of buying, selling, and removing of horned cattle, under other and stronger rules and regulations: And whereas, his majesty hath this day taken this matter into his most serious consideration, and being desirous of doing every thing in his power towards putting a stop to the said distemper, hath therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, That, after the 14th day of January next, and before the 14th day of March following, no ox, bull, cow, calf, steer, or heifer, within England, whether fat or lean, sick or well, be removed from the grounds, lands, or places, where they shall be on the said 14th day of January, excepting only such sound and fat cattle fit for slaughter, as shall be removed in order to be slaughtered at some *† uninfected place*, within the distance of two miles from the place where they shall be on the said 14th day of January, by virtue of a certificate to be granted by some duly qualified justice of peace, or commissioner of the land-tax, under his hand and seal, expressing the description and soundness of such cattle, the place from and to which they are to be removed; and which certificates shall not be granted, but on full enquiry into, and full satisfaction had by such justice of the peace, or commissioner of the land-tax, on oath of the soundness of such cattle.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the churchwardens, overseers of the poor, constables, and such other person or persons as have been, or shall be appointed by the justices of the peace, in pursuance of any order made by his majesty in council, do stop any such cattle which shall be driven contrary to this order, or to any of the acts of parliament made in relation to the distemper'd cattle, and carry the offender or offenders before some justice or justices of the peace, to be punished according to the aforesaid acts.

Pro-

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[† If, through want of perspicuity, the country people cannot understand the regulations, it is no wonder that they are not carry'd into execution.—The reason does not appear, why cattle should be slaughtered only in *uninfected* places. By *uninfected place* may be meant a slaughter-house, or a town; if the latter is to be understood, the people of infected places may be in danger of starving; and the grazier have no where to sell his fat and sound cattle; which sound cattle, one might suppose, would not carry infection, wherever slaughtered.]

Provided, and it is declared, that this order is not intended to prohibit the carriage of carcasses of any cattle not infected, without their hides, to such places, and in such manner as the respective owners thereof shall think fit: nor to prohibit the removal of such cattle as shall be in want of pasture, into other grounds belonging to, or in possession of, the owner of such cattle, not above the distance of two miles from the places where the same shall be on the said 14th day of *January*, nor within one mile of any infected place.

Provided also, that nothing herein contained, shall extend to prohibit the removal of any such cattle, which shall be within the dominion of *Wales*, from one part of the said dominion of *Wales* to any other part thereof: nor to prohibit or restrain the removal of any such cattle, which shall be in any of the counties of *Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall*, from one place to another within the said counties, but without going into any other than the above mentioned counties, which are all represented to be not only free from the said infection, but at a considerable distance from the infected parts of this kingdom.

And it is hereby further ordered, that so much of his majesty's order in council of the 22d of *March*, 1747, as relates to the driving or removing of any oxen, bulls, cows, calves, steers, or heifers, from one place to another, by virtue of any certificate or certificates, shall, from and after the said 14th of *Jan.* next, until the 14th of *March* following, be, and stand suspended, and not put in execution, as to any cases happening within the time aforesaid.

And for the better execution of so much of his majesty's said former order in council of *March* 22, 1747, as relates to the killing and burying the distemper'd cattle, it is hereby further ordered, that during the continuance of this, and the said order of *March* 22, 1727, the owners of all horned cattle do, as soon as the distemper shall appear in or among any of the said cattle, immediately give notice thereof to the constable of the town or parish, and also to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish or place where such infected cattle shall be, of the appearance of such infection, or to any inspector already appointed, or to be appointed, by the justices of the peace for the district, where such parish or place shall lie.

And his majesty doth hereby further order and command, that the said justices of the peace, and commissioners of the land tax, do grant the certificates allowed by this order gratis; and that they do not suffer their clerks, or other person or persons any ways concerned in issuing such certificates, to ask, demand, receive, or take, any fee, reward, gratuity, or sum of money whatsoever, under pretence of making out such certificates, or for any act or thing done in relation thereto.

And his majesty doth hereby strictly charge and command all his majesty's justices of the peace, for the several counties, ridings, divisions, cities, liberties, and towns corporate within this kingdom, and also the commissioners of the land-tax authorized to act herein,

to carry this his majesty's order of council into execution, as likewise all the rules and regulations, relating to the distemper'd cattle, and also to hides, contained in the afore-mentioned order of his majesty in council, dated *March* 22, 1747, so far as the same are not varied by this present order; and more especially such parts thereof, as relate to the killing and burying of any such distemper'd cattle, and the cleansing and purifying the houses, buildings, and places, where any such infected cattle shall have stood, or been killed: and likewise to carry into execution, the several acts of parliament made in relation to the said cattle: and that they do likewise cause the penalties directed by the said acts, to be inflicted on all persons who shall disobey any of the rules, orders, and regulations made by his majesty in council.

And for the better notifying of this order, it is his majesty's pleasure, that the same be forthwith printed and published, and be also inserted in the next *London Gazette*, and be likewise read in all parish churches, chapels, and other places set apart for divine worship, on the first, and every other *Sunday* after the publication hereof. *William Sbarpe.*

[This Order was sent to be dispersed in a very expeditious manner by the postmasters.. —See Vol. xvii. p. 566, Col. 2. C.]

D The REMEMBRANCE of the 23d gives some remarks on the last order of council (See above.) and says, that such as it is, it was the production of their wisdoms the *Middlesex Justices*, to whose consideration it was made over by their betters; and humbly proposes it would be prudent now to suspend the impolitic prohibition of *Irish* cattle.

The other Journals are much taken up with reflections relating to the *Westminster* election, and besides these volunteer intermeddlers, such an abundant shower of loose papers was scatter'd abroad, in prose and verse, serious and comic, that several pamphlets have been entirely filled with them.

SIR, *Hammer Smith Dec. 20, 1749.*

I N your last I met with the representation of a *Roman* coin, which one of your correspondents desired to be explained. I have attempted it in the following manner. Yours, &c.

ANTIQUARIUS.

Ti	Claudius	Cæsar	Aug.
Tiberius	Claudius	Cæsar	Augustus,
P.	m.	Tr.	P.

H Pontifex maximus, Tribunitia Potestate, Imp. P. P. Imperator Pater Patriæ.

The reverse I take to be a gladiator, and S. C. *Senatus Consultum.*

Mr W. L.'s ESSAY ON MILTON'S USE AND IMITATION OF THE MODERNS, of which some account has already been given in several Magazines for 1747, (See Index to that Volume, also the defence of Milton, Vol. xviii. p. 67, 114.) is at length published in one Volume, 8vo. To this work is added a Postscript, which, as it contains some circumstances relating to MILTON's family, that are known but to few, and some remarks upon them, which deserve the attention of all, we are impatient to communicate to our readers, as follows, with this single remark, that if he has any way lessened, or affected Milton's character, by his critical remarks, he has made a compensation for it, in his tender regard for the only representative of his family.

The POSTSCRIPT.

WHEN this essay was almost finished, the splendid edition of *Paradise Lost*, so long promised by the Rev. Dr Newton, fell into my hands; of which I had, however, so little use, that, as it would be injustice to censure, it would be flattery to commend it: and I should have totally forborn the mention of a book, that I have not read, had not one passage, at the conclusion of the life of Milton, excited in me too much pity and indignation to be suppressed in silence.

'Deborah, Milton's youngest daughter,' says the editor, 'was married to Mr. Abraham Clarke, a weaver, in Spittle-fields, and died in August 1727, in the 76th year of her age. She had ten children. Elizabeth, the youngest, was married to Mr. Thomas Foster, a weaver in Spittle-fields, and had seven children, who are all dead; and she herself is aged about sixty, and weak and infirm. She seemeth to be a good plain sensible woman, and has confirmed several particulars related above, and informed me of some others, which she had often heard from her mother.' These the doctor enumerates, and then adds; 'in all probability, Milton's whole family will be extinct with her, and he can live only in his writings. And such is the caprice of fortune, this grand-daughter of a MAN, who will be an everlasting glory to the nation, has now for some years, with her husband, kept a little chandler's, or grocer's shop for their subsistence, lately at the lower Holloway, in the road between Highbate and

London, and at present in Cock Lane, not far from Shoreditch Church.'

That this relation is true, cannot be questioned:—but, surely, the honour of letters, the dignity of sacred poetry, the spirit of the *English* nation, and the glory of human nature, require—that it should be true no longer. In an age, in which statues are erected to the honour of this great writer, in which his effigy has been diffused on medals, and his work propagated by translations, and illustrated by commentaries; in an age, which, amidst all its vices, and all its follies, has not become infamous for want of charity: it may be, surely, allowed to hope, that the living remains of Milton will be no longer suffered to languish in distress. It is yet in the power of a great people, to reward the poet, whose name they boast, and from their alliance to whose genius they claim some kind of superiority to every other nation of the earth; that poet, whose works may possibly be read, when every other monument of *British* greatness shall be obliterated; to reward him—not with pictures, or with medals, which, if he sees, he sees with contempt, but—with tokens of gratitude, which he, perhaps, may even now consider as not unworthy the regard of an immortal spirit. And, surely, to those, who refuse their names to no other scheme of expence, it will not be unwelcome, that a SUBSCRIPTION is proposed, for relieving, in the languor of age, the pains of disease, and the contempt of poverty, the grand-daughter of the author of *Paradise Lost*. Nor can it be questioned, that, if I, who have been marked out as the *Zoilus* of Milton, think this regard due to his posterity, the design will be warmly seconded by those whose lives have been employed, in discovering his excellencies, and extending his reputation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, for the relief of Mrs ELIZABETH FOSTER, grand-daughter to JOHN MILTON, are taken in by Mr Doddsley, in Pall-mall; Mess. Cox and Collings, under the Royal Exchange; Mr Cave, at St John's Gate, Clerkenwell; and Mess. Payne and Bouquet, in Paternoster-row.

N. B. The beautiful verses to a young lady sent us from Epsom, by Mr Isaac T. he will find printed in our 6th Vol p. 680, but without mention that they were the E. of C——'s to Ly F. S.

Mr S——o. Notis.
Whence the term spifflicated?

The POWER of BEAUTY. A SONG.

Set to Music by S. STUBLEY, Organist of St John's, Clerkenwell.

Andante.

Sym. Fly, fly, rash swain! nor fond-ly

trace The smi-ling snares, the treach'rous grace, That lurk in yon-der

fair: Dread the fly arts of Beau-ty's queen, Who thence ex-tends her

wan-ton reign, And sharpens human care. And shar-pans hu-man

care.

Her flame, which wastes the soul away,
She lights at that strong piercing ray,
Which beams from those bright eyes;
Love on that lip contrives his guile;
Thence, pointed with a dimpling smile,
His dart unerring flies.

Trust not that clear, pellucid bloom;
The lively tints from *Venus* come;
From *Venus* none escape:
She form'd those ringlets to ensnare;
She gave her own bewitching air,
Her own enchanting shape,

The laughing queen, to form that voice,
Thro' all the pow'rs of music flies,
And steals their sweetest charms:
Does she in vain these arts display?
Ah no! she aims at boundless sway,
And rules with *Peggy's* arms.

Blest be the rule! since *Peggy's* tongue
But speaks her soul as sweet as strong,
As aptly form'd to please:
Ah, *Damon*! dread no wily snare,
In *Peggy's* bosom all is fair,
All innocence and ease!

*** The Notes set by T. Green; and those by J. P. came too late.

To a Despairing Young LADY.

Cease, Marcia, longer to complain,
Philander ridicules thy pain,
 Despises all thy charms ;
 His treach'rous heart for *Phæbe* glows,
 To her he pays his warmest vows,
 And seeks her rival arms.
 Since he refuses to be thine,
 Be wise, my fair, nor vainly pine,
 Or at his fallshood mourn !
 Let Love's soft transports be suppress'd,
 A juster passion swell thy breast,
 And scorn for scorn return !
 From him avert thy languid eyes,
 And view a wretch, behind, who lies
 In torments of despair ;
 Who the same fate with thee bemoans,
 For thee has answer'd all thy groans,
 And number'd tear for tear.
 Let sympathizing sorrows find
 Some pity from that gen'rous mind,
 Which cruelties oppress ;
 Those who are farthest try'd by woe
 To others most compassion show
 In undeserv'd distress.
 If then the pangs which I endure
 Can one condoling look procure,
 Or gentle pity move,
 O ! let my constancy prevail,
 Nor pray'rs and perseverance fail,
 But give me love for love. *Fidelis.*

To Gentle DAMON at Wakefield.

DAMON, thy sighs in vain are spent,
 'Tis fruitless to complain ;
 Till former follies thou repent,
 No favour thou'lt obtain.
 Nothing more sure, if true it be
 The monster's name is *W—e*,
 Thy invocations, she'll decree,
 From raving madness rise.
 Why then need'st thou *SIL*'s answer wait,
 Thy destiny to clear ?
 Thy mutt'rings wild declare thy fate ;
 Thy sense is lost thro' fear.
Sophy thy love-sick lines hath read,
 And now, exulting, goes,
 Regardless of that restless head,
 Which multiplies thy woes.
 Since then no prospect of relief ;
 No *Sophy* comes to cheer ;
 O ! *Damon*, death must end thy grief ;
 By death thou'lt rest from fear.
 Warn'd by my friendly verse, repair
 Where holy rites arise,
 There offer up thy parting pray'r,
 For surely *Damon* dies.
 — near Wakefield. *Peter Perkins.*

INVENTORY of a humorous Gentleman's Room.

A Bed, that any one might sleep in ;
 An old oak chest, I durst not peep in.
 Blood, e'er since Sunday, in a basin.
 A looking-glass, to see your face in.
 Six pair of shoes compleat, and one
 To wear wi' strings, the straps quite gone.
 A Scotch plaid, and a woollen waistcoat,
 Lie in one chair, besides his best coat.
 A table whole, but for a foot.
 A pair of stockings, won at PUTT.
 A sack of oats (the sack new mended)
 For * *BOXER*'s use alone intended.
 A wigg, without a crooked hair.
 A pewter p—ss-pot, in a chair.
 Tobacco, in a broken plate.
 A pair of tongs, without a mate.
 A dose of salts and cream of tartar.
 " Another dose for Mr C—t—r." }
 What cash remains since the last quarter.
 A Common-prayer, in case of thunder.
 A pair of gloves, four yards asunder.
 A green list, round his middle worn.
 A saddle, and a drenching horn.
 Pink hose, a pair, for his own use.
 A curious blacking-ball for shoes.
 An ash, or oak-stick, God knows whether,
 With whip-cord thro', instead of leather.
 A pair of breeches, on the floor,
 Larger than those King *Harry* wore.
 Six dusty books upon a shelf ;
 And, finally, the C—pt—n's self.
Lulcaster. *RANDOM, junr.*

* The name of his horse.

A CALVINISTICAL REFLECTION.

TH O' pure my hands, and free from guilty
 stains,
 Tho' undissolv'd each social tie remains :
 Altho' no husband mourns his injur'd bed ;
 Nor pines with grief the violated maid :
 Altho' I pay each just return I owe,
 And sympathetick feel another's woe,
 With liberal hand sustain the needy poor,
 And age, and sickness, bless my op'ning door :
 Tho' each complaint, each bursting sigh I hear,
 Melt for each want, and pity every tear ;
 Yet some dark tenet should I disbelieve,
 Or dare to doubt what I can ne'er conceive ;
 Still hell's broad path erroneous have I trod,
 A foe to virtue, and a foe to God. *S. H.*

If any one think the above sentiment severe,
 or unjust ; let him take a view of the founder of
 this sect, and consider him as persecuting, for a
 difference in opinion, poor *Servetus*, once his
 most intimate friend ; by his management and in-
 terest with the magistrates of *Geneva*, procuring
 his imprisonment, reducing him, by a long con-
 finement, to disease and misery, and at last,
 with taunts and reproaches, bringing him to the
 stake. — Doubtless, *Calvin* must have thought
Servetus

A foe to virtue, and a foe to God.

[*W. L.*'s Eclogue came too late.]

A New Year's ODE.

HE comes he comes! with glory
crown'd,
The sun begins his annual round!
Swift from slumber let me rise,
Where neglected Reason lies,
And her gracious aid denies:
Here, my fond soul! thy tribute pay,
And duteous hail the rising day.
Behold the sacred morn appear!
Behold she leads the new-born year!
Hail! of ev'ry morn the queen!
Time which has already been,
Time to come by thee is seen.
Thus *Janus* stood, of old, to view
The present and the future too.
O Thou! whose eye the year surveys,
On every point at once can gaze,
O! be thou, be thou my friend;
Shew me where my ways offend:
Teach me what I ought to mend:
Not all the joys we mortals find
Can half disarm a guilty mind.
I do not ask what kind of fate,
Unknown, awaits my future state.
'Tis not soft unmanly joy,
Nor the bright delusive toy,
Gold, that can my cares employ:
Content, where'er my fortune fall,
While truth and justice rule the ball.
Do thou my glowing breast inspire,
And kindle there a nobler fire.
Teach, Oh! teach me to be wise;
Seize on time that swiftly flies,
And secure the matchless prize.
O! Teach me folly's ways to shun,
And in the paths of wisdom run.
So shall my soul in plenty rest,
In every state supremely blest:
Then, whate'er the world deny,
Swift to wisdom I shall fly:
Wisdom shall my wants supply:
No power shall e'er my bliss confine,
But all the *Sov'reign good* be mine.
Throgmorton street, Dec. 7. W. P.

The RECOVERY.

TIS o'er, at length the conflict's o'er,
Sad sorrow sinks the soul no more;
No more the plaintive weeping eye,
The deep-fetch'd supplicating sigh,
Betray the labours of a breast
Depriv'd of philosophick rest.
At ease, and happy now again,
Is *MIRA*'s late desponding swain;
At perfect ease and free from care,
Tho' still admirer of the fair;
The gentle fair! to whose repose
I sacrifice a lover's vows.—
Dear *Cupid*, lay your quiver by,
At me in vain your arrows fly;

In vain you twang the bended yew,
I've bid my very last adieu;
Nor can your golden shafts retain
A resolute, determin'd swain.
I range no more the *Cyprian* grove,
To *Venus* sacred and to love;
Where odours shed their influence round
And beauty paints th' enchanted ground
Where scenes of sweet destruction rise,
And pleas'd the fated victim dies.
More manly joys I mean to try,
The joys that sylvan sports supply;
Such as *Atleon* heretofore
Experienc'd on the *Theban* shore.
Ill fated youth! by whom was seen
In naked charms the bowyer queen,
Doom'd, for one transient glance alone
With life and manhood to atone.

Guard me, kind heaven, from like sum-
prize,

From beauty's charms avert my eyes.
Hail kinder goddess of the morn!
Aurora hail! hark, hark, the horn,
The gladsome horn how shrill it sounds,
How full the chorus of the hounds;
The generous couriers how they strain
Up the steep hill, and o'er the plain;
Whilst sportive *Echo* all around,
Repeats, and blends the varied sound.

In vain my muse, in equal lays,
Attempts the pleasures of the chace!—

The night's festivity I sing,
This better suits my jarring string;
The laughing, quaffing, jovial night,
Resounding with a mixt delight;
The flowing bowl, the jocund tale,
Which o'er the pangs of love prevail.

Then, then releas'd from anxious care,
The joys of social life we share,
Regardless whether *Cloe*'s coy,
Or *Cælia* backward to the joy;
Or *Sylvia* with a cold disdain
Strives to encrease poor *Damon*'s pain.
Those tricks are stale, and wisely we
Descry the latent coquetry.
Our joys transported we pursue,
And bid the lover's whims—adieu.

Suffolk, Dec. 14th, 1749. Yours, &c. B.

On a Bill against PLURALITIES.

Pluralia raro—Quæ genus.

SHould laws with hold from parsons rural,
And *London* doctors livings plural;
Dilapidations to prevent,
May they have grace to be content
With abstinence, and keeping *Lent*;
And be compell'd, (excuse the jingle)
With single living, to live single:
Provided, that no laws deny
Th' indulgence of plurality,
To merit qualify'd to buy.

SINGLETON.

To a Friend on his Marriage.

ADAM, when form'd by heav'n, was plac'd
In Eden's happy grove ;
A scene, by nature, richly grac'd
With ev'ry joy, but love.

He wander'd round, in pensive mood,
Nor cou'd suppress his moan ;
And heav'n pronounc'd, *it was not good*
For Man to be alone.

A mate was giv'n, divinely fair,
To fill his wishful arms ;
Surpriz'd he gaz'd, and soon drew near,
Attracted by her charms.

Her conversation more endears,
As side by side they rove ;
Her innocence, and winning airs,
Inflame his heart with love.

Eden he deems no more a waste,
Each shrub now breathes perfume ;
The fruits produce a richer taste,
The flow'rs a fairer bloom.

The birds more rapt'rous strains bestow,
More gentle zephyrs play ;
The rills in softer murmurs flow,
To bless the bridal day.

Hail honour'd wedlock ! sacred rite !
The crown of life is thine ;
The fountain thou of chaste delight,
For Adam's virtuous line.

Despis'd by none, but sordid souls,
The fop and debauchee ;
Who reason drown in midnight bowls,
Are wicked to be free.

Detesting these, my wiser friend,
Thou aim'st at nobler bliss ;
In one lov'd fair thy wishes end,
And truth endears the kiss.

May you all heav'nly blessings share,
With each terrestrial good ;
Be happy as the first form'd pair !
While innocent they stood.

While ev'ry look content express'd
No place for wishes found ;
While Earth spontaneous gave the feast,
And heav'n the banquet crown'd.

CRITO.

The C R E E D.

(See Lord's Prayer, Vol. xvii. p. 244.)

Firm I believe in that almighty mind
Who fram'd all worlds — great father of
mankind !

In Jesus Christ — his only son — our lord —
High in whose praise let earth and heaven accord !
Conceiv'd by power divine — of virgin born —
By Pilate judg'd — and crucify'd with scorn —
Like man who dy'd — and to the grave was giv'n —
Rose the third day — ascended into heav'n —
At God's right hand sits glorious — shall de-
scend — (end —

To judge the quick and dead — when time shall

In that pure spirit, that celestial dove,
With peace who visits on the wings of love !
In one church, holy ! — catholick ! — and kind ! —
Where all the saints in fellowship are join'd —
In that heart-cheering principle divine,
That penitence infuses a pardon mine —
In that great day when all the dead shall rise —
In everlasting life beyond the skies.

A CHRISTMAS ODE.

First Shepherd.

AT this unwonted hour, behold
What strikes my wond'ring soul with fear !
How all yon east is streak'd with gold !
As if the opening morn was near !

Second Shepherd.

I mark it ! — now the streams unite !
One pillar now, of moving light !
My soul too shakes ! — it sinks ! — it dies !
See ! thro' the air the vision flies !

Third Shepherd.

Heav'n shield us ! — lo ! 'tis just at hand !
Some strange event impends !
O'er-head direct, it seems to stand !
And now the blaze descends !

GABRIEL.

Ye shepherds ! all your fears resign !
I come, not arm'd with wrath divine !
But fraught with heav'nly love !
The news, the welcome news I bring,
Sounds high from every sacred string
Thro' all yon realms above !

I come ! (and 'tis a blest employ)
I come the messenger of joy !
Go ! publish what I sing.
Earth is no more a scene forlorn !
This night the promis'd Christ is born !
Your Saviour, and your King !

At Bethle'm, in a manger lies
The swaddi'd babe ! let raptures rise
Round this terrestrial ball !
The raptures catch from heart to heart !
'Till all shall feel, let all impart !
For Christ was born for all !

CHORUS of ANGELS.

Glory to God, in strains 'till now unknown,
From every glowing seraph round his throne !
Peace to this globe ! all worlds admire the plan
Of heaven's free, vast BENEVOLENCE to man !

On seeing at a COUNTRY CHURCH the Seats
empty on a SUNDAY.

— *Locus est et pluribus umbris.* HOR.

Divine Pythagoras expell'd his school
The libertine, who scorn'd to live by rule ;
Whose morals his philosophy disgrac'd ;
And in his room an empty coffin plac'd.

Trammels cast off, our congregations thin,
Sundays profan'd, and absence deem'd no sin,
Pious church-wardens, since no priest has skill,
Absenters to reclaim against their will,
Should empty seats with empty coffins fill.
A more affecting representative
Of church-deserters Hogarth can't contrive.
By Jewish rabbins it is truly said,
“ Not he that dies, but he that sins, is dead.”

CHURCHMAN.

Historical Chronicle, December 1749

TUESDAY, November 28.



Foreigner who came to make some discoveries in relation to the longitude, was, by order of council, examined by several eminent mathematicians and astronomers; but what he had done having been before demonstrated by others, he was dismiss'd with an order for a small sum to defray his expences home.

Was tried at Common Pleas an action of trover against an eminent man-midwife, for taking away, after he had deliver'd a woman, two female dead infants, wonderfully joined together by the bellies; after a long hearing, the jury being withdrawn, it was agreed that the doctor should return the infants to the father, the plaintiff.

From the Votes and London Gazette.

Mercurii 29^o Die Novembris, 1749.

Resolved,

THAT any person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, who now are, or hereafter may be, interested in or intitled unto any part of the national debt, redeemable by law, incurred before *Michaelmas* 1749, which now carries an interest after the rate of four pounds per centum per annum, and who shall, on or before the 28th day of *February* 1749, subscribe their names, to signify their consent to accept of an interest of three pounds per centum per annum, to commence from the 25th day of *December* 1757, subject to the same provisions, notices and clauses of redemption, which their respective four per cents are now liable to, shall, in lieu of their present interest, be intitled unto, and receive, an interest of four pounds per centum per annum, till the 25th day of *December* 1750; and from and after the said 25th day of *December* 1750, an interest of three pounds ten shillings per centum per annum, until the said 25th day of *December* 1757; and no part of the same, except what is due to the *East-India* company, shall be liable to be redeemed till after the said 25th day of *December*, 1757.

Resolved,

That all executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, may subscribe or signify such consent for the several parts of the said debt, for the holding of which their names are made use of respectively.

Resolved,

That all duties, revenues, and incomes, which now stand appropriated to the payment of the said interest of four pounds per centum per annum respectively, shall continue and be appropriated to the payment of the respective interest of four pounds per centum

per annum, three pounds ten shillings per centum per annum, and three pounds per centum per annum; in the same manner as the same now stand appropriated to the payment of the said four pounds per centum per annum; and that the surplusses of the said funds after the said 25th day of *December* 1750, shall be made part of the sinking fund, and applied in the same manner, as the surplusses of the said funds are now applicable.

Resolved,

That books be opened at the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, at the bank of *England*, and *South-sea* house, for receiving the said subscriptions or consent.

Ordered,

That for the immediate taking in of the said subscriptions and consent, copies of the said resolutions be forthwith transmitted to the auditor of the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to the governor and company of the bank of *England*, to the united company of merchant trading to the *East Indies*, and to the governor and company of merchants trading to the *South-seas*, and other parts of *America*, and for encouraging the fisheries; and be affixed at the *Royal Exchange*, and be printed in the *London Gazette*.

J. DYSON, Cl. Dom. Com.

November 30 being *St Andrew's* day, and the anniversary election of the president and council of the *Royal Society*, *Martin Folkes*, Esq; was rechosen president, and *Thomas Birch*, M. A. *Benj. Bosanquet*, M. A. *Sir Wm Brown*, Knt. *James Burrow*, Esq; *Lord Charles Cavendish*, *Peter Davall*, Esq; Secretary, *Mr James Horne*, *George E. of Macclesfield*, *Nich Mann*, Esq; *Richard Mead*, M. D. *Cromwell Mortimer*, M. D. *Samuel Reynardson*, Esq; *Charles D. of Richmond*, *Sir Thomas Robinson*, Bart. *Sir Hans Sloane*, Bt. *Wm Sotheby*, Esq; *Wm Stukely*; M. D. *Mr Wm Watson*, *James West*, Esq; and *Hugh Ld Willoughby of Parham*, were elected of the council; after a very learned and ingenious oration by the president, the annual prize-medal of gold was given to *Mr Harrison*, on account of his very curious clock for discovery of the longitude.

TUESDAY, December 5.

Was heard a remarkable cause in the Lord Mayor's court, in which a club of journeymen painters were plaintiffs, and *Mr Row*, a painter, in *Lawrence-lane*, defendant, for employing a person not free, to work in the city; which lasted several hours, many witnesses being examined on both sides: upon the evidence of the most eminent master painters in *London*, it appear'd, that from the want of free journeymen of the trade, it was not possible for the summer business of the city to be done, without the assistance of at least an equal number of non freemen, and that no freeman

freeman was ever refused, or could sometimes be got on any terms. But the affair turn'd on the force of a bye-law, made by the city in the reign of *Q. Anne*, which was very learnedly argued by the council. The jury went out at two o'clock in the afternoon, and return'd twice without agreeing on a verdict; but were sent out again, and after staying a long time, were ordered to be confined to the room without fire, candle, or any sustenance, by an officer sworn to observe the same and attend them; where they remained till six o'clock the next morning, when they brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs. One of the jurymen, a gentleman of large concerns in the mercantile trade, spoke and behaved with uncommon zeal and integrity in this affair, which was partly the cause of so long a debate. (See 15th day, and P. 557.)

Was determined a cause, several years depending in the high court of delegates, between *George Morison*, Esq; a lunatic, and *Christian Stewart*, claiming to be his wife, as being married to him several years since at his chambers in the Temple, by one *Wyatt*, a fleet parson, when the judges set aside the marriage.

A dealer in coals was cast in the court of King's Bench in the penalty of 50*l.* for selling 6 bushels in a chaldron short measure.—Another coal-dealer was cast in 100*l.* for the said offence.—A third action was nonsuited, the plaintiff not remembering the quantity he bespoke.

THURSDAY 7.

Was held a general court of the South Sea company, when the several resolutions of the hon. house of commons relating to the reduction of the interest of the national debt (so far as concerned the said company) were taken into consideration; and after a debate of two hours, in which the principal speakers were *Mr Solomon Da Costa*, *Sir Thomas Drury*, *Mr Sharpe*, *Mr Gideon*, *Mr Postlethwaite*, *Mr Webb*, and *Mr Tomkyns*, it was unanimously agreed to adjourn *sine Die*. (See 19th.)

FRIDAY 8.

Westminster poll was closed; the numbers on the books were, for *Lord Trentham* 4811, for *Sir George Vandeput* 4654; but a scrutiny being demanded by *Sir George Vandeput* and many electors, the same (tho' most strenuously opposed by council for *Ld Trentham*) was granted by the high bailiff; who, through the course of this election, acted with great impartiality.

(*Gent. Mag.*, Dec. 1749.)

Particulars of the Poll. *Trentham. Vandeput.*

First day,	10	10
St Ann's parish	342	366
St George Hanover-square	937	520
St Paul Covent-garden	204	*264
St Clement's	198	686
St James's	1113	991
St Martin's	694	*1267
St Margaret's, and St John's	1313	550
	4811	4654

(See numbers of the two last polls Vol. xviii. p. 307, Vol. xi. p. 231.)

* The *Old England Journal* has this remark, "Notwithstanding all the advantage of offices, and all the weight of the r*ys treasury against them, the public spirit of the people has so far succeeded, as even to out vote the two most considerable persons in the coalition in their own parishes, and among their own tenants at their own doors, which shews how prevalent the love of liberty is still among us.

[So many papers were dispersed daily at this election, that we have no room here to give a farther account of them. See p. 521, also books, Art. 30, 31, 32.]

MONDAY 11.

Was discharged out of custody in the New goal, *Southwark*, *Aeneas Macdonald*, commonly called the pretender's banker. (See Vol. xviii. p. 590.)

TUESDAY 12.

Ended the sessions at the Old Baily, when *John Edwards* for burglary and felony, *Edward Shorter*, *Patrick Dempsey*, *Edward Dempsey*, *Wm Davis*, *James Aldridge*, *Wm Tidd*, *Robert Hickson* and *Tho. Good*, for divers assaults and robberies, and received sentence of death.

WEDNESDAY 13.

Was try'd at the King's Bench a cause between a butcher of an *Indiaman* plaintiff, and the captain defendant, for giving him several lashes at the gangway for supposed faults; when the jury found for the plaintiff, with 30*l.* damages.—In another cause against a captain for violently beating one of his men, the jury gave the plaintiff 10*l.* damages.

THURSDAY 15.

An order was sent to the *Downs*, to stop the sailing of the *India* ships till a proper convoy can be sent, to protect them against the *Saltee* men, and other rovers of *Barbary*.

At a court of common council a petition of the masters to the several handicrafts of *London*, praying liberty to employ foreigners, under certain restrictions, was taken into consideration; as was also a counter petition of the journeymen against the masters' petition. After great debate, the petitions were

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order'd to be printed and distributed to the members of the court, for their consideration against the next meeting, a majority appearing for the journeymen.

Was try'd at *Guildhall*, in the court of Common Pleas, before Sir *Thomas Abney*, Kt. a cause between a foremastman of an *India* ship plaintiff, and the chief mate, defendant, for an assault and battery, when the jury, which consisted of eminent merchants, gave a verdict for the defendant, it appearing that the action was brought only for moderate correction, and that there was a combination of the foremastmen to harass the officers only for doing their duty.

Hadgee Mehemmed Cogia, sent from the dey of *Algiers*, had his first private audience of his majesty, at which he deliver'd his letters of credence. *Gaz.* Afterwards he had audience of the prince, and duke. His presents of 6 or 7 horses, furniture, &c. *Old England* rates but at 500 l.

TUESDAY 19.

At a general court of the *E. India* company, pursuant to their adjournment on the 13th, the affair of the said company's concerns in the reduction of the interest of the national debt, was taken into further consideration; after many debates, a ballot was proposed and agreed to by the proprietors, whether or no they should acquiesce in the opinion of the directors, which opinion *see p. 532.*—Those who were against the question urg'd that there is no reason to hasten the agreeing to any terms, to the prejudice or hazard of the company, as the Lords of the Treasury have, by the act, a power to prolong the time.

A ship from the *Levant* is order'd to perform quarantaine in *Standgate-Creek*, where her lading is to be taken out and aired in different vessels; several of her hands having died in their passage home.

WEDNESDAY 20.

The King went to the H. of Peers, and gave the royal assent—to a bill for granting an aid to his majesty of 3 s. in the pound, by a land tax to be raised in *G. Britain* for the service of the year 1750.—To a bill for reducing the several annuities which now carry an interest after the rate of 4 l. per cent. per ann. to the several rates of interest therein mentioned. (*See resolutions, p. 568.*)

FRIDAY 22.

An express arrived from the E. of *Albemarle*, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary at *Paris*, with an order signed by his most christian majesty for the evacuation of the islands of *St Vincent*,

St Dominica, *St Lucia* and *Tabago*, agreeable to the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*. *Gaz.*

FRIDAY 29.

At a meeting of a considerable number of proprietors of *East India* stock at the crown tavern pursuant to an advertisement, in order to consider of the question to be ballotted, 1. It was resolved that the thanks of the committee should be given to Sir *James Cresswell* (who moved for the ballot) for his great care of the interest of the proprietors. 2. They were unanimous to be against the question, and to send letters for the same purpose to the absent proprietors. 4. That another meeting be held 14 days before the next general court at the *East India* house (the time appointed for the choice of directors) in order to fix upon another sett of gentlemen for that important trust.

SATURDAY 30.

An *Algerine* corsair lately made a descent near *Albano*, as 'tis thought, to carry off the chevalier *de St George*, and his son cardinal *York*; but failing in his design, re-imbarked his people as fast as possible; and appearing some days after upon the coast of *Corfica*, was taken by a *Genoese* vessel.

The master of an *English* ship at *Venice* reports, that upon his arrival at *Trieste*, he found in that port a corsair, who had plundered him a few days before of all the cash he had on board, and some goods; he complaining thereof to the dey, the piratical captain, and 27 of his crew, were immediately strangled.

The scheme, relating to the restraining the pluralities of livings, offer'd to the consideration of parliament in a former session, and now revived, is as follows: 1. That neither of the two livings shall exceed the yearly value of 150 l. 2. That they shall be within the distance of 15 measured miles, to be reckoned from church to church. 3. That all donatives and perpetual curacies shall be ranked as livings, and subject to the same restrictions.

Mr *Ellis*, who went agent in the *Dobbs* galley, in the attempt made to discover a N. W. passage to *India*, by *Hudson's Bay*, in the years 1746 and 1747, has been examined in relation to the further prosecution of that attempt, by the Lords of the Admiralty, and having made the probability of such a passage apparent, he is to be sent out with three sloops of war early in the spring; he is to sail first to *Japan*, and thence to the back of *America*, where,

as the sea is open, and the weather mild, he will have better opportunities of coasting, in search of a passage into the North seas; but tho' these advantages appear to be equivalent to the length of the voyage, it is said, that something more than a bare discovery of a passage is intended (See p. 546, E.)

An affidavit has been made by *Samuel Chin*, a master of a ship, and *Samuel Palmer* and *George Lockyer* mariners, that for three several nights, since *June* last, they sailed by the *Caskets*, and saw no lights there, tho' the weather was clear, and they were within two leagues of them, so that if any lights had been then lighted, they must have seen them.

[If this should be often the case, mariners are to take greater caution, than if lights never had been kept there.]

The greatest number of horned cattle are already come to pasture within 2 miles of *London*, pursuant to the order of council, as was ever seen in the memory of man.

GRANTS for 1750.

628,230 l. for 18,857 land forces in *Gr. Britain*, *Guernsey*, and *Jersey*. — A farther reduction of 3000 was proposed, but over-ruled, 211 to 81.

236,420 l. for guards and garrisons in the *Plantations*, *Gibraltar*, &c. and for provisions, &c.

10,000 l. for *Greenwich Hospital*.

293,625 l. for *Navy Ordinary*.

197,896 l. for repairs and rebuilding of ships.

520,000 l. for 10,000 seamen.

109,259 l. for land-service Ordnance.

35,448 l. ditto not provided for.

AT a court martial held on board his Majesty's Yacht the *Charlotte*, at *Dorsetford*, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of *December*; 1749. F

William Rowley, Esq; Rear-Admiral of *Great Britain*, and admiral of the *White Squadron* of his Majesty's fleet. President,

Sir Edw. Hawke, Vice-Admiral of the blue.

John Forbes, Esq; Rear-Adm. of the white.

Cap-*Thomas Sturton*. *Richard Haddock*.

tains. *William Parry*. *Matthew Buckle*.

Merrick de L'Angle.

The court, pursuant to an order from the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty to *William Rowley*, Esq; dated the 1st instant, proceeded to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of *Charles Knowles*, Esq; a rear Admiral of his Majesty's fleet, in, and relating to, an action which happened on the 1st of *October*, 1748, between a *British* Squadron under his command, and a Squadron of *Spain*; and having heard the witnesses, as well for the crown as the prisoner; and also what the prisoner had to say in his defence, and thoroughly

considered the same, the court do unanimously agree, that it had appeared that Mr *Knowles* by forming the line to the northward, upon seeing the enemy in the morning, acted properly, and like an officer; but, while he was standing for the enemy, he might, by a different disposition of his Squadron, have begun the attack with six ships, as early in the day as four of them were engaged, and that therefore, by his neglecting to do so, he gave the enemy a manifest advantage; but in the situation the Squadron was at the time the *Tilbury* returned the enemy's fire, the rear-admiral seems to have acted properly in making the signal for battle, and beginning the engagement then as he did; that it appears the *Cornwall* continued in close and smart action better than an hour, and that Mr *Knowles* remained on board her, with his flag, after she was disabled from continuing the action, tho' he might, upon her being disabled, have shifted his flag on board another ship; and the court are unanimously of opinion, that he ought to have done so, in order to have conducted and directed, during the whole action, the motions of the Squadron entrusted to his care and conduct; but as it appears that Mr *Knowles* expressed great earnestness and zeal to get into action, and, while the *Cornwall* was engaged, shewed great personal courage, therefore, the court do unanimously think, that his not removing his flag arose from a mistake, and not from backwardness to bring his person into action; and upon consideration of Mr *Knowles*'s whole conduct relating to the action, the court do unanimously agree, that he falls under part of the 14th article of the articles of war, namely, the word *negligence*, and no other, and also under the 23d article. And the court do therefore unanimously adjudge, That he be reprimanded, for not bringing up the Squadron in closer order than he did, and not beginning the attack with as great force as he might have done, and also for not shifting his flag, upon the *Cornwall*'s being disabled. And he is hereby reprimanded accordingly.

Wm Rowley, *Tho. Sturton*,
C. Fearne, *Edw. Hawke*, *Wm Parry*,
Jud. Adv. *John Forbes*, *Rich. Haddock*,
Mt. de L'Angle, *Matthew Buckle*,

Malta, Nov. 20. On the 8th fifteen *Turks* were broke alive on the wheel; they all died seemingly in the christian faith; 5 were branded on their foreheads and sent to the galleys for life, and seven more, with the bailhaw of *Rhodes*, expected to die in a few days.

Halifax in Nova Scotia, Oct. 30. The settlers continue to enjoy perfect health, and have by their industrious labours so far advanced their works, that 350 comfortable and convenient houses are already built, and many more will, in all probability, be built before the winter, as the weather continues warm and fine beyond expectation; there are some few how-

however, less industrious, for whose reception, in case their houses should not be finish'd before the cold weather sets in, the governor has retain'd one of the transport ships. The settlement is greatly increased by a number of useful and industrious families from *New-England* and other places. Some hundreds of fishing vessels have already been here, and many more are expected next year. The *Indians* of the *Peninsula* have committed some hostilities; but as their numbers are only inconsiderable, and as all proper measures have been taken to reduce them to obedience, by raising a company of rangers to scour the woods, and setting a reward upon their heads, there is little apprehension of their being any further troublesome, more especially as the town is secured by a pallisado, and the troops posted round it. The *French* inhabitants have sent fifty of their people to assist in the publick works, and they are employed by the governor in cutting a road to *Minas*. *Gaz.*

I R E L A N D.

On the 11th, the Lord Lieut. and privy council issu'd a proclamation for the apprehending *Charles Lucas*, apothecary, pursuant to an address of the H. of Commons. (See p. 523.)

The wife of the Rev. Mr *Mills* of *Galloway*, was deliver'd of 3 children at a birth, after 20 years marriage without children.

LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

Nov. 28. **L**ady of *Thomas Dod* of *Edge*, Esq; deliver'd of a daughter, at his seat in *Cheshire*, where 'tis remarkable, that tho' the estate has continued regularly in the name near 900 years, there has not been known a child born there for 150 years past.

DES. 21. Lady of *James Stewart Mackenzie*, Esq; member for *Lute*, &c.—of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

Nov. 30. **T**homas *Craven*, Esq; was marry'd to Miss *Byron* at *Cheshunt*.

DEC. 6. Lord *George Manners*, 3d son of the D. of *Rutland*,—to the only daughter of late *Thomas Chaplin*, Esq;

5. Sir *George Meredith*, Bart,—to Miss *Amey Lee* of *High Lee Hall*, *Cheshire*, 30,000 l.

7. *Edmund Cox* of *Essex*, Esq;—to Miss *Sally Pozwell* of *Stanage*, *Radnorshire*.

9. Mr *Snell*, merchant,—to Miss *Cbaun-* of *Cornhill*, 6000 l.

13. Lord *Parker*, son of the E. of *Macclesfield*,—to Miss *Heathcote*, eldest daughter of Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart. with 30,000 l.

Mr *Rich. Vernon Sadlier*, brewer of *Sou-* *thampton*,—to Miss *Owen*, nearly related to Lord *Craven*.

18. *Richard Borielt* of *Wellington*, *Somer-* *setshire*, Esq;—to Miss *Joane Thomas*, with 20,000 l.—On this occasion he gave the carcasses of 20 sheep, a fat ox, and 200 horse-loads of wood to the poor; and one of the six bells being cracked with ringing, he ordered 33 new bells to make the ring eight; also the organ pipes to be repaired, and added 10 l. yearly to the organist's salary.

Rt Hon. Lord *Clifford*,—to Lady *Anne Lee*, sister to the Earl of *Litchfield*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

Nov. 25. **H**on. *Theodosia Farrington*, mother to the Dukes of *Ancafter*.

Rev. Mr *Groome*, 64 years rector of *Burn-* *ham Dedpole*, *Norfolk*, aged 93.

DEC. 1. Right Hon. *Thomas*, Lord *Leigh*, Baron of *Stonleigh*; succeeded in title and estate by his only son *Edward*.

2. Mrs *Susan Juett*, at *Fitzwilliams Plump-* *tre's*, Esq; in *Greenwich*, aged 112; she was in good health a few hours before her death.

3. *Fitz Williams Plumptre*, at *Greenwich*, Esq; first clerk to the treasury of ordnance.

Wm Dunbar, Esq; *Antigua* merchant.

Sir *Charles Hungate* of *Yorkshire*, Bart.

8. *John Hassel*, Esq; counsellor at law, in *Lincoln's Inn*.

John Partherich, Esq; high bailiff of the isle of *Ely*.

Sir *John Cope* of *Bramsell*, *Hants*; Bart.

9. Mrs *Carter* of *Crutched Friars*, of grief for her son, who was found drowned in the *Thames*. (See p. 329.)

Hon. Mrs *Eliz. King*, daughter of late Ld Chancellor.

Isaac Palmer of *Mile End*, Esq; *Italian* mer.

James Simmonds, Esq; a very considerable planter in *Virginia*.

Joseph Shallon, Esq; *Virginia* merchant.

10. *Edw. Willis*, Esq; page of the backstairs to King *Wm* and Q. *Anne*, aged 101, in the *Charter House*.

13. *Humphry Townsend*, Esq; in *Cannon-* *street*, aged 73.

Col. *Duckett*, formerly member for *Caln*.

15. Sir *Wm Fortescue*, master of the rolls.

16. Mr *Johnson*, secretary to Lord Chief Justice *Willes*.

And. *Percival*, Esq; agent to several Reg.

17. *Rob. Graham* of *South Warnborough*, *Hampshire*, Esq;

19. Sir *Thomas Lee*, Bt, brother to Sir *Wm Lee*, Kt, Chief Justice of *England*, to whom the baronettage and estate descend.

22. Rt Rev. *Richard Smallbroke*, D. D. Ld Bp of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, aged 76. He was made Bishop of *St David's* in 1723, and translated to the See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* in 1730.

Rich. Shuttleworth of *Gawthorp Hall*, Esq; member for *Lancashire*, which county he represented in 11 parliaments.

Wife of *James Annesley*, Esq; who claimed the title and estate to the Earldom of *Anglesey*.

24. At his house in *Upper Brook-street*, *John Lindsay*, Earl of *Crawford* and *Lindsay*, a Lieut.

PROMOTIONS, BANKRUPTS, &c.

a Lieut. Gen. and Col. of the Royal North British dragoons. His lordship remarkably signalized himself in the several wars that have happened in *Europe*, from the year 1734 to the late peace, particularly as volunteer under Pr. Eugene on the *Rhine*, Gen. Munich on the *Neister*, against the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and with the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, and Gen. Wallis, in *Turkey*, where he received, at the battle of *Krotzka* in the year 1739, a most severe wound, which, after opening nine and twenty times, with excessive pain, carried him off at last. His lordship joined the *British* army on its landing on the continent, and in it distinguished himself, during all the late campaigns in *Germany* and *Flanders*, as he did in *Scotland*, where he conducted the *Hessians* in the late rebellion. He is succeeded in estate and titles by the Rt Hon. Ld Visc. *Garnock*.

Mr Mark Catesby, F. R. S. aged 70, author of the *Nat. Hist. of Carolina*, a large and curious work, which is the chief support of his widow and two children.

24. Sir Charles Nichols, Bart, at Brackley, Northamptonshire.

25. Major Cutskasson, in Queen-square, Westminster, aged 80.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON CAZETTE.

Whiteball, THE king has been pleased to Dec. 16. constitute and appoint Ja. Banks, Gent. to be his majesty's consul at Carthagena in Spain.

Whiteball, Dec. 19. The king has been pleased to appoint Sir Thomas Robinson, Kt of the Bath, to be keeper of his great wardrobe, in room of John Duke of Montagu, dec.

— to appoint Andrew Stone, Esq; in room of Sir Thomas Robinson, to be a commissioner of Trade and Plantations.

— to grant unto Tho. Sharpe, Gent. the office of keeper of his majesty's council chamb.

From other Papers.

John Myddelton, Esq; of Chirk Castle, member for Denbigh, appointed by his majesty steward of the manors of Bromfield and Yale, in Denbighsh. in room of Sir W. W. Wynne, d.

Col. Powlett, — groom of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales.

John Read, Esq; clerk assistant of the H. of Commons, — clerk of the committee of privileges and elections.

Lieut. Cornish, — Capt. of the Antelope.

Charles Herbert, Esq; — groom of the bed-chamber, in room of Tho. Brereton, Esq;

Tho. Griffin, Esq; — a gentleman quarterly waiter, in room of Tho. Neville, Esq;

Isaac Strutt, Esq; solicitor in Chancery, — deputy clerk of the P. of Wales's Pr. Council.

Mr Robert Panton, late chief engineer at Tilbury fort, surveyor of the forts at Southampton and the isle of Wight.

Wm Whiteford, Esq; — Capt. in Rich's dragoons, in room of

Capt. Wilson, — Lieut. Col. of Holmes's Reg. of foot,

Earl of Loudoun, — Col. (Earl of Crawford, dec.)

ECCLESIASTICAL PR. conferr'd on the following

From the LONDON G.

Whiteball, THE king h Dec. 5. grant unto M. A. the dignity of a canonry in the collegiate church of St P void by the promotion of I the Bishoprick of Norwich.

From other Papers

DR Wanley, appointed chaplain and prebendary of Loughborough.

Archdeacon Thomas, — preb. of archdeaconry of York in commendam.

Dr Hayter, Bishop of Norwich, 30 archdeaconry of York in commendam.

Mr Moss, — Archdeacon of Colchester (Dr Cartwright, dec.)

Tho. Hurdin, M. A. — prebendary of York.

Mr Cary, — prebendary of Southwell. (Dr Cartwright, dec.)

Mr Newcomen, — Laidon, R. with the chapelry of Bassildon annexed; Essex.

Mr Tucker, — St Stephen's, R. Bristol.

Geo. Malden, cl. — Felthorp, R. and Felmingham, V. Norfolk.

Tho. Chapman, cl. — Kirby Overblowes, R. Yorkshire.

James Carter, cl. — Betfield, R. Suffex.

Ant. Carr, cl. — Testerton, R. Norfolk.

Mr Tho. Herring, — Cullisden, R. Surrey.

Mr Mence, — V. of Pancras, and cardinal of St Paul's, both in room of Mr DeChair, d.

Rich. Preston, cl. — Caton, V. Warwick.

Mr Eaton, — St John's Liv: Worcester.

John Copson, M. A. — St Paul's, Living Malmesbury, Wilts.

Mr Cookson, chosen lecturer of St Matthew, Bethnal Green.

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

Ja. Harris, { Abbotshury, V. } Dor-
M. A. { Winterbourn Monckton R. } set.

Jn Totree, { Halford, R. } War.
M. A. { Grimly, V. } Hallow chapel } Wor.

Wm Gilbert, { Binbrook St Mary, R. } Lin-
cl. { Barksdon, R. } coln.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Places. Elected. In room of

Denbighsh. Sr L. Cotton, Bt, Sr W. W. Wynne, d.

Christchurch, Sir T. Robinson, a pl. rechose

Hastings, Andrew Stone, a place, rechose

B—N K R—P T S Dec. 1749.

Wm Green of St Geo. Hanov. Square, carpenter.

Wm Pitcairne of St Martins in the Fields, taylor.

Vincent Underdown and John Dykes, of Dover, sail-cloth makers and partners.

Tho. Hally of Charing Cross, watch-maker.

Jamer Stenhouse of Drury-Lane, lincndraper.

Rich. Halland, of Liverpoole, woollendraper.

Nat. Edmonds of Burfreet near St Katherine's, vintner.

Michael Hatton of Pater Noster-Row, merchant.

John Garway of Worcester, merchant

John Martin of Newbury, Berks, Bargemaster.

Barton Miles of Portsmouth, victualler.

Zachary Marwith of Darlington, Durham, carrier.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

R U S S I A.

etersburg. A fire has consumed the opera house here, with all the decorations belonging to it, to the value of 200,000 rubles.—Since the Cossacks of Kirgis have put themselves under the protection of the Empress, our commerce has been improv'd; for Kirgis abounding with silver mines, the silver brought from thence this year amounts to 40,000 lb. weight.—This court demands that the states of Sweden should solemnly confirm and guaranty the declaration which the prince successor to the throne of that kingdom has made, that he never will change the form of government.

G E R M A N Y.

The K. of Prussia has made provision to pay off the English and Dutch the capitals they advanced on the mines of Silesia, &c. with the arrears of interest; but delay'd it till he can procure the Empire's guaranty, in form, for that principality.

Vienna. A woollen manufactory is vigorously carrying on in Hungary, and the imperial court hopes that it will vie not only with those of Silesia, but with the best in Europe; as the wool of Macedonia and Albania, which is brought for it from Turkey, is scarce inferior to the Spanish in fineness.

S P A I N.

All commanders of regiments have orders to compleat them by the middle of March; and the marine is improving with great assiduity, that the expedition against the Algerines may take place early in the spring.—The new great road made by the King's order between the two Castiles, begins at Guadalaxara, in New Castile, and reaches to the top of the mountain that separates the two countries, in length 5430 fathoms, and from thence to Espinard in Old Castile 2970 fathoms; it has on it 283 aqueducts, seven very fine bridges, and is reckon'd a master-piece of art.

I T A L Y.

The port erecting at Nissa-Limpia, near Nice, by order of the K. of Sardinia, is in great forwardness, will be very commodious, contain a great number of ships, and be well secured from the winds. Gaz.—The new Duke of Parma refuses the investiture of either the pope, or the emperor, who both claim a superiority over the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, as fiefs of the Empire or Church.

F R A N C E.

An army of 30,000 men will be form-

ed in Dauphiny by the middle of March, to secure the peace of Italy; and another of 40,000 in Alsace, to act in concert. This last is to be commanded by marshal Lowendabl, who has an augmentation to his appointments of 30,000 livres.—A very extraordinary bird has been taken in Dauphiny, entirely white, partly like a swan, and having a fine red bill; its length from head to tail was 16 feet; in its stomach were 35 pounds of fish.—An arrest has been publish'd exempting wool, cotton, hemp, flax, camels and goat's hair, imported, from paying any duty.—The dauphiness is again declared pregnant.—The marquis de Mirepoix, ambassador from the court at London, having demanded the delivering up of M. Moynier, a quarter-master who is fled to Jersey with the money of his regiment, could get no other answer than, 'that as no cartel or convention is subsisting between the two nations, for returning deserters or fugitives, his Britannic majesty declined giving orders to arrest M. Moynier.' However, as an exchange of prisoner taken on both sides in the E. Indies, at the siege of Pondicherry, is settled with the E. of Albemarle, and also the evacuation of Tabago, 'tis expected that all other differences whatever will soon be amicably adjusted.

H O L L A N D.

The Dutch were in great hopes of restoring credit, in consequence of the new duties imposed on arable lands, firing, black cattle and horses, which commenced with their new year. But great opposition was made to it at Haarlem. Fifty dragoons, who enter'd the town to awe the burghers were dismissed by the magistrates, upon which the populace rose, shut the gates, and beset the town-house, declaring against the new tax. But the Prince of Orange being inform'd of what had pass'd, sent Gen. Cornabie with a strong party of Dutch and Swiss guards, and some cavalry to support the collectors; who ordering his men to force the gates, the burghers fired and wounded a serjeant; the soldiers return'd the fire, forced the gate, and march'd to the market-place, where another skirmish ensued, in which four or five burghers being kill'd, and ten or twelve wounded, the rest retired. Mean time a deputation of eight burghers waited on the Pr. demanding, among other things, an abolition of the taxes; but he committed them to prison, and has order'd several of the mutineers that are secured, to be rigorously punished. Gaz.

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in DECEMBER, 1749.

Day	Bank Stock	E.-India	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	Bank Ann	Bank Ann	Lottery	3 per Cent.	India Bon.	B. Cir.	Wind at Deal.	Barometer	Days
28	135 1/2	189 1/2	104 3/4	105 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	1747.	100 3/4	71s a 72	2	W.N.W.	29,9	28
29	135 3/4	188 1/2	104 3/4	105 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	100 1/4	70s a 60	2	E. by N.	30,05	29
30	135 1/4	188 1/2	104 3/4	105 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	100 1/4	55s a 58	2	S.W.	30,4	30
1	133 1/2	186 1/2	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	100 1/4	60s a 59	2	N.W.	30,2	1
2	133 1/4	185 1/2	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	99 3/4	55s a 50	1	N.W.	30,2	2
3	Sunday											N.W.		3
4	133 3/8	186 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	99 3/4	50s a 40	1	S.S.W.	30,15	4
5	133 1/2	185 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	99 3/4	40s a 36	Do	West	30,15	5
6	133 1/4	185 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	99 3/4	36s a 28	1	S.W. by W.	30	6
7	133	185 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	99 3/4	30s a 33	1	S.W.	29,85	7
8	132 1/4	187 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	99 3/4	36s a 42	Do	S.W.	29,75	8
9	Sunday									30s a 33	1	S.W.	29,8	9
10	133 1/4	187 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	100 1/4	40s a 41	1	West	29,3	10
11	132 1/4	187 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	100 1/4	38s a 32	Do	NW by W	29,95	11
12	132 1/4	187 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	99 3/4	33s a 40	1	S.W. by S.	30,2	12
13	132 1/4	187 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	99 3/4	39s a 40	Do	S. by W.	26,6	13
14	132 1/4	187 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	99 3/4	33s a 36	Do	N.W.	29,65	14
15	132 1/4	187 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	99 3/4	36s a 38	Do	NW by W	29,75	15
16	Sunday									36s a 34	2	N.W.	30,2	16
17	133 1/4	188 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	100	35s a 36	Do	W. S.W.	30,2	17
18	133 1/4	189 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	100	35s a 38	Do	E. by S.	30,4	18
19	133 1/4	188 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	100	36s a 37	Do	N.E. by N	30,5	19
20	133	188 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	100	37s a 38	Do	N.E.	30,4	20
21	133 1/4	188 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	100	38s a 41	Do	N.E. by N	30,4	21
22	Sunday									41s a 42	Do	S.S.E.	30,15	22
23	Christmas day									40s a 39	Do	S.W. by W.	30,25	23
24	133										Do	S.W. by W.	30,0	24
25											Do	S.W.	30,0	25
26											Do	S.W.	30,0	26
27											Do	S.W.	30,0	27
28											Do	S.W.	30,0	28

Within the walls 2677
 Without the walls 676
 In Mid. and Surry 224
 City & Sub. West. 514
 2677
 Weekly Nov. 28. 598
 Dec. 5. 502
 12. 568
 19. 550
 26. 489
 2677
 Wheat Peck loaf 1s. 9d.
 Hops new 61. 100.
 Hay per load
 Coals per

Books and Pamphlets published, December 1749.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- A**N essay on Milton's life and imitation of the moderns in his *Paradise Lost*. By Wm. Lander, M. A. (See p. 563.). Elegantly printed, 8vo. pr. bound 3s. 6d. Payne.
2. The christmas-box, 2 Vols (adorn'd with cuts). By the author of the Letters from Felicia to Charles. 1s. Payne and Bouquet.
3. The logic of probabilities. 6d. Hawkins.
4. Epistola critica Græce conscripta ad J. Thomson, dialogi Platonis, qui Parmenides inscribitur, edit. a J. Burton. 1s. Rivington.
5. Youth's instructive kalendar, for the jubilee year 1750. 1s. Owen.

History, Philosophy, Physics, &c.

6. A brief history of England; by way of question and answer. by J. Lindsay. 6s. Owen.
7. Some account of the Rt. Rev. Dr Edmund Gibson, late Bp of London. 6d. Knapton.
8. An account of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophical discoveries. By Colin Maclaurin, M. A. late F.R.S. 8vo. 6s. Millar.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

9. A ball; to the tune of *Chevy Chase*. 6d.
10. An examen of the History of the Foundling. 1s. 6d. Owen.
11. The theory of agreeable sensations. From the French. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Owen.
12. Oratio die dedicationis Bibliothecæ Radclivianæ. A Gul. King, LL.D. Clarke.
13. The squire and the parson. An eclogue. 6d. Doddsley.
14. The works of celebrated writers, of whose works there are but small remains. 2 Vols 12mo. Tonson.
15. Volume 3. of a collection of the above works 12mo. Cogan.
16. A poetic epistle, address'd to Sir George Vandeput. 6d. Needham.
17. The amusements of *Aix la Chapelle*, Vol. 2 (which compleats the work) adorn'd with cuts. 12mo. 3s. Payne and Bouquet.
18. Memoirs of the life of Mrs A——a W——t. 1s. Reeve.
19. An occasional ode by Capt. Mandey. 1s.
20. The witling. A collection of conundrums. 6d. Owen.
21. The chaplet; a musical entertainment. As it is perform'd at the theatre in Drury-Lane. 6d. Cooper.
22. An essay on marriage; in a cautionary epistle to a young gentleman. 1s. Corbett.
23. Poems on several occasions. By the Rev. Wm Clinch, B.A. late of Magdalen College, Oxon. 1s. Jones.
24. The gentleman and lady's palladium, for the year 1750. By the author of the Lady's Diary. Fuller.

POLITICAL and TRADE.

25. Considerations upon a reduction of the land-tax. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.
26. A defence of the Dutch. 1s. Spavan.
27. Animadversions upon the present laws of England; tending to make them more useful and less expensive. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
28. A letter to a member of parliament, concerning the British fisheries. 1s. 6d. Spavan.
29. A genuine and authentic account of the

proceedings at the late *Westminster* election: containing all the papers, letters, &c. printed on both sides. 1s. Woodfall.

30. An impartial collection of ditto. Owen.
31. Ditto.—Pièces on both sides. Norris.
32. A list of the poll at the *Westminster* election. 2s. 6d. Osborne.
33. A dialogue between two free electors of *Westminster*, Dick and Tim. 6d. Owen.
34. Three letters to the proprietors of the *E. India* stock, relative to the question to be balloted for on Jan. 3. next. By a Director. 6d.
35. The case of the chief justice of *Gibraltar*, in a letter address'd by him to the speaker of the H. of C. 1s. Owen.
36. A serious address to the thinking part of the inhabitants of *Westminster*; containing a vindication of their candidates. 6d. Corbett.
37. *Machiavel's* letter to the lords and commons of Great Britain. 1s. Gainsey.

Divinity, Controversy, &c.

38. Christianity as old as the creation, Vol. 2. rectifying some mistakes in Vol. 1. 1s. 6d.
39. A short history of the Common Prayer. 1s. Griffiths.
40. A critical dissertation on *Genesis*, Ch. ii. ver. 1. 1s. Owen.
41. An essay on virtue and harmony. By N. Jameson, M. A. 8vo. 3s. Wilson.
42. Five dissertations on important subjects; with a paraphrase on the Epistles to the Romans and Hebrews. By Philalethes. 8vo. 4s.
43. A paraphrase and notes on the seven catholic epistles. In Mr Locke's manner. By George Benson, D. D. 4to. 18s. Waugh.

SERMONS.

44. A sermon preach'd before the Lord Mayor, &c. at St Paul's, Nov. 5, 1749. By John Bringham. Bathurst.
45. The honour and happiness of the poor: In three sermons from St Luke vii. 22, 23. Preached at the distribution of the charity of Mr Tomkins at Peckham. By Jn Milner, D.D. pr. 1s. or 10s. per doz.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In a few Days will be published,

A Correct PLAN of HALIFAX, with the Harbour of Chebucto, and Torrington's Bay; also a perspective View of Halifax from Topmast-head. Drawn on the Spot, by Moses Harris. To which is added,

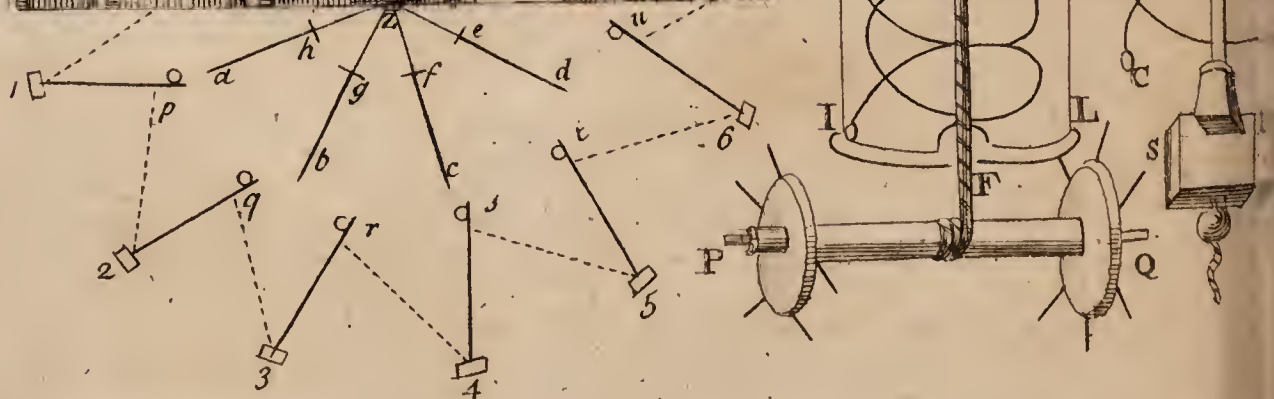
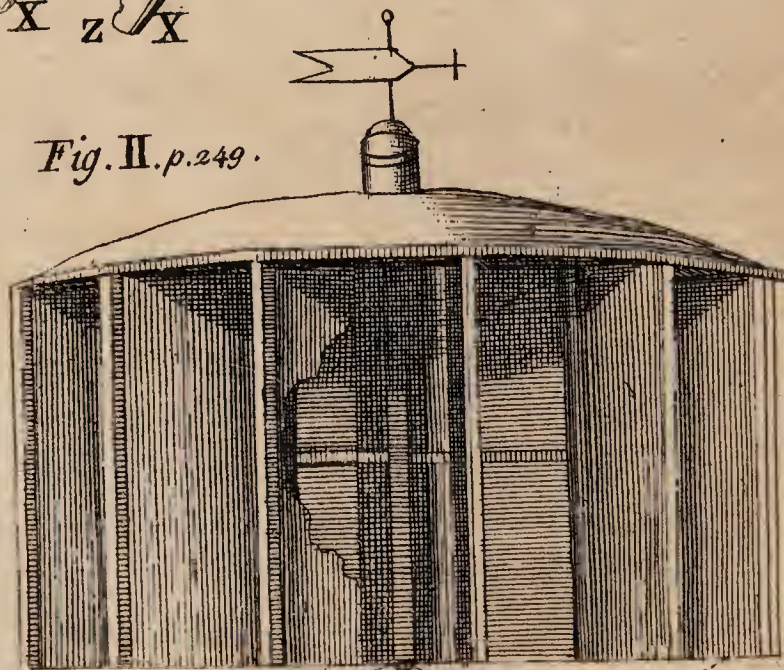
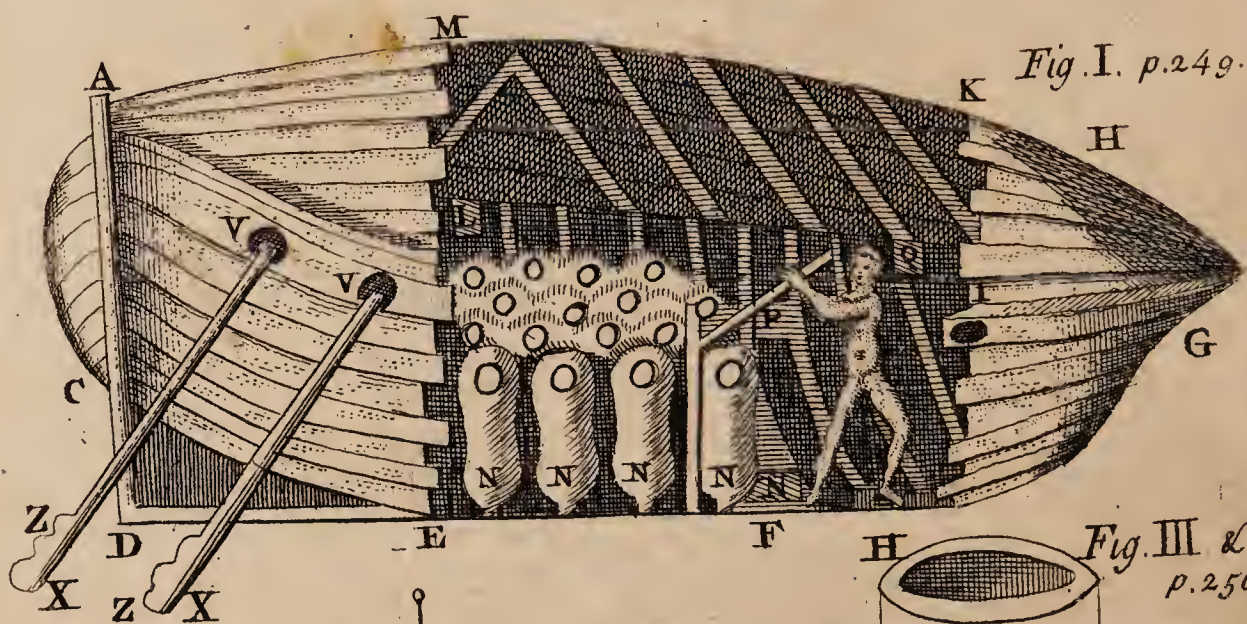
A MAP of NOVA SCOTIA, with its Boundaries and Fishingbanks; by Mons. D'Anville, Geographer to the French King.

N.B. Both are engraving, and will be published by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at his Shop, the Corner of St Martin's Lane, near Charing Cross.

Now Publishing Weekly,

THE LONDON REVIEW: Or Weekly Entertainer. A new family Journal, comprehending all that's material in other papers, publish'd either in town or country. Printed by D. Henry in Wine-Office Court, Fleetstreet.

The North Coast of Russia, from the latest Discoveries





S U P P L E M E N T

T O T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,


For the Year 1749.

CONTAINING,

(Besides the General TITLE, PREFACES, and Copious INDEXES, a FRONTISPIECE, and two Pages of ARMS, neatly engraved,)

1. A prognostic of high tides. 2. Further objections against Dr R——th's System of Physics. 3. Account of plays acted this season. 4. List of the peerage of Scotland and Ireland, with their titles at large, blazon of their arms, dates of their creation, and mottos. 5. Essay on the Levitical prohibitions of marriage further continued. 6. M. Monnier's correction of his observations in Scotland on the solar eclipse. 7. London and Northampton bills of mortality.

A CAUTION to those who have Effects near great Rivers.

 Henever the Moon happens to be in her perigee, just at her full or change, and the wind concurs, there are very high spring tides; and if this happen in February or October, the tides swell yet higher. The concurrence of these circumstances on Oct. 22, 1747, caused the Thames to overflow its banks, and drown abundance of cattle. (See V. 17. p. 495 C) On Feb. 25 next,* the Moon will be in her perigee just on her change; so that, if the wind should then blow from the East, it is to be feared the Thames will overflow again; or other places may suffer an inundation, according to the wind. I desire, therefore, by your means, to warn those people who are liable to be damaged by such an event, to take care of their effects. — If they will, for the future, consult Parker's Ephemeris, they will see the Moon's perigeon marked every month, in the last column, thus, D Perig. and, by noting when the change, or full of the Moon happens the same day, especially in February or October, or the months near them, they

* The 4th of October next also will be dangerous.

may take proper measures in time to preserve their cattle, &c.

Portsmouth, Jan. 11. Philo-Britannia.

To the Rev. Dr R——TH.

S I R,

I N p. 7. of your System, you give this definition of gravity: *The earth attracts all bodies, that are near it; and the force, with which bodies, when they are so attracted, tend towards the earth's center, is called gravity.* After this, you give two reasons why you have not taken gravity into your definition of matter. The 1st is, because it is not an essential, but a relative property: you tell us that *no particle of matter can gravitate, unless it is attracted by some other particle.* But you have admitted the force of inactivity into your definition of matter. Let us now enquire if this property is not equally relative with that which is called the force of gravity. In p. 3. you tell us that the force of inactivity is that property of matter whereby all bodies that are at rest, resist being moved, and all that are in motion resist being stopped. — I desire to know if you can conceive it possible for a body to resist, without being acted on by some other body: to me resistance as necessarily supposes an attack, as gravity supposes attraction, or reaction action. But perhaps you will say, that altho' it is impossible for a body to resist without being acted on, yet the force with which it would resist, if it was acted on, may exist in it. I answer, it may as justly be said, that, tho' a body cannot actually gravitate without being attracted by some other body, yet the force with which it would gravitate if it was attracted,

attracted, may exist in it. Hence it should seem that the force of gravity, and the force of inactivity, are properties equally relative; if, then, you did right in excluding gravity from your definition of matter, because it is a relative property, you ought to have excluded the force of inactivity also. You say, gravity is a relative property, as it carries the mind beyond the particle possessed of it, to something else which *aëts as if it was the cause of gravity*: by the words, *as if it was the cause of gravity*, you seem to hint as if you thought the attracting particle was not the real cause of gravity. But if it *aëts as if it was the cause of gravity*, why will you not allow it to be the cause of gravity? If it is not the cause of gravity, it is the cause of nothing; it acts and does nothing; *multa agendo nihil agit*.—It is your opinion that the earth *aëts as if it was the cause of gravity*; I ask how you know the earth acts. When a cart follows a horse, the horse acts as if he drew the cart; and I think he may properly enough be said to draw the cart: but when *nives deducere jovem*, or when *immensum cælo venit agmen aquarum*, we have not the same reason to think the earth acts.—I again ask how you know the earth *aëts as if it was the cause of gravity*? You may perhaps explain yourself thus: As *Protagoras*, who went from place to place, professing to teach youth wisdom, acted as if he himself was wise, and yet was not really wise, so the earth acts as if it was the cause of gravity, and yet is not really the cause of gravity. I answer, the earth puts on no disguise; it seems a simple undesigning thing, without vanity, without avarice.

I am come to your second reason for leaving gravity out of your definition of matter.—You had, you say, before reckoned the force of inactivity amongst the essential properties of it: and at the same time to have reckoned gravity amongst them, would have been making the parts of the definition inconsistent. It would have been saying that matter makes a resistance to motion in all possible directions, and yet that in one direction it will begin to move of its own accord. I answer, first, you was under no necessity of reckoning the force of inactivity amongst the essential properties of matter: it was equally in your power to admit gravity, and to exclude the force of inactivity. 2dly, I always thought it the business of a definer to describe things as they really are: if, then, these inconsistent properties are actually found to co-exist in matter, you ought to have permitted them to co-exist in your definition. Give me leave to observe, that, if these forces would have been inconsistent in your definition, there is, I think, great reason to suspect they do not co-exist in material substance. But, to return; it would have been saying that matter makes a resistance to motion in all possible directions; and yet, that, in one direction, it begins to move of its own accord. But why of its own accord?—Does any mortal say, or think, the cart begins to move of its own accord, when it follows a horse that acts as if he drew it? In the next

place, I ask why in one direction? The same fluid which gravitates towards the moon, gravitates likewise towards the center of the earth, it also gravitates towards the center of the solar system: and if the solar system does not gravitate towards other systems, it is an exception to a general law. The *R—forthiann* system, as well as these objections to it, may be said to gravitate more ways than one. It must be owned that, in this page, you defined gravity to be that force with which bodies tend towards the center of the earth; but, in other parts of your work, we are told that bodies gravitate towards the Sun, Moon, &c. Even the center of the earth is said to gravitate towards bodies on the earth's surface.

You conclude this page with these words: *We must therefore leave either gravity, or the force of inactivity, out of our definition; and as the gravity of bodies is a particular exception from the universal force of inactivity, there can be no difficulty when we are defining matter, to determine which of the two properties we should take into the definition, and which we should leave out of it.* You tell us above, that gravity is to be found in all bodies; you can say no more of the force of inactivity: I ask how comes one to be particular, the other universal? In p. 30. you tell us that gravity is an universal quality of all matter whatever. I ask, how is it possible for an universal quality of all matter whatever, to be a particular exception from an universal property of matter? This may, as far as I know, seem easy to an adept; but, to a learner, it must be very difficult.

I desire you to explain one or two difficulties more, and I promise to be no longer troublesome. In p. 30. you say that gravity is, by the *Newtonian philosophy*, applied to the explication of innumerable appearances. Now, it seems strange to me, that a particular exception from an universal property should explain innumerable appearances, when it is not so much as pretended that the universal property itself is applicable to the explication of one phenomenon in nature except resistance. This also is difficult to a learner. But what if, upon strict enquiry, it should be found that the resistance we feel, when we attempt to stop a moving body, or to move one that is quiescent, is no action in the body, but a passion in us; if this, I say, should be the case, what becomes of the mighty force of inactivity; that universal, that essential property of matter? I doubt not, Sir, but by this time you are convinced your work abounds with errors; but where, say you, is truth to be found? For this I refer you to the writings of the *Bp of Cloyne*; and I advise you to begin with his *Principles of human knowledge*, and *Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous*.—*Bp Berkeley* is, in my opinion, the very best writer in the world.

Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Graii;
Nulla dedit tellus, nulla datura parem est.
Many more objections have I to your System, but you are tired, and so am I.

Sept. 20.

Yours, &c. T. J.

Mr

Mr URBAN, *Manchester, Dec. 11.*
YOU gave us in your Mag. for Nov.
p. 409, Mr *Lowe's* explanation of
 multiplying several figures into several,
 and giving the product in one line.—
 We have had likewise this method pub-
 lished in Mr *Halliday's* Arithmetic: but
 as different explanations strike different
 minds, the following may not be un-
 acceptable.

*Further Explanation of multiplying se-
 veral Figures into several in one Line.*

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Multiply } 321432 \\ \text{By } 213213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The first figure, or unit's place, in the
 product, is had by multiplying 3 into 2.

For the tens, or second place,

$$\begin{array}{r} 321432 \\ \times 213213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

you say 3 times 3 is 9, and 1 times 2
 is 2, added to the 9, makes 11; set
 down 1 and carry 1.

For the third place, you say,

$$\begin{array}{r} 321432 \\ \times 213213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3 times 4 is 12, and 1 that you carry'd
 is 13, and 3 (the multiplication of 1
 into 3) is 16, and 4 (the multiplication
 of 2 into 2) makes 20; set down 0,
 and carry 2.

For the 4th figure in the product say,

$$\begin{array}{r} 321432 \\ \times 213213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3 times 1 is 3, and 2 that you carry'd
 makes 5, and 4 (the multiplication of
 1 into 4) is 9, and 6 (the multiplica-
 tion of 2 into 3) is 15, and 6 (the mul-
 tiplication of 3 into 2) makes 21; set
 down 1 as above, and carry 2.

For the 5th figure,

$$\begin{array}{r} 321432 \\ \times 213213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Say 3 times 2 is 6, and 2 that you car-

ry'd makes 8, and 1 (the multiplication
 of 1 into 1) is 9, and 8 (the multipli-
 cation of 2 into 4) is 17, and 9 (the
 multiplication of 3 into 3) is 26, and 2
 (the multiplication of 1 into 2) makes
 28; set down 8, and carry 2.

For the 6th figure,

$$\begin{array}{r} 321432 \\ \times 213213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

say 3 times 3 is 9, and 2 that you car-
 ry'd is 11, and 2 (the multiplication of
 1 into 2) is 13, and 2 (the multiplica-
 tion of 2 into 1) is 15, and 12 (the
 multiplication of 3 into 4) is 27, and 3
 (the multiplication of 1 into 3) is 30,
 and 4 (the multiplication of 2 into 2)
 makes 34; set down 4, and carry 3.

As you have done with the unit's fi-
 gure in the multiplier, you remove to
 the next.

For the 7th figure in the product,

$$\begin{array}{r} 321432 \\ \times 213213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

say 1 times 3 is 3, and 3 that you car-
 ry'd is 6, and 4 (the multiplication of
 2 into 2) is 10, and 3 (the multiplicati-
 on of 3 into 1) is 13, and 4 (the multi-
 plication of 1 into 4) is 17, and 6 (the
 multiplication of 2 into 3) makes 23;
 set down 3, and carry 2.

For the 8th figure,

$$\begin{array}{r} 321432 \\ \times 213213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

say 2 times 3 is 6, and 2 that you
 carry'd is 8, and 6 (the multiplication
 of 3 into 2) is 14, and 1 (the multipli-
 cation of 1 into 1) is 15, and 8 (the
 multiplication of 2 into 4) makes 23;
 set down 3 and carry 2.

For the 9th figure,

$$\begin{array}{r} 321432 \\ \times 213213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

say 3 times 3 is 9, and 2 that you car-
 ry'd is 11, and 2 (the multiplication of
 1 into 2) is 13, and 2 (the multiplication
 of 2 into 1) makes 15; set down 5, and
 carry 1.

For

For the 10th figure,

$$\begin{array}{r} 321432 \\ \times \\ 213213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8 5 3 3 4 8 1 0 1 6

say 1 times 3 is 3, and 1 that you carry'd is 4, and 4 (the multiplication of 2 into 2) makes 8, which set down.

Lastly,

$$\begin{array}{r} 321432 \\ 1 \\ \hline 213213 \end{array}$$

6 8 5 3 3 4 8 1 0 1 6

say 2 times 3 is 6, which set down, and your work is done.

Let me add, as an improvement of this manner of multiplying, a method to ease the memory, in cases of large additions; which is, to make two denominations of the products in multiplication, one of the tens, the other of the units, as 8 times 9 is 72, call it 7—& 2.

Ex.] I am to multiply and add in my mind 8 by 7, 9 by 8, 7 by 8, 6 by 9, and 8 by 6.

I say 8 times 7 is 5—6, and	56
9 times 8 is 7—2; now 7—2	72
and 5—6, is 12—8, and 5—6, is	56
18—4, and 5—4 makes 23—8,	54
and 4—8 makes 28—6, or 6	48
and carry 28 tens, or 286.	286

Yours, &c. GA. SMETHURST.

LIST of PLAYS acted at the Theatres.

DRURY LANE. COVENT GARDEN
Garrick and Lacy partentees and managers. Mr Rich, master.

Sept. Plays.	Farces.	Plays.	Farces.
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16. Busy Body	Mock Doc		
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19 Relapse	Anatomist		
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20 L. for Love	Lying Val		
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21 Mer. Venice	V. Unm	Provoked Wife	
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22 Lond. Mer.	Dl to pay	Ditto	
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23 Ditto	Anatomist	Ditto	
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25 Beggar's	Miller of	Ditto	Damon & Phillid
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26 opera	Mansfield	Hamlet,	Devil to pay
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27 Much a do	Intr. Cba	Ditto	
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28 Ditto	Ditto	Prov. Husband	Pbebe
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29 Lon. Mer.	Devil to	Ditto	
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30 Ditto	(pay	Richard 3d	Ditto
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Oct. 2. Hamlet	Ditto	Ditto	
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3 Ditto	Miss in Teens	Othello	Damon & Phil
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4 Much a do	Vir. Unm	Ditto	
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5 Ditto	Ditto	Old Batch.	Mil. of Mansf
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6 Beg. op.	French Lawr	Ditto.	
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8 Prov. Husb.	Ditto	Spanish Fryar	Dl to pay
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9 Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
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10 Ditto	Ditto	Committee	Mil. of Man
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11 Comus	Anatomist	Ditto	
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12 Ditto	Lying Valet	Macbeth	
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13 K. Lear	Intr. Cbamb	C mmittee	Pbebe
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14 Alchymist	Dl to pay	Prov. Wife	Devil to pay
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DRURY LANE.	COVENT GARDEN.
Plays.	Plays.
Farces.	Farces.
16 Macbeth	Virgin Unm
17 Ditto	Ditto
(Haymarket, Queen Tragedy restored.)	
18 Stratagem	Intr. Cham
19 Comus	Spanish Curat
20 Mer. of Venice	Anat
21 Fair Penit.	Lying Val
23 Prov. Wife	Int. Cham
24 Miser	
25 Relapse	
26 Susp. Husb.	Lottery
27 Hamlet	Virgin Unm
28 Twelfth Night	
30 Lon. Cuckolds	Anat.
31 Lon. Mer.	Dl to pay
Nov. 1. Lon. Cuckolds	
2 Othello	Virgin Unm
3 Much a do	Lottery
4 Tamerlane	Intr. Cba
6 Ditto	Lying Valet
7 Prov. Wife	Anatomist
8 K. Lear	Intr. Cbamb
9 Confeda.	Sawoyard
10 Pr Husb.	Traveller
11 Stratagem	
13 Macbeth	
14 Alchymist	
15 Love mak. a man	Do
16 K. Rich. 3d.	Vir. Un
17 Lov for Lov	Sawoyard
18 Susp. Husband	
20 Hamlet	
21 Funeral	
22 Othello	Anatomist
23 Busy Body	Saw. Trav
24 Othello	Intr. Cbamb.
25 Fair Pen.	Dl to pay
27 D. Dealer	Acis & Gal
28 Consc. Lovers	
29 Beggar's Opera	
30 Much a do	Lottery
Dec. 1. Othello	Anatom
2 Alchymist	Chaplet
4 Consc. Lovers	
5 Miser	
6 Fair Penitent	
7 Country Wife	
8 Orphan	
9 Love's last shift	
11 Orphan	
12 Const. Couple	
13 Ditto	
14 Love's last shift	Do
15 Provoked Wife	
16 Conscious Lovers	Do
18 Sq. of Alsatia	
19 Confederacy	
20 Re-hearsal	
21 Ditto	
22 Ditto	
23 Provoked Husband	
26 Lon. Mer.	
27 Beg. Opera	
28 Bold stroke	Chaplet
29 B Body Saw.	D. no D
3 Macbeth	Anatomist

To be continued, with Remarks.

LIST

LIST of the PEERAGE of SCOTLAND, with their TITLES at large, Blazon of their Arms, Dates of their Creations, and Mottos.

The Figures, prefixed to each, refer to the N^o. on the Plates of Arms.

Marks for brevity, † Sixteen Peers elected to represent the Scotch Peerage in the House of Lords.— ‡ Knight of the Thistle.— P. C. Privy Counsellor.— F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.— * The Title by which the eldest Son is styled.

DUKES X.

Created by King CHARLES I.

1. Hamilton, D. of Hamilton, Anno 1643.

Titles] James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of *Clydsdale, Earl of Arran and Lanerk, Lord Aven, Polmount, Marchanshire, Aberbrothock, and Innerdale.—(He is likewise Duke of Chatterault in France, so created 1548.)

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, three cinquefoils pierced ermine, for Hamilton; 2d and 3d argent, a ship with its sails furled up, sable, for the earldom of Arran.

Motto] *Through*.

Created by K. CHARLES II.

2. Scot, D. of Buccleuch, 1673.

Titles] Francis Scot, D. of Buccleuch, E. of *Dalkeith, Baron Scot of Buccleuch and Eskdale. †. F. R. S.—(He is likewise E. of Doncaster in England.)

Arms] Or, on a bend azure, a star between two crescents of the first.

Motto] *Amo*.

3. Lenos, D. of Lenox, 1675.

Titles] Charles Lenos, D. of Lenox, E. of *Darnley, Baron of Metbuen, Knt of the Garter, Master of the Horse to his Majesty, a Lieut. Gen. Ld Warden of the Forest of Windsor, High Steward of the City of Chichester, a Governor of the Charter-House, P. C. and F. R. S. (He is likewise D. of Richmond in England, and D. of Aubigny in France.)

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th grand quarters quarterly, France and England; 2d Scotland, 3d Ireland, (as descended from K. Charles II.) within a border gabonee or, compone argent and gules, the first charged with roses of the second, barbed and seeded proper.

Motto] *En la Rose je fleurie*.

4. Gordon, D. of Gordon, 1684.

Titles] Cosmo-George, D. of Gordon, Marquis of *Huntley, E. of Huntley and Enzie, and Baron of Strathbogy. †. †.

Arms] Azure, three boars heads eraz'd or.

Motto] *Animo, non astutia*.

5. Douglas, D. of Queensbury, 1684.

Titles] Charles Douglas, D. of Queensbury; Marquis of Queensbury and Dumfries-shire; E. of Queensbury, *Drumlanrig, Sanquhar and Solway; Visc. Drumlanrig, Nith-Torther- (Supplement to Gent. Mag. 1749.)

wald, Tibers and Ross; Baron of Drumlanrig, Ld Douglas of Hawick, Tibers, Kinmouth, Middlebie, and Dornock; a Lord of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales; P. C.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a human heart imperially crown'd proper, on a chief azure, three mullets of the first for Douglas; 2d and 3d azure, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy, or, for the earldom of Mar: the whole within a border or, charged with a double tressure of Scotland, being an augmentation, as is likewise the heart of the 1st and 4th quarters; the latter being used in memory of the pilgrimage made by Sir James Douglas, (ancestor to his grace) to the Holy Land, with the heart of K. Robert Bruce, which was there interr'd at the special request of that King, anno 1330; and the double tressure, (which is gules) was added by K. Charles II. when he honoured the family with the marquise of Queensbury, they bearing the border before only plain.

Motto] *Forward*.

Created by K. WILLIAM III.

6. Campbell, D. of Argyll, 1701.

Titles] Archibald Campbell, D. of Argyll; Marquis of Argyll, Kintyre, and *Lorn; E. of Argyll, Campbell, Cornwall, and Ila; Visc. of Lochow, Glenyla, and Ila; Ld of Innerara, Mull, Morvern, Tyrie, Ornsay, Dunoon, and Aross; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Ld Justice General, and Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen: P. C. †.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th girony of eight pieces, or and sable, for Campbell; 2d and 3d argent, a lymphad, or old-fashion'd ship with one mast, her sails close, and oars in action, all sable, with flag and pendants flying, gules, for the lordship of Lorn.

Note, That behind the arms are two honourable badges in saltire, which his grace's ancestors have born a long time, for their being great masters of the king's household, and justiciaries of Scotland; the first is a batton or, semee of thistles vert, ensign'd with an imperial crown proper, and thereon the crest of Scotland, which is a lion sejant guardant gules, crowned with the like crown he sits on, having in his dexter paw a sword proper, the pommel and hilt or, and in the sinister, a scepter of the last: and the other badge is a sword, as that in the lion's paw.

Motto's] *Vix ea nostra voco*.—And, *Ne obliviscaris*.

Created by Q. ANNE.

7. Douglas, D. of Douglas, 1703.

Titles] Archibald Douglas, D. of Douglas; Marquis of Douglas and Angus; Earl of Douglas, *Angus, and Abernethy; Visc. of Jedburgh forest; Ld Douglas of Bonkle, Prestoun, Robertoun, Bothwell, and Glenberoy.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st azure, a lion rampant argent, crown'd with a ducal crown or, for the earl-

D d d d

earldom of *Galloway*; 2d or, a lion rampant gules, surmounted of a ribbon fable, for *Abernetby*, as marrying the heiress of that family; 3d argent, three piles gules, for *Wishart* of *Brechin*; 4th or, a fess cheque argent and azure, surmounted of a bend fable, charged with three buckles of the first, for *Stuart* of *Bonckle*; over all in furtout the paternal coat of *Douglas*, which is argent, a man's heart gules, ensigned with an imperial crown proper; and on a chief azure, three mullets of the first.

Motto] *Jamais arriere.*

8. Murray, D. of Athol, 1703.

Titles] *James Murray*, D. of *Athol*, Marquis of *Athol* and **Tullibardin*; E. of *Athol* and *Tullibardin*; Visc. *Glenalmond*, and Lord *Murray*; Keeper of the Privy-Seal for *Scotland*, Lord (or King) of the isle of *Man*, and admiral thereof. †. (He is likewise Ld *Strange* of *Knokyn* in *England*.)

Arms] Azure, three mullets argent, within a double tressure flower'd and counterflower'd with fleurs de lis, or.

Motto] *Furth fortune, and fill the fetters.*

9. Graham, D. of Montrose, 1707.

Titles] *William Graham*, D. of *Montrose*; Marquis of *Montrose* and **Graham*; E. of *Montrose*; Lord of *Eske Dale*, *Dundaff*, *Kincairn*, and *Mugdock*; Chancellor of the university of *Glasgow*. (He is likewise Earl *Graham* of *Belford* in *England*.)

Arms] Or, on a chief fable, three escallop shells of the first. Motto] *Ne oublie.*

10. Ker, D. of Roxburgh, 1707.

Titles] *Robert Ker*, D. of *Roxburgh*; Marquis of *Cesford* and **Boromont*; E. of *Roxburgh* and *Kelso*; Visc. *Broxmouth*; B. of *Roxburgh*, *Cesford*, *Kelso*, *Ker*, *Lesmahago* and *Averton*. (He is likewise E. *Ker* of *Wakefield* in *England*.)

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th vert, on a chevron between three unicorns heads eraz'd argent, horned and man'd or, as many mullets fable, for *Ker*; 2d and 3d gules, three mascles or, for *Weapont*.

Motto] *Pro christo et patria, dulce periculum.*

MARQUISSES III.

Created by K. WILLIAM III.

1. Hay, M. of Tweeddale, 1694.

Titles] *John Hay*, M. of *Tweeddale*, Visc. *Peebles*, Ld *Lockerrit* and **Yester*; Governor of the Bank of *Edinburgh*: P. C. †.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, three cinquefoils argent, for *Frazer*; 2d and 3d gules, three bars ermine, for *Gifford* of *Yester*; and over all, by way of furtout, the paternal coat of *Hay*, viz. argent, three escutcheons gules.

Motto] *Spare nought.*

2. Ker, M. of Lothian, 1701.

Titles] *William Ker*, M. of *Lothian*, E. of *Lothian* and **Ancram*, Ld *Jedburgh*, and B. of *Newbattle*; Ld Register of *Scotland*.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, the sun in its splendor, (as a coat of augmentation, given when created earl;) 2d and 3d gules, on a chevron argent, three mullets of the field, for *Ker*.

Motto] *Sero, sed serio.*

3. Johnston, M. of Annandale, 1701.

Titles] *George Johnston*, M. of *Annandale*, E. of *Annandale* and *Hartfeil*, Visc. *Annan*, Ld **Johnston* of *Lockwood*, *Lockmaben*, *Mosfatdale*, and *Erwendale*.—(a Lunatic.)

Arms] Argent, a saltire fable, on a chief gules, three cushions or.

Motto] *Nunquam non paratus.*

E A R L S XLVI.

Created by K. ROBERT III.

1. Lindsay, E. of Crawford, 1399.

Titles] *John Lindsay*, E. of *Crawford* and *Lindsay*, Visc. *Kilberney*, Ld **Lindsay*, *Spinzie*, *Glenes*, *Fineven*, *Down*, and *Columbsinch*; Lieut. Gen. F. R. S. †. Deceased. (See p. 573.)

Arms] Gules, a fess cheque argent and azure.

Motto] *Indure furth.*

Created by K. JAMES II.

2. Sutherland, E. of Sutherland, 1452.

Titles] *William Sutherland*, E. of *Sutherland*, Ld **Stratnaver*, and *Dunrobin*.

Arms] Gules, three mullets or, within a border of the latter, charged with a double tressure, flower'd and counterflower'd with fleurs de lis of the first. Motto] *Sans peur.*

(A) *Graham*, E. of *Manteith*, Ld **Graham*.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, or a chief fable, three escallop shells of the first; 2d and 3d or, a bend cheque or and fable.

Motto]

3. Lesly, E. of Rothes, 1457.

Titles] *John Lesly*, E. of *Rothes*, Ld **Lesly* and *Bambreigh*; Col. of *Dragoons*, and a Lt. Gen. †.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, on a bend azure, three buckles or, for *Lesly*; 2d and 3d or, a lion rampant gules, suppreis'd by a ribbon fable, for *Abernetby*.

Motto] *Gripe fast.*

4. Douglas, E. of Moreton, 1457.

Titles] *James Douglas*, E. of *Moreton*, Ld **Aberdour*; Ld Vice. Adm. of *Scot.* †. †. F. R. S.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, three piles issuing from the chief gules, the two exteriors each charged with a mullet or, for *Douglas* of *Dalkeith* and *Lockleven*; 2d and 3d argent, a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown, all proper, on a chief azure, three mullets of the first, as his paternal coat.

Motto] *Lock sicker.*

Created by K. JAMES III.

5. Erskine, E. of Buchan, 1469.

Titles] *Henry-David Erskine*, E. of *Buchan*, Ld **Cardross*, and *Anchterhouse*, F. R. S.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st azure, three garbs or, for the earldom of *Buchan*; 2d grand quarter quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy, or, for the Earldom of *Mar*, 2d and 3d argent, a pale fable, for *Erskine*; 3d grand quarter quarterly,

ly.

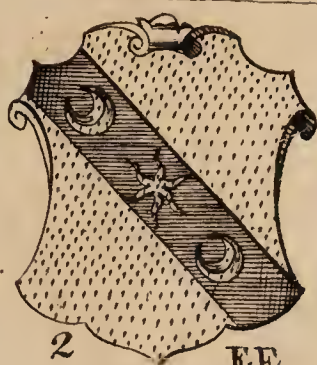
SCOTS

PEERS.

Dukes &c



Hamilton,
E. of Hamilton.



2 E.E.

Scott,
D. of Buccleugh.



3 E.D.

Lenox,
D. of Lenox & Richmond.

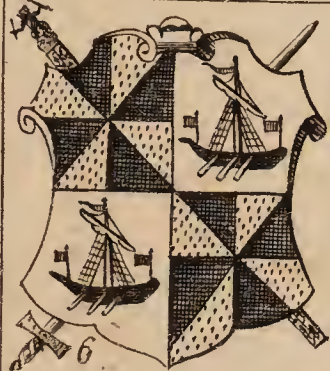


4

Gordon,
D. of Gordon.



Douglas,
Queensbury.



6 Campbell,
D. of Argyll.



7

Douglas,
D. of Douglas.



8 E.B.

Murray,
D. of Athol.



E.E.

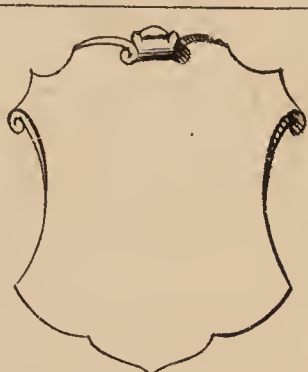
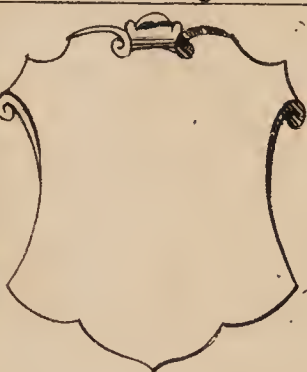
Graham,
D. of Montrose.



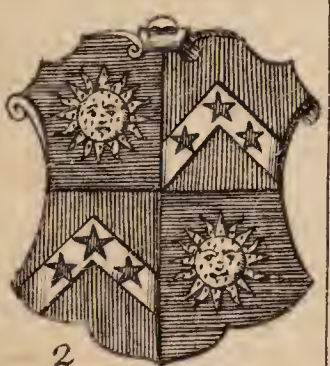
10

E.E.

Ker,
D. of Roxburgh.



Hay,
D. of Tweeddale.



2

Ker,
M. of Lothian.



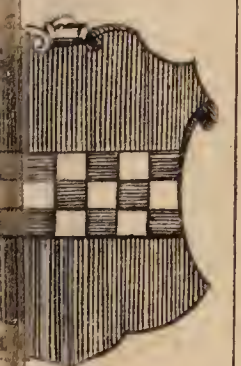
3

Johnston,
M. of Annandale.



A between 2 and 3

Graham,
E. of Menteith.

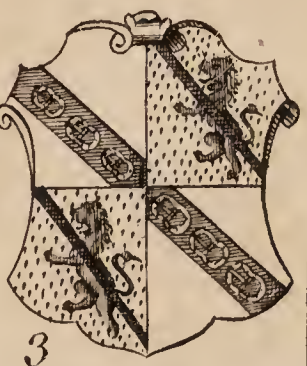


Crawford,
D. of Sutherland.



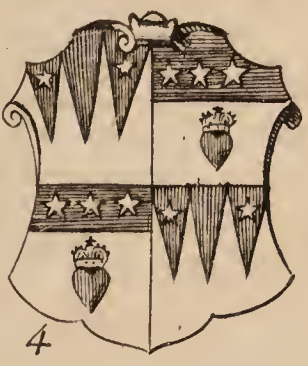
2

Sutherland,
E. of Sutherland.



3

Leslie,
E. of Rothes.



4

Douglas,
E. of Moreton.



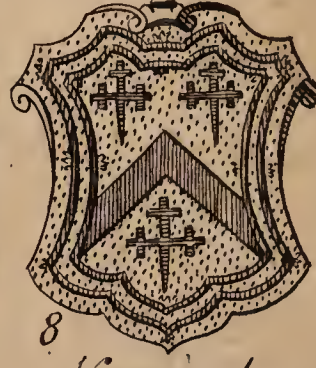
5
Erskine,
E. of Buchan.



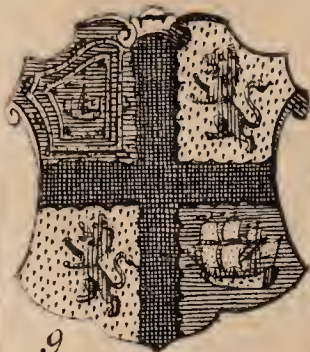
6
Coningham,
E. of Glencarn.



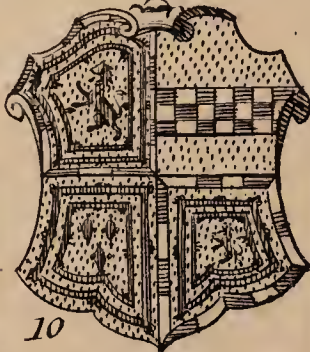
7
Montgomery,
E. of Eglinton.



8
Kennedy,
E. of Cassils.



9
Sinclair,
E. of Cathness.



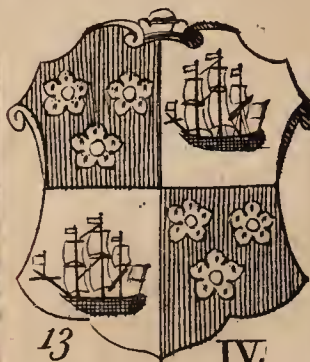
10
Stewart,
E. of Murray.



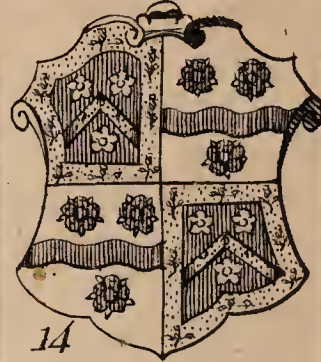
11
Hume,
E. of Hume.



12
Lyon,
E. of Strathmore



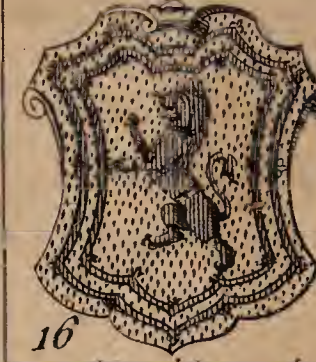
13
IV.
Hamilton,
E. of Abercorn



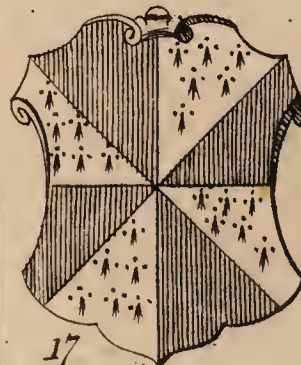
14
Hamilton,
E. of Hadington.



15
Stewart,
E. of Galloway.



16
Maitland,
E. of Lauderdale.



17
Campbell,
E. of Lowdon.



18
E.B.
Hay,
E. of Kinoules.



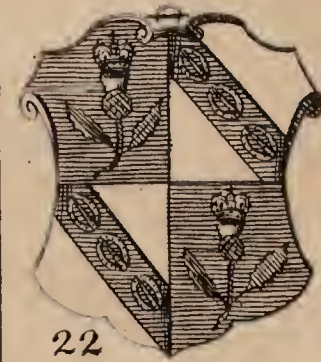
19
Crichton,
E. of Dumfries.



20
Ramsay,
E. of Dalhousie.



21
Ogilvy,
E. of Finlater.



22
Lesly,
E. of Leven.



23
Talmash,
E. of Dysart.



24
Hamilton,
E. of Selkirk.

ly, 1st and 4th or, a fess cheque, argent and azure, for *Stuart*, 2d and 3d *Buchan*, 4th grand quarter, argent, three bars gemels gules, surmounted of a lion rampant fable, for *Fairfax*; and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon gules, charged with an eagle display'd or, looking towards the sun in his splendor, placed in the dexter chief point, for *Cardross*.
Motto] *Judge nought.*

6. Coningham, *E. of Glencarn*, 1488.

Titles] *William Coningham*, *E. of Glencarn*, *Ld *Kilmaurs*.

Arms] Argent, a shaxe-fork fable.

Motto] *Over fork over.*

Created by K. JAMES IV.

7. Montgomery, *E. of Eglinton*, 1503.

Titles] *Alexander Montgomery*, *E. of Eglinton*, *Ld *Montgomery*.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, three fleurs de lis or, for *Montgomery*; 2d and 3d gules, three annulets or, ftoned azure, for *Eglinton*; all within a border or, charged with a double tressure flower'd and counter flower'd with fleurs de lis gules.

Motto] *Garde bien.*

8. Kennedy, *E. of Cassils*, 1509.

Titles] *John Kennedy*, *E. of Cassils*, *Ld *Kennedy*; Governor of *Dunbarton-Castle*.

Arms] Or, a chevron gules, between three crofs crosetts fitchy, azure; all within a double tressure flower'd and counterflower'd with fleurs de lis of the second.

Motto] *Avise la Fine.*

Created by Q. MARY.

9. Sinclair, *E. of Cathness*, 1556.

Titles] *John Sinclair*, *E. of Cathness*, *Ld *Bereindale*.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st azure, a ship at anchor within a double tressure or, her oars erect in saltire, for *Orkney*; 2d and 3d or, a lion rampant gules, for *Spar*; 4th azure, a ship under sail or, for *Cathness*, and over all, dividing the four quarters, a crofs engrail'd fable, for *Sinclair*.

Motto] *Commit thy work to God.*

10. Stewart, *E. of Murray*, 1562.

Titles] *James Stewart*, *E. of Murray*, *Ld *Down*, and *St Colm. †. †.*

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flower'd and counterflower'd gules, (being the arms of *Scotland*) all within a border componee argent and azure, for *Stewart* of the royal family; 2d or, a fess cheque argent and azure, for *Stewart* of *Down*; 3d or, a cushion pendent by the corners, within a double tressure flower'd and counterflower'd gules, for *Randolph* Earl of *Murray*.

Motto] *Salus per Christum redemptorem.*

Created by K. JAMES VI.

11. Home, *E. of Home*, 1605.

Titles] *William Home*, *E. of Home*, *Ld Home*, **Coldringham*, 2nd *Dunglass*; second Major in the 3d regiment of Foot-guards. †.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th vert, a lion

rampant argent, arm'd and langued gules, for *Hume*; 2d and 3d argent, three pepingoes vert, beak'd and member'd gules, for *Pepdie* of *Dunglass*, as descended from the heirs of that family; and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon or, charged with an orle azure, for *Landel*.

Motto] *True to the end.*

(B) Fleming, *E. of Wigton*, 1606.

Titles] *Charles Fleming*, *E. of Wigton*, *Ld *Fleming*.

Arms] Argent, a chevron, within a double tressure flower'd and counterflower'd with fleurs de lis gules.

Motto] *Let the deed show.*

12. Lyon, *E. of Strathmore*, 1606.

Titles] *Thomas Lyon*, *E. of Strathmore* and *Kinghorn*, *Ld Lyon* and **Glames*.

Arms] Argent, a lion rampant azure, arm'd and langued gules, within a double tressure flower'd and counterflower'd with fleurs de lis of the second.

Motto] *In te domine speravi.*

13. Hamilton, *E. of Abercorn*, 1606.

Titles] *Thomas Hamilton*, *E. of Abercorn*, *Ld Abercorn* and **Paisly*. (He is likewise *Visc. Strabane* in *Ireland*.)

Arms] as the D. of *Hamilton*.

Motto] *Sola nobilitat virtus.*

14. Hamilton, *E. of Haddington*, 1619.

Titles] *Thomas Hamilton*, *E. of Haddington*, *Ld *Binning* and *Byris*.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, on a chevron between three cinquefoils argent, two muchetors and a buckle azure, all within a border or, charged with eight thistles vert, for *Hamilton* of *Innerweek*; 2d and 3d argent, a fess wavey, between three roses gules, barb'd and seeded proper, as a coat of augmentation for the title of *Melrofs*, which was changed for that of *Haddington*.

Motto] *Præsto & persto.*

15. Stewart, *E. of Galloway*, 1623.

Titles] *Alexander Stewart*, *E. of Galloway*, *Ld *Gairles*.

Arms] Or, a fess cheque argent and azure, surmounted of a bend engrail'd gules, within a double tressure flower'd and counterflower'd with fleurs de lis of the last.

Motto] *Virescit vulnere virtus.*

16. Maitland, *E. of Lauderdale*, 1624.

Titles] *James Maitland*, *E. of Lauderdale*, *Visc. *Maitland*, B. of *Thirlestane* and *Liddington*; Lt. Col. of *Handasyd's* Regiment of Foot. †.

Arms] Or, a lion rampant deshache, within a double tressure, flower'd and counterflower'd with fleurs de lis gules.

Motto] *Consilio & animis.*

Created by K. CHARLES I.

17. Campbell, *E. of Loudoun*, 1733.

Titles] *John Campbell*, *E. of Loudoun*, *Ld Loudoun* and **Mackline*; Governor of *Sterling Castle*, Col. of a Regiment of Foot, and F. R. S. †.

Arms]

Arms] Gyronnee of eight pieces, gules and ermine. *Motto*] *I bide my time.*

18. Hay, E. of Kinoule, 1633.

Titles] George Hay, E. of Kinoule, Visc. *Dupplin, B. of Kinfauns.—(He is likewise Ld Hay of Pedwarden in England.)

Arms] Argent, three escutcheons gules.

Motto] *Renovate animos.*

(c) Wemyss, E. of Wemyss, 1633.

Titles] James Wemyss, E. of Wemyss, Ld *Elcho.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, a lion rampant gules, arm'd and langu'd azure, for Wemyss; 2d and 3d argent, a lion rampant sable, arm'd and langu'd gules, for Glen of Inbarmartine. *Motto*] *Je pense.*

19. Crichton, E. of Dumfries, 1633.

Titles] William Crichton, E. of Dumfries, Visc. Air, Ld *Crichton; Capt. of dragoons.

Arms] Argent, a lion rampant azure.

Motto] *God send Grace.*

20. Ramsay, E. of Dalhousie, 1633.

Titles] William Ramsay, E. of Dalhousie, Ld *Ramsay.

Arms] Argent, an eagle display'd sable, beak'd and member'd gules.

Motto] *Ora et labora.*

21. Ogilvy, E. of Finlater, 1638.

Titles] James Ogilvy, E. of Finlater and Seafeld, Ld Ogilvy, of *Deskford, and Cul-len; one of the Lds Commissioners of Police. †.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a lion passant-gardant gules, crowned with an imperial crown proper, for Ogilvy; 2d and 3d argent, a cross engrail'd sable, for Sinclair.

Motto] *Tout jour.*

22. Lesly, E. of Leven, 1641.

Titles] Alexander Lesly, E. of Leven, and Melwill, Ld *Balgony and Raith; one of the Lords of Session, and His Majesty's High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland. †.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, a thistle proper, ensigned with an imperial crown of the last, as a coat of augmentation; 2d and 3d argent, on a bend azure, three buckles or, for Lesly. *Motto*] *Pro rege et patria.*

23. Talmash, E. of Dysart, 1646.

Titles] Lionel Talmash E. of Dysart, Ld *Huntingtower. †.

Arms] Argent, a fret sable.

Motto] *Confido, conquiesco.*

24. Hamilton, E. of Selkirk, 1646.

Titles] John Hamilton, E. of Selkirk and Rutberglen, Ld *Dair and Rickarton.

Arms and Motto as D. of Hamilton.

25. Carnegie, E. of Northesk, 1647.

Titles] George Carnegie, E. of Northesk, Ld *Rosehill; Capt. in the Royal Navy.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a pale gules, for the title of Northesk; 2d and 3d or, an eagle display'd azure, arm'd and member'd gules, for the name of Carnegie.

Motto] *Tache sans tache.*

(D) Stewart, E. of Traquair, 1633.

Titles] Charles Stewart, E. of Traquair, Ld Traquair and *Linton.

Arms] Or, a fess cheque argent and azure.

Motto] *Judge nought.*

Created by K. CHARLES, II.

21. Lindsay, E. of Balcarras, 1651.

Titles] James Lindsay, E. of Balcarras, Ld Lindsay and *Cumbernald.

Arms] Gules, a fess cheque argent and azure, within a border of the third, semeé of stars or. *Motto*] *Astra castra, numen lumen.*

27. Gordon, E. of Aboyn, 1661.

Titles] George Gordon, E. of Aboyn, Ld *Glenlivet.

Arms] Azure, a chevron between three boars' heads eraz'd or, for Gordon, within a double tressure, flower'd with fleurs de lis within, and adorn'd with crescents without, of the last, for Seaton. *Motto*] *Stant cætera tigno.*

28. Cochran, E. of Dundonald, 1669.

Titles] William Cochran, E. of Dundonald, Ld *Cochran.

Arms] Argent, a chevron gules, between three boars' heads eraz'd azure.

Motto] *Virtute et labore.*

29. Keith, E. of Kintore, 1677.

Titles] John Keith, E. of Kintore, Ld Keith of *Inverury, and Keith Hall.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, a scepter and sword in saltire, with an imperial crown in chief, or, all within an orle of eight thistles of the second, as a coat of augmentation, for preserving the Regalia of Scotland from falling into the hands of Oliver Cromwell; 2d and 3d argent, on a chief gules, three pallets or, for the name of Keith.

Motto] *Quæ amissa salva.*

30. Campbell, E. of Braidalbin, 1677.

Titles] John Campbell, E. of Braidalbin, Visc. *Glenorchy.

Arms] Gyronnee of eight pieces or and sable.

Motto] *Follow me.*

31. Gordon, E. of Aberdeen, 1682.

Titles] William Gordon, E. of Aberdeen, Visc. Formartin, Ld *Haddo, Metblick, *Tavernes, and Kellie. †.

Arms] Azure, three boars' heads coup'd, within a double tressure of thistles, roses, and fleurs de lis, or. *Motto*] *Fortuna sequatur.*

Created by K. JAMES VII.

32. Murray, E. of Dunmore, 1681.

Titles] John Murray, E. of Dunmore, Ld Blair and *Fincastle; Col. of the third regiment of foot-guards, Gen. of foot, Gov. of Plymouth, and Lord of the bedchamber. †.

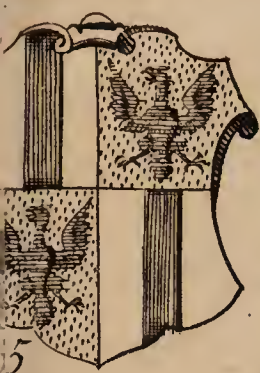
Arms] as the D. of Athol.

Motto] *Furth Fortune.*

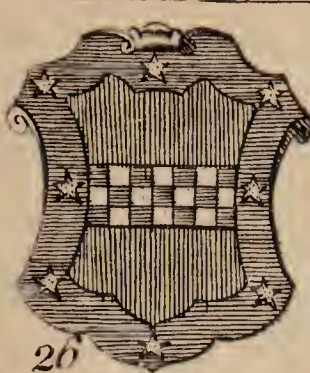
Created by K. WILLIAM III.

33. Douglas, E. of March, 1697.

Titles] William Douglas, E. of March, Ld Douglas



5
Carnegie,
of Northesk.



26
Lindsay,
E. of Belcarras.



27
Gordon,
E. of Aboyn.



28
Cochran,
E. of Dundonald.



9
Keith,
of Kintore.



30
Campbell,
E. of Braidalbin.



31
Gordon,
E. of Aberdeen.



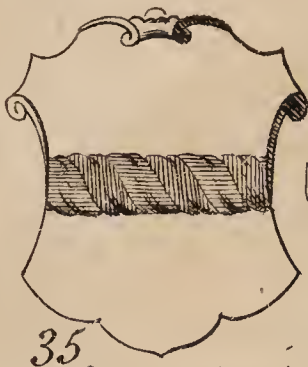
32
Murray,
E. of Dunmore.



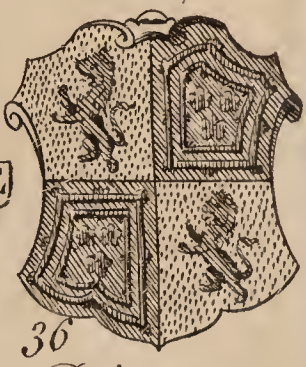
3
Douglas,
of March.



34
Hume,
E. of Marchmont.



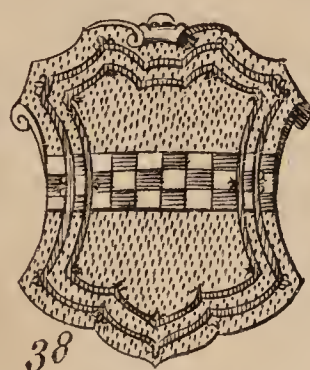
35
Carmichael,
E. of Hinford.



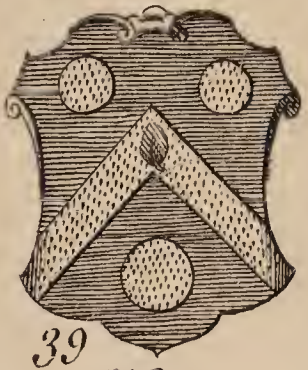
36
Primrose,
E. of Rosebury.



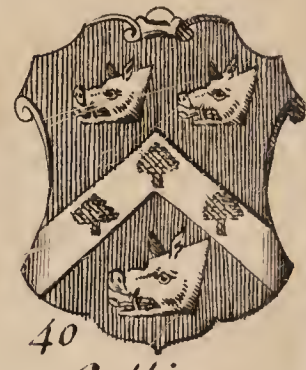
Boyle
of Glasgow.



38
Stewart,
E. of Bute.



39
Hope,
E. of Hopeton.



40
Collier,
E. of Portmore.



between 35 and 36.
Dalrymple,
of Stair.



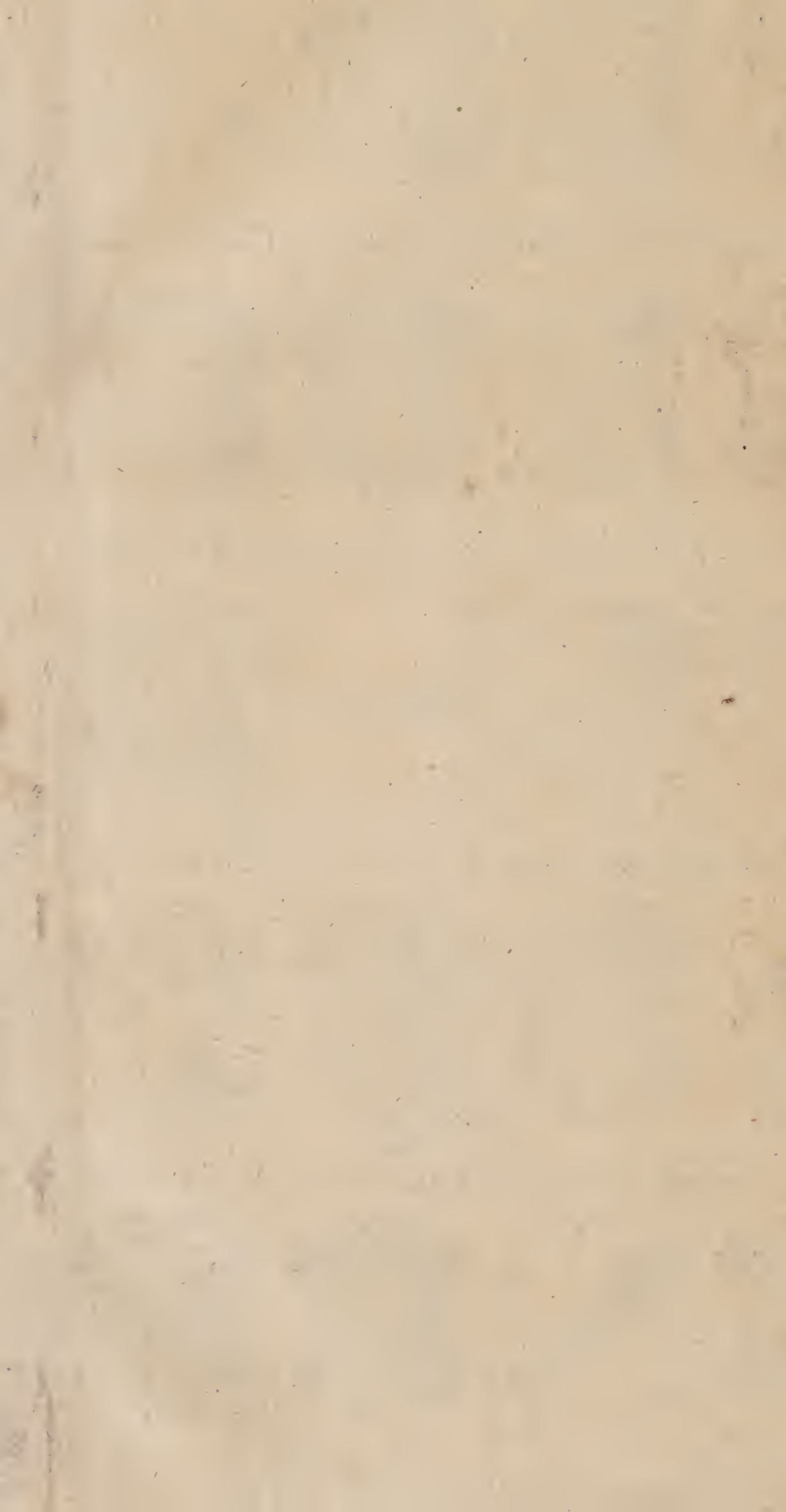
1
Cary,
Vicount Falkland.



2
Murray,
V. Stormont.



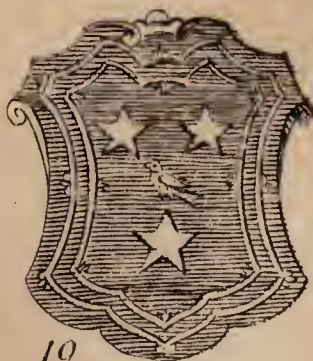
3
Arbuthnot,
V. Arbuthnot.





18

Forester,
L. Forester.



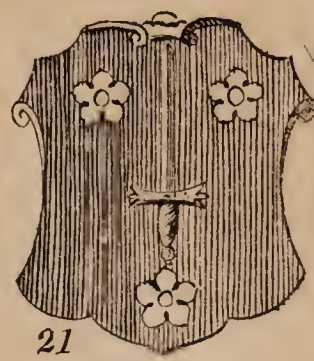
19

Murray,
L. Flibank.



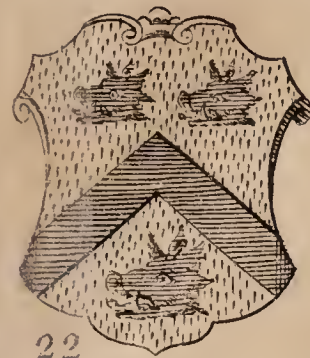
20

Falconer,
L. Halkerton.



21

Hamilton,
L. Belhaven.



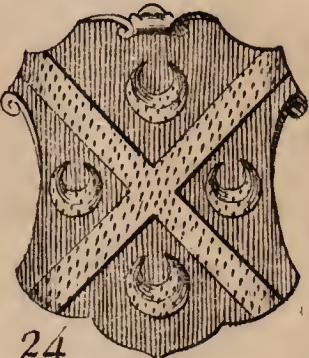
22

Rollo,
L. Rollo.



23

Ballenden,
L. Ballenden.



24

Kinnard,
L. Kinnard.



25

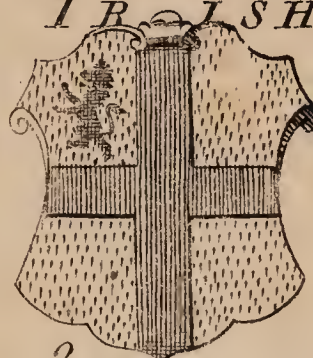
Colwill,
L. Colvill.



1

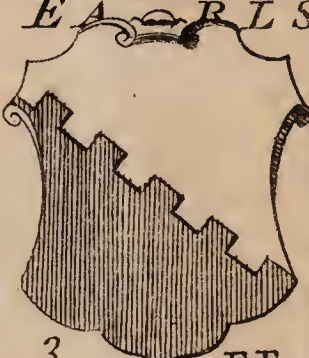
E.V.

Fitzgerald,
Earl of Kildare.



2

Bourk,
E. of Claurickard.



3

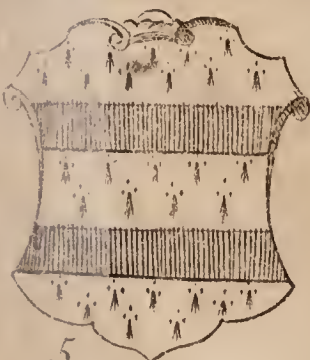
E.E.

Boyle,
E. of Cork.



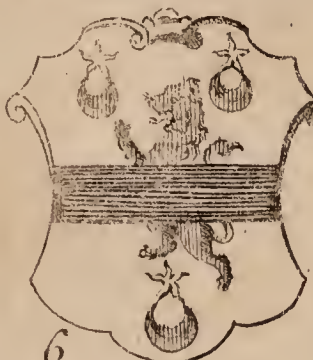
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Macdonnell,
E. of Antrim.



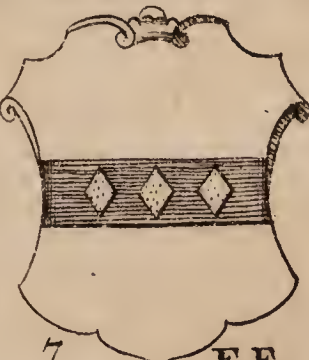
5

Nugent,
E. of Westmeath.



6

Dillon,
E. of Roscommon.



7

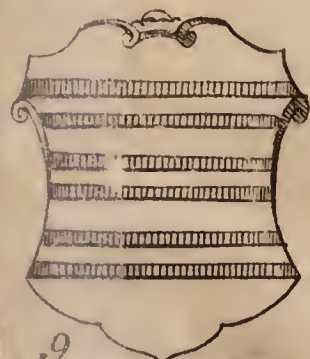
E.E.

Fielding,
E. of Desmond.



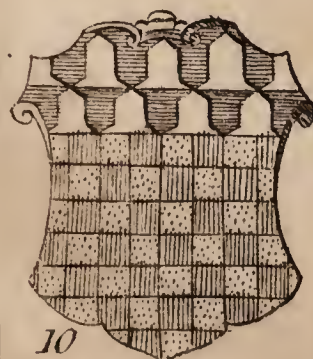
8

Brabazon,
E. of Meath.



9

Barry,
E. of Barrymore.



10

Chichester,
E. of Dunnegall.



11

Lambert,
E. of Cavan.



12

O'Brien,
E. of Inchiquin.

Douglas of *Nidpath, Lynn, and Mannor.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a human heart imperially crown'd proper, on a chief azure, three mullets of the first, for the name of Douglas; 2d and 3d gules, a lion rampant argent, within a border of the last, charged with eight mullets (*should be cinque-foils*) of the first, for the title of March.

Motto] *Forward.*

34. Hume, E. of Marchmont, 1697.

Titles] Hugh Hume, E. of Marchmont, Visc. Blaffinbury, Ld *Polwarth of Polwarth, Redbrays, and Greenlaw; first Ld Commissioner of Police.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th vert, a lion rampant argent, for Hume; 2d and 3d argent, three pepingoes vert, for Pepdie; and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon argent, charged with an orange, ensign'd with an imperial crown, all proper, as a coat of augmentation, given by K. William 3d, as a mark of his royal favour to this family.

Motto] *Fides probata coronat.*

35. Carmichael, E. of Hyndford, 1701.

Titles] John Carmichael, E. of Hyndford, Ld *Carmichael. †. †.

Arms] Argent, a fess wreathy, azure and gules.

Motto] *Toujours presse.*

Created by Q. ANNE.

(E) Dalrymple, E. of Stair, 1703.

Titles] John Dalrymple, E. of Stair, Visc. *Dalrymple and Stair, B. of Glenluce, Stranraer, and Newliston.

Arms] Or, on a saltire azure, nine lozenges of the first.

Motto] *Firm.*

36. Primrose, E. of Rosebury, 1703.

Titles] James Primrose, E. of Rosebury, Visc. Rosebury, and Ld *Dalmeny.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, a lion rampant vert; 2d and 3d vert, three primroses within a double tressure, flower'd and counter-flower'd with fleurs de lis or.

Motto] *Fide et fiducia.*

37. Boyle E. of Glasgow, 1703.

Titles] David Boyle, E. of Glasgow, Visc. Kelburn, and Ld *Boyle of Steuarton.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, an imperial eagle (display'd with two heads) gules, (as a coat of augmentation); 2d and 3d party per bend crenelle argent and gules, for the name of Boyle in England, (as a coat of affection); and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon or, charged with three harts-horns gules, the paternal coat of Boyle of Kelburn.

Motto] *Dominus providebit.*

38. Stewart, E. of Bute, 1703.

Titles] John Stewart, E. of Bute, Visc. Kingarth, Ld *Mont-Stewart, Cumra, and Inchmarnock. †

Arms] Or, a fess cheque argent and azure, within a double tressure flower'd and counter-flower'd with fleurs de lis gules.

Motto] *Invito viri bore.*

39. Hope, E. of Hopeton, 1703.

Titles] John Hope, E. of Hopeton, Ld *Hope, one of the lords commissioners of police, F.R.S.

Arms] Azure, on a chevron or, between three bezants, a bay leaf vert.

Motto] *At spes infra.*

40. Collier, E. of Portmore, 1703.

Titles] Charles Collier, E. of Portmore, Visc. *Milfington; and B. Portmore, †.

Arms] Gules, on a chevron, between three wolves heads coup'd argent, three trees vert, fructed of the first.

Motto] *Avance.*

41. Scot, E. of Delorain, 1706.

Titles] Henry Scot, E. of Delorain, Visc. *Hermitage, Ld Scot of Goldylands.

Arms] Or, on a bend azure, a mullet between two crescents of the first.

Motto] *Amo.*

VISCOUNTS VI.

Created by K. JAMES VI.

1. Cary, V. Falkland, 1620.

Titles] Lucius-Henry Cary, V. Falkland.

Arms] Argent, on a bend fable, three roses of the first, barb'd and seeded proper.

Motto] *In utroque fidelis.*

2. Murray, V. Stormont, 1621.

Titles] David Murray, V. Stormont, Baron of Balvaird and Scosn.

Arms] as the D. of Athol.

Motto] *Spero meliora.*

Created by K. CHARLES I.

3. Arbuthnot, V. Arbuthnot, 1641.

Titles] John Arbuthnot, Visc. and Baron Arbuthnot.

Arms] Azure, a crescent between three mullets argent.

Motto] *Lais deo.*

Created by K. CHARLES II.

4. Ingram, V. Irwin, 1661.

Title] Henry Ingram, V. Irwin; commissary-general of stores and provisions for Minorca, and lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the East-Riding of Yorkshire.

Arms] Ermine, on a fess gules, three escallop-shells or.

Motto]

5. Osborn, V. Dumblane, 1672.

Titles] Thomas Osborn, V. Dumblane; warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, &c. south of Trent; Knt of the garter; and F.R.S. —(He is likewise D. of Leeds in England.)

Arms] Quarterly, ermine and azure, a cross or.

Motto] *Pax in bello.*

Created by Q. ANNE.

6. Crauford, V. Garnock, 1703.

Titles] Patrick Crauford, Visc. Garnock, Ld Kilberny, Kingburn, and Drumray.

Arms] Gules, a fess ermine.

Motto] *Sine labe nota.*

BARONS XXV.

Created by K. JAMES II.

1. Forbes, *Ld Forbes*.Title] *James Forbes, Ld Forbes*.

Arms] Azure, three bears heads coup'd argent, muzzled gules.

Motto] *Grace me guide.*2. Frazer, *Ld Frazer*.Titles] *Alexander Frazer, Ld Frazer of Salton, and B. of Abernethy.*

Arms] Azure, three cinquefoils argent.

Motto] *In God is all.*3. Gray, *Ld Gray*.Title] *John Gray, Ld Gray.*

Arms] Gules, a lion rampant, within a border engrail'd, argent.

Motto] *Anchor fast anchor.*4. Cathcart, *Ld Cathcart*.Titles] *Charles Cathcart, Ld Cathcart, Col. of a company in the third regiment of foot-guards, a Ld of the bedchamber, and aid de camp to the Duke.*

Arms] Azure, three crosses crosslets fitchy, issuing out of as many crescents argent.

Motto] *I hope to speed.*5. Somervill, *Ld Somervill*.Titles] *James Somervill, Ld Somervill; one of the lords commissioners of police, and one of the trustees for encouraging fisheries and manufactures in Scotland.*

Arms] Azure, three mullets or, accompanied with seven crosses crosslets fitchy argent, three in chief, one in fess, two in the flanks, and the last in base.

Motto] *Fear God in life.*

Created by K. JAMES IV.

6. Elphinston, *Ld Elphinston, 1509.*Title] *John Elphinston, Ld Elphinston.*

Arms] Argent, a chevron fable, between three bears heads erased gules.

Motto] *Cause causit.*7. Oliphant, *Ld Oliphant*.Title] *Francis Oliphant, Ld Oliphant.*

Arms] Gules, three crescents argent.

Motto] *A tout pourvoir.*8. Ross, *Ld Ross*.Titles] *George Ross, Ld Ross; one of the commissioners of the customs for Scotland.*

Arms] Or, a chevron cheque argent and fable, between three water-buckets of the last.

Motto] *Think on.*

Created by Q. MARY.

9. Sandilands, *Ld Torphichen, 1563.*Titles] *James Sandilands, Ld Torphichen; one of the lords commissioners of police.*Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th party per fess argent (*should be azure*) and or; on the first an imperial crown, and on the second a thistle, both proper, which is a coat of augmentation; for as Sir James Sandilands, Ld of St John, was great prior of the Knights of Malta in the

kingdom of Scotland, the crown and thistle are born by his family as a badge of that high office: 2d and 3d grand quarters are counter-quarter'd, 1st and 4th argent, a bend azure, 2d and 3d the arms of Douglas, viz. argent, a human heart imperially crown'd proper, on a chief azure, three mullets of the first, which they bear as arms of patronage.

Motto] *Spero meliora.*

Created by K. JAMES VI.

10. Lesley, *Ld Lindors, 1600.*Titles] *Alexander Lesley, Ld Lindors; Col. of a company in the third regiment of foot guards.*

Arms] Argent, on a bend azure, 3 buckles or.

Motto] *Stat promissa fides.*11. Stewart, *Ld Blantyre, 1606.*Title] *Robert Stewart, Ld Blantyre.*

Arms] Or, a fess cheque argent and azure, surmounted of a bend engrail'd, and in chief a rose gules.

Motto] *Sola juvat virtus.*12. Cranston, *Ld Cranston, 1609.*Title] *James Cranston, Ld Cranston.*

Arms] Gules, three cranes argent.

Motto] *Thou shalt want ere I want.*

Created by K. CHARLES I.

13. Napier, *Ld Napier, 1627.*Title] *Francis Napier, Ld Napier.*

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a saltire engrail'd, between four roses gules, for Napier; 2d and 3d or, on a bend azure, a mullet between two crescents of the first, within a double tressure flower'd and counterflower'd with fleurs de lis of the 2d, for Scot of Thirlstain.

Motto] *Ready, ay, ready.*14. Fairfax, *Ld Fairfax, 1627.*Title] *Thomas Fairfax, Ld Fairfax.*

Arms] Or, three bars gemmels gules, surmounted of a lion rampant fable.

Motto] *Fare fac.*15. Mackay, *Ld Rae, 1628.*Titles] *George Mackay, Ld Rae, F. R. S.*

Arms] Azure, on a chevron or, between three bears heads coup'd argent, muzzled gules, a roebuck's head erased gules, between two hands holding daggers, all proper.

Motto] *Manu forti.*16. Aston, *Ld Aston, 1628.*Title] *Walter Aston, Ld Aston of Forfar.*

Arms] Argent, a fess, and in chief three lozenges, fable.

Motto] *Numini et patriæ asto.*17. Maclellan, *Ld Kirkubright, 1633.*Title] — *Maclellan, Ld Kirkubright.*

Arms] Or, two chevrons fable.

Motto] *Think on.*18. Forester, *Ld Forester, 1633.*Title] *William Forester, Ld Forester.*

Arms] Argent, three bugle horns fable, fringed gules.

Motto] *Spero.*

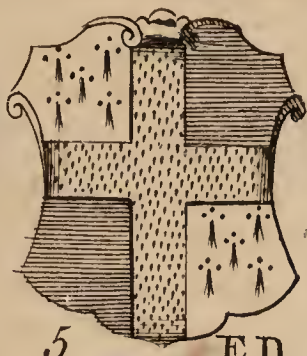
SCOTS

PEERS.

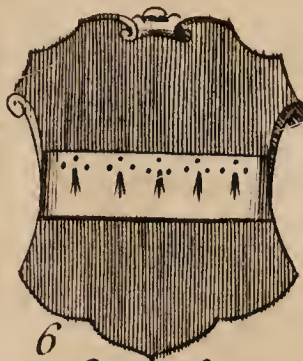
Barons &c



4
Ingram,
V. Irwin.



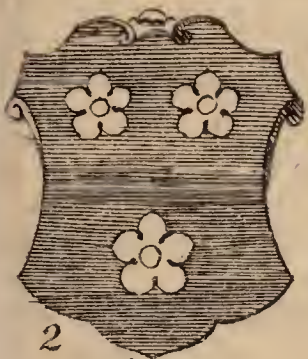
5
Osborn,
V. Dumblane. E.D.



6
Crauford,
V. Garnock.



1
Forbes,
Lord Forbes.



2
Frazer,
L. Frazer.



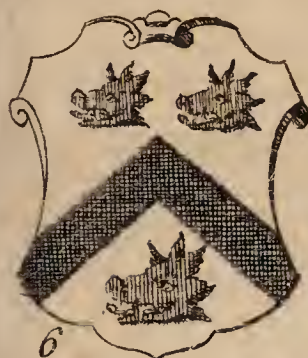
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Gray,
L. Gray.



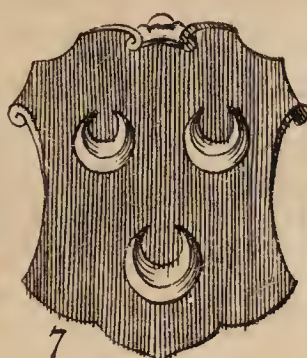
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Cathcart,
L. Cathcart.



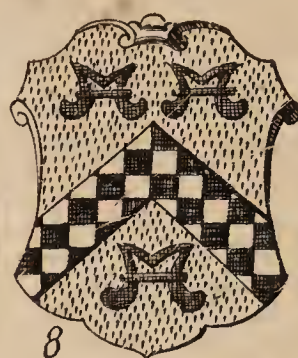
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Somervill,
L. Somervill.



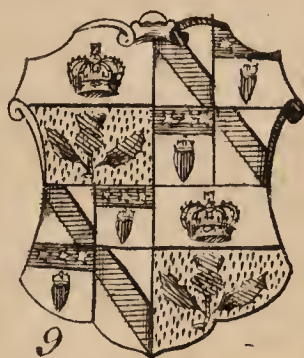
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Elphinston,
L. Elphinston.



7
Oliphant,
L. Oliphant.



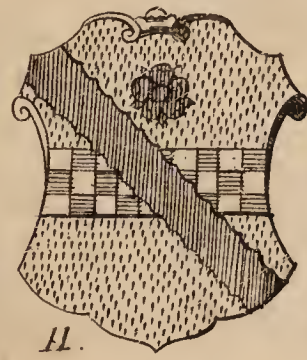
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Ross,
L. Ross.



9
Sandilands,
L. Torphichen.



10
Lesley,
L. Lindors.



11
Stewart,
L. Blantyre.



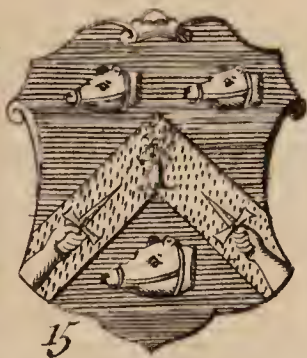
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Cranston,
L. Cranston.



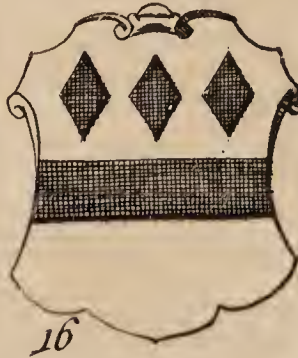
13
Napier,
L. Napier.



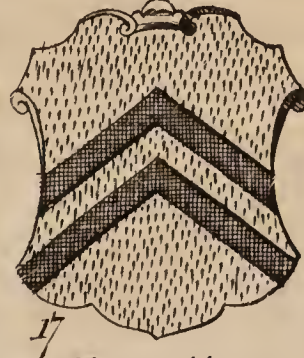
14
Fairfax,
L. Fairfax.



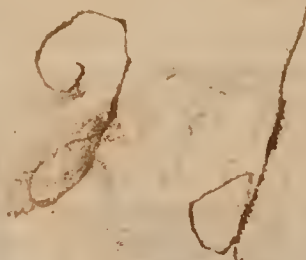
15
Mackay,
L. Rae.



16
Aston,
L. Aston.



17
Maclellan,
L. Kirkubright.



19. Murray, *Ld Elibank*, 1643.

Title] — *Murray*, *Ld Elibank*.

Arms] Azure, three mullets within a double tressure flower'd and counterflower'd with fleurs de lis argent, and in the center a martlet or.

Motto] *Virtute fideque.*

20. Falconer, *Ld Halkerton*, 1647.

Title] *David Falconer*, *Ld Halkerton*.

Arms] Azure, a falcon display'd argent, crown'd with a ducal crown or, and charged on the breast with a man's heart gules, between three mullets of the second. (The mullets and heart shew his descent, by the mother's side, from the family of *Douglas*.)

Motto] *Vive ut vivas.*

21. Hamilton, *Ld Belhaven*, 1648.

Title] *John Hamilton*, *Ld Belhaven*, one of the trustees for encouraging fisheries and manufactures in *Scotland*.

Arms] Gules, a sword erect in pale proper, the pomel and hilt or, between three cinquefoils argent.

Motto] *Ride through.*

Created by K. CHARLES II.

22. Rollo, *Ld Rollo*, 1651.

Title] *Robert Rollo*, *Ld Rollo of Duncruib*.

Arms] Or, a chevron between three boars heads erased azure.

Motto] *La fortune passe par tout.*

23. Ballenden, *Ld Ballenden*, 1661.

Title] *John Ballenden*, *Ld Ballenden*.

Arms] Gules, a hart's head coup'd, attired with 10 tynes, between three cross crosslets fitchy, or, all within a double tressure flower'd and counterflower'd with fleurs de lis of the last.

Motto] *Sic itur ad astra.*

24. Kinnard, *Ld Kinnard*, 1682.

Title] *Charles Kinnard*, *Ld Kinnard of Inchture*.

Arms] Gules, a saltire between four crescents, or.

Motto] *Creta cruce salus.*

25. Colvill, *Ld Colvill*.

Title] *Alexander Colvill*, *Ld Colvill of Culross*; a captain in the royal navy.

Arms] Argent, a cross moline sable.

Motto] *Oublier ne puis.*

LIST of the PEERAGE of IRELAND, with their TITLES at large.
Dates of their respective Creations, the Blazon of their Arms, and
Motto's, referring by Figures to the Plates of Arms.

Marks for brevity, † Roman Catholic Peers. ¶ Knights of the Bath. § Members of the British House of Commons.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
* Eldest Sons.

E A R L S. XXXVI.

Created by K. EDWARD II.

1. Fitzgerald, *E. of Kildare*, 1316.

Titles] *James Fitzgerald*, *E. of Kildare*, *Ld Ophaley*. (He is likewise *Visc. Leinster* of *Tappan* in *England*.)

Arms] Argent, a saltire gules.

Motto] *Crom a boo.*

Created by K. HENRY VIII.

2. Burke, *E. of Clanrickard*, 1543.

Titles] *Smyth Burke*, *E. of Clanrickard*, *Ld Dunkellin*.

Arms] Or, a cross gules, in the dexter canton a lion rampant sable.

Motto] *Une roy, une foy, une loy.*

Created by K. JAMES I.

3. Boyle, *E. of Cork*, 1620.

Titles] *Richard Boyle*, *E. of Cork*, *Viscount Dungarvon*, and *B. Boyle of Youghall*; Hereditary *Ld High Treasurer of Ireland*.—(He is likewise *E. of Burlington* in *England*, a *Privy Counsellor* there, *Kt of the Garter*, and chief ranger of *Knareborough forest* in *Yorkshire*.)

Arms] Party per bend crenelle, argent and gules.

Motto] *Vivit post funera virtus.*

4. Macdonnell, *E. of Antrim*, 1620.

Titles] *Alexander Mac Donnell*, *E. of Antrim*, *Visc. Dunluce*, and *Ld Antrim*.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st argent, a lion rampant gules; 2d or, a dexter arm, issuing from the sinister fess point, out of a cloud proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchy, azure; 3d azure, a dolphin naiant, in fess, argent; 4th or, a ship with its sails furl'd up, sable.

Motto] *Toujours prest.*

5. Nugent, *E. of Westmeath*, 1621.

Titles] *Thomas Nugent*, *E. of Westmeath*, *Ld Delvin*. †.

Arms] Ermine, two bars gules.

Motto] *Decrevi.*

6. Dillon, *E. of Roscommon*, 1622.

Titles] *James Dillon*, *E. of Roscommon*, *Ld Kilkenny-West*. (Extinct)

Arms] Argent, a lion rampant gules, suppressed by a fess azure, between three estoils, issuing out of as many crescents of the second.

Motto] *Auxilium ab alto.*

7. Fielding, *E. of Desmond*, 1622.

Titles] *William Fielding*, *E. of Desmond*, *Visc. Callen*, and *E. of Cagle*. (He is likewise *E. of Denbigh* in *England*.)

Arms] Argent, on a fess azure, three lozenges or.

Motto] *Honor virtutis premium.*

Created by K. CHARLES I.

8. Brabazon, *E. of Meath*, 1627.

Titles] *Charlesworth Brabazon*, *E. of Meath*, *Ld Ardee*.

Arms] Gules, in a bend or, three martlets sable.

Motto] *Vetavita mea.*

9. Bar-

9. Barry, E. of Barrymore, 1627.

Titles] James Barry, E. of Barrymore, Visc. *Buttevant, and Ld Barry of Barry's Court.

Arms] Argent, three bars gemels gules.

Motto] *Boutez en avant.*

10. Chichester, E. of Dunnegall, 1627.

Titles] Arthur Chichester, E. of Donegall, Visc. *Chichester, and Baron of Belfast.

Arms] Checque, or and gules, a chief vair.

Motto] *Invitum sequitur honos.*

11. Lambert, E. of Cavan, 1627.

Titles] Ford Lambart, E. of Cavan, Visc. *Kilcoursy, and B. of Cavan.

Arms] Gules, three narcissus's pierc'd, argent.

Motto] *Ut quocunque paratus.*

Created by K. CHARLES II.

12. O'Brien, E. of Inchiquin, 1660.

Titles] William O'Brien, E. of Inchiquin, Ld *O'Brien of Inchiquin; Governor and Cust. Rot. of the County of Clare, one of the Privy Council for Ireland, and one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. ¶. §

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, three lions passant-guardant in pale, party per pale or and argent; 2d argent, three piles issuing from the chief, and meeting in point, gules; 3d or, a pheon's head azure.

Motto] *Vigueur du dessus.*

13. Boyle, E. of Orrery, 1660.

Titles] John Boyle, E. of Orrery, Ld *Brogbill.—(He is likewise Ld Boyle of Marston in England.)

Arms] Party per bend crenelle, argent and gules, a crescent for difference.

Motto] *Honor virtutis præmium.*

16. Coote, E. of Mountrath, 1660.

Titles] Algernoon Coote, E. of Mountrath, Visc. *Coote, and B. of Castle-Cuff.

Arms] Argent, a chevron sable, between three coots proper, (viz. sable) their beaks and legs gules.

Motto] *Vincit veritas.*

15. Moore, E. of Drogheda, 1661.

Titles] Edward Moore, E. of Drogheda, Visc. *Moore, and B. of Mellefont.

Arms] Azure, on a chief indented, or, three mullets gules.

Motto] *Fortis cadere, cedere non potest.*

16. Talbot, E. of Waterford, 1661.

Titles] George Talbot, E. of Waterford and Wexford, Ld *Talbot. †.—(He is likewise E. of Shrewsbury in England.)

Arms] Gules, a lion rampant, within a border engrail'd, or.

Motto] *Prest d'accomplir.*

17. Montgomery, E. of Montalexander, 1661.

Titles] Hugh Montgomery, E. of Montalexander, Visc. *Montgomery and B. of Ards.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, three

fleurs de lis or; 2d and 3d gules, three annulets or, stoned azure; all within a border off Scotland, (viz. or, a double tressure, flower'd and counterflower'd with fleurs de lis, gules,) and in a shield surtout of the latter, a sword in bend, argent, the pomel and hilt or, surmounted by a scepter in bend sinister, or.

Motto] *Honneur sans repos.*

18. Forbes, E. of Granard, 1684.

Titles] George Forbes, E. of Granard, Visc. Granard, Ld *Forbes of Clanebugh.

Arms] Azure, three bears heads coup'd argent, muzzled gules.

Motto] *Fax mentis incendium gloriæ.*

Created by K. WILLIAM III.

19. Coote, E. of Bellamont, 1689.

Titles] Richard Coote, E. of Bellamont, Ld *Colloony.

Arms] Argent, a chevron sable, between three coots proper; a mullet for difference.

Motto] *Vincit veritas.*

20. Ginckel, E. of Athlone, 1691.

Titles] — Ginckel, E. of Athlone, Visc. *Agbrim, and Ld Ballymore.

Arms] Argent, two bars dancette, sable.

Motto] *Malo mori quam fœdari.*

21. Butler, E. of Arran, 1693.

Titles] Charles Butler, E. of Arran, Visc. *Tullo, and B. of Cloghbenan.—(He is likewise Ld Butler of Weston in England, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and high steward of the city of Westminster.)

Arms] Quarterly, 1st or, a chief indented azure, for Fitzwalter and modern Butler; 2d gules, three cover'd cups or, taken as Lords Butlers of Ireland; 3d ermine, a saltire engrail'd, gules, for Fitzgerald, E. of Desmond; 4th argent, a lion rampant, and chief, gules; on the latter, a swan argent, between two annulets or, for Carrick.

Motto] *Comme je trouve.*

Created by K. GEORGE I.

22. Fitzwilliam, E. Fitzwilliam, 1716.

Titles] William Fitzwilliam, E. Fitzwilliam, Visc. *Miltown, and B. of Lifford.—(He is likewise E. Fitzwilliam in England.)

Arms] Lozengy, argent and gules.

Motto] *Appetitus rationi pareat.*

23. Parsons, E. of Ross, 1718.

Titles] Richard Parsons, E. of Ross, Visc. Ross, and Ld *Oxmantown.

Arms] Gules, three leopards faces argent.

Motto] *Pro deo et rege.*

24. Petty, E. of Shelburn, 1718.

Titles] Henry Petty, E. of Shelburn, Visc. *Dunkerron, and B. of Shelburn; one of the privy council for Ireland, and F. R. S.

Arms] Ermine, on a bend azure, a magnetic needle, pointing at a pole star, or.

Motto] *Ut apes geometriam.*

25. Villiers, E. of Grandison, 1721.

Titles] John Villiers, E. of Grandison, Visc. *Villiers.



13
Boyle, E. of Orre
ry L^d Boyle in Eng^d.



14
Coot,
E. of Montrath.



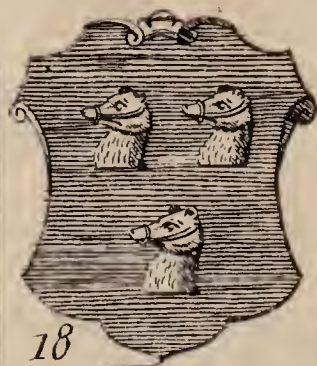
15
Moor,
E. of Drogheda



16
Talbot, E. of Wa-
terford & Shrewsb^y.



17
Montgomery,
E. of Montalexander.



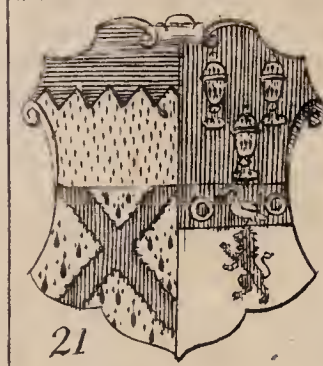
18
Forbes,
E. of Granard.



19
Coot,
E. of Bellamont.



20
Ginckel,
E. of Athlone.



21
Butler,
E. of Arran.



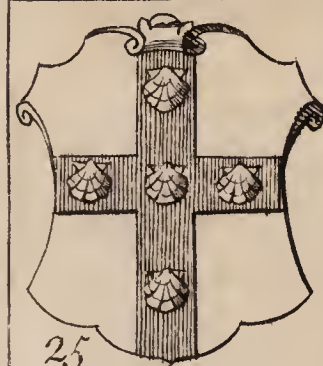
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Fitzwilliam,
E. Fitzwilliam.



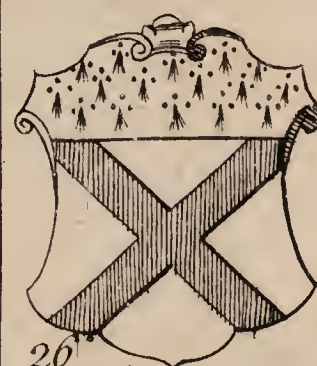
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Parsons,
E. of Ross.



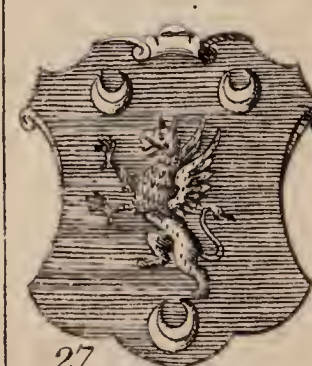
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Petty,
E. of Shelburn.



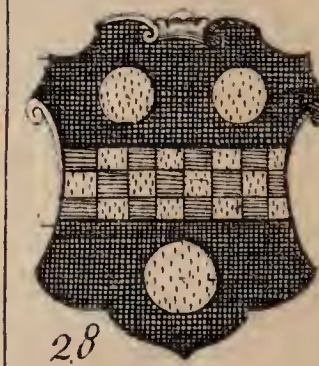
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Villiers,
E. of Grandison.



26
Fitzmorris,
E. of Kerry.



27
Bligh,
E. of Darnley.



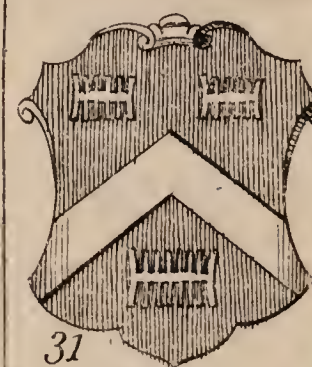
28
Pitt,
E. of Londonderry.



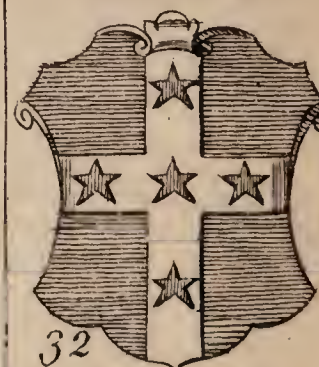
29
Child,
E. of Tilney.



30
Perceval,
E. of Egmont.



31
Ponsonby,
E. of Belborough.



32
Verney,
Earl Verney.

*Villiers, and Grandison, and Ld Grandison.
Arms] Argent, on a cross gules, five escallop shells or.
Motto] *Fidci coticula crux.*

26. Fitzmaurice, E. of Kerry, 1722.

Titles] William Fitzmaurice, E. of *Kerry, Visc. Clanmorris, B. of Kerry and Lixnaw.
Arms] Argent, a saltire gules, and chief ermine.

Motto] *Virtute non verbis.*

27. Bligh, E. of Darnley, 1725.

Titles] John Bligh, E. of Darnley, Visc. Darnley, and Ld *Clifton of Rathmore.—(He is likewise Ld Clifton of Leighton-Bromswold in England.)

Arms] Azure, a griffin segreant or, arm'd and langued gules, between three crescents argent.

Motto] *Finem respice.*

28. Pitt, E. of Londonderry, 1726.

Titles] Ridgeway Pitt, E. of Londonderry, Visc. *Galen-Ridgeway, and B. of Londonderry. §.

Arms] Sable, a fess chequer, or and azure, between three bezants.

Motto] *Amite.*

Created by K. GEORGE II.

29. Child, E. of Tilney, 1731.

Titles] Richard Tilney, E. of Tilney, Visc. *Castlemain, and B. of Newtown.

Arms] Gules, a chevron ermine, between three eagles close argent, each envelop'd with a snake proper.

Motto] *Imitari quam invidere.*

30. Perceval, E. of Egmont, 1733.

Titles] John Perceval, E. of Egmont, Visc. *Perceval of Kanturk, and B. Perceval of Burton; one of the Lds of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. F. R. S. §.

Arms] Argent, on a chief indented gules, three crosses patee or.

Motto] *Sub cruce candor.*

31. Ponsonby, E. of Besborough, 1739.

Titles] Brabazon Ponsonby, E. of Besborough, Visc. *Duncannon, Ld Besborough; one of the privy council for Ireland.—(He is likewise baron Ponsonby of Sysonby in England.)

Arms] Gules, a chevron between three combs, argent.

Motto]

32. Verney, E. Verney, 1742.

Titles] Ralph Verney, Earl Verney, Visc. *Fermannagh, Ld Belturbet. §.

Arms] Azure, on a cross argent, five mullets gules.

Motto] *Ung Tout Seul.*

33. Maule, E. Panmure, 1743.

Titles] William Maule, E. Panmure of Forth, Visc. *Maule, and B. Maule of Whitechurch; Col. of a regiment of foot. §.

Arms] Party per pale, argent and gules, on a border and escallops, all counterchanged.

Motto] *Clementia et animis.*

(Supplement to Gent. Mag. 1749.)

34. Stewart, E. of Blesington, 1745.

Titles] William Stewart, E. of Blesington, Visc. Mountjoy, and B. of Ramilton.

Arms] Or, a fess chequer, argent and azure, between three lions rampant gules.

Motto] *Nil desperandum.*

35. Beresford, E. of Tyrone, 1746.

Titles] Marcus Beresford, E. of Tyrone, V. Tyrone, and Ld *Beresford.

Arms] Argent, crusulee fitchy, three fleurs de lis, and a border ingrail'd sable.

Motto] *Tandem fit surculus arbor.*

36. Butler, E. of Carrick, 1748.

Titles] Somerset-Hamilton Butler, E. of Carrick, Visc. *Ikerine, and B. Butler of Lisnullen.

Arms] Or, a chief indented, azure; a crescent for difference.

Motto] *Soyez ferme.*

Irish VISCOUNTS, XLVI.

Created by K. EDWARD VI.

1. Butler, Visc. Montgarret, 1550.

Titles] James Butler, Visc. Montgarret, and B. of Kells.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st or, a chief indented azure, for the name of Butler; 2d gules, three cover'd cups or, taken as Lds Butlers of Ireland; 3d ermine, a saltire ingrail'd, gules, for Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond; 4th argent, a lion rampant, and chief gules, on the latter a swan argent, between 2 annulets or, for Carrick.

Motto] *Depressus extollor.*

Created by K. JAMES I.

2. Annesley, V. Valentia, 1621.

Titles] Richard Annesley, V. Valentia, Baron Mount-Norris and Altham. (He is likewise Earl of Anglesea in England.)

Arms] Pally of six, azure and argent, over all, a bend gules.

Motto] *Virtutis Amore.*

3. Nettirvill, V. Nettirvill, 1622.

Title] Nicholas Nettirvill, V. Nettirvill of Dough.

Arms] Argent, a cross gules, fretty or.

Motto] *Cruci dum spiro fido.*

Created by K. CHARLES I.

4. Needham, V. Kilmurry, 1625.

Title] Thomas Needham, V. Kilmurry,

Arms] Argent, a bend ingrail'd azure, between 2 bucks heads cabosh'd, sable, attired the same.

Motto] *Nunc aut nunquam.*

5. Bourk, V. Mayo, 1627.

Title] John Bourk, V. Mayo.

Arms] Party per fess, or and ermine, a cross gules, in the first canton a lion rampant, and in the second a dexter hand, coup'd at the wrist, and erect, both sable.

Motto]

6. Taaff, V. Taaff, 1628.

Titles] Nicholas Taaff, V. Taaff of Corran, and B. of Ballymate. I.

E e e e

Arms]

Arms] Gules, a cross argent, fretty azure.
Motto] *In hoc signo spēs mea.*

7. Lumley, *V.* Lumley, 1628.

Titles] Thomas Lumley Saunderson, *V.* Lumley of Waterford. (He is likewise Earl of Scarborough in England, Treasurer to the Prince of Wales, and one of the principal Surveyors of the Petty Customs inwards, in the Port of London. ¶.)

Arms] Argent, a fess gules, between three parrots vert, each gorged with a plain collar of the second.

Motto] *Murus æneus conscientia sana.*

8. Smythe, *V.* Strangford, 1628.

Titles] Philip Smythe, *V.* Strangford (He is a clergyman.)

Arms] Argent, a chevron, between three lions passant, sable.

Motto] *Virtus incendit vires.*

9. Wenman, *V.* Wenman, 1628.

Titles] Richard Wenman, *V.* Wenman of Tuam, and B. Wenman of Kilmainham. §

Arms] Party per pale, gules and azure, a cross moline or.

Motto] *Omnia bona bonis.*

10. Molyneux, *V.* Molyneux, 1628.

Titles] Carryl Molyneux, *V.* Molyneux of Maryborough, and B. of the same. †.

Arms] Azure, on a cross moline or, a lozenge of the first.

Motto] *Vivere sat vincere.*

11. Fairfax, *V.* Fairfax, 1628.

Titles] Charles Gregory Fairfax, *V.* Fairfax of Emely, and B. of the same. †.

Arms] Argent, three bars gemels gules, over all, a lion rampant sable.

Motto] *Je le feray durant ma vie.*

12. Butler, *V.* Ikerrin, 1629.

Titles] Somerset-Hamilton Butler, *V.* Ikerrin, and B. Butler of Lisnullen. (lately created Earl of Carrick.)

Arms] Or, a chief indented, azure.

Motto] *Soyez ferme.*

13. Fitzwilliam, *V.* Fitzwilliam, 1629.

Titles] Richard Fitzwilliam, *V.* Fitzwilliam of Merion, and B. Fitzwilliam of Thron Castle. ¶.

Arms] Lozengey, argent and gules.

Motto] *Deo adjuvante non timendum.*

14. Cockaine, *V.* Cullen, 1642.

Titles] Charles Cockaine, *V.* Cullen, and B. of the same.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, three cocks gules, arm'd, crested and jellop'd, sable, for Cockaine, a crescent for difference; 2d and 3d argent, two bars vert, for Hertbull.

Motto] *Virtus in arduis.*

15. Tracy, *V.* Tracy, 1642.

Titles] Thomas Tracy, *V.* Tracy of Rathcoole, and B. of the same.

Arms] Or, two bends gules, between them, in the chief point, an escallop shell, sable.

Motto] *Memoria pii æterna.*

16. Bulkely, *V.* Bulkely, 1644.

Title] James Bulkely, *V.* Bulkely of Cashel. §.

Arms] Sable, a chevron, between three bulls heads cabosh'd, argent, arm'd the same.

Motto] *Nec temere nec timide.*

17. Barnwall, *V.* Kingstand, 1647.

Titles] Henry Barnwall, *V.* Kingstand, and B. of Turvey. †.

Arms] Ermine, a border ingrail'd, gules.

Motto] *Malo mori quam fœdari.*

Created by K. CHARLES II.

18. Skeffington, *V.* Massereen, 1660.

Titles] Clotworthy Skeffington, *V.* Massereen, and B. of Lough-Neagh.

Arms] Argent, three bulls heads eras'd sable, arm'd or.

Motto] *Per angusta ad angusta.*

19. Cholmondeley, *V.* Cholmondeley, 1661.

Titles] George Cholmondeley, *V.* Cholmondeley of Kells, and B. of Newburgh; one of the Vice Treasurers of Ireland. (He is likewise Earl of Cholmondeley in England, 1d Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Cheshire, Gov. of the Castle there, Steward of the Royal Manor Skene, and a Privy Counsellor. ¶.)

Arms] Gules, two helmets in chief proper, garnish'd or, in base a garb of the last.

Motto] *Cassis tutissima virtus.*

20. Caulfield, *V.* of Charlemont, 1665.

Titles] James Caulfield, *V.* Charlemont, and B. Caulfield of the same.

Arms] Barruly of twelve pieces, argent and gules, on a canton of the second, a lion passant or.

Motto] *Deo duce, ferro comitante.*

21. Dawney, *V.* Downe, 1680.

Title] Henry Dawney, *V.* Downe.

Arms] Argent, on a bend cottized sable three annulets of the first.

Motto] *Time pudorem.*

Created by K. WILLIAM, III.

22. Vaughan, *V.* Lisburn, 1695.

Titles] ——— Vaughan, *V.* Lisburne, and B. of the same.

Arms] Sable, a chevron, between three fleurs de lis, argent.

Motto] *Non revertar inultus.*

23. Hickman, *V.* Windsor, 1699.

Titles] Herbert Windsor Hickman, *V.* Windsor, and B. of the same.—(He is likewise B. Montjoy in England.)

Arms] Gules, a saltire argent, between twelve cross crosslets or, crescent for difference.

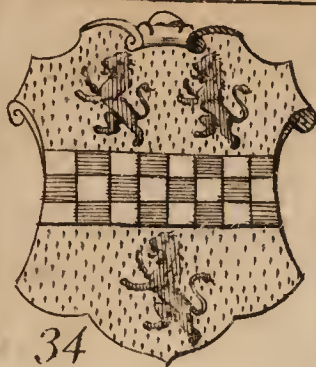
Motto] *Stemmata quid faciunt.*

24. How, *V.* How, 1701.

Titles] George Augustus How, *V.* How, and B. of Clonareilly; Col. of a comp. in the first regiment of foot-guards, and Aid-de-Camp



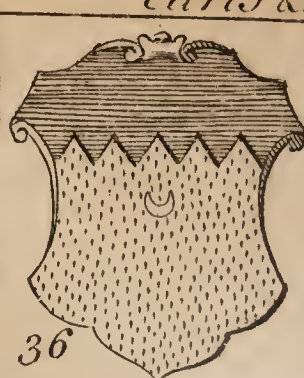
Laure,
Pannure.



34
Stuart,
E. of Blessington.



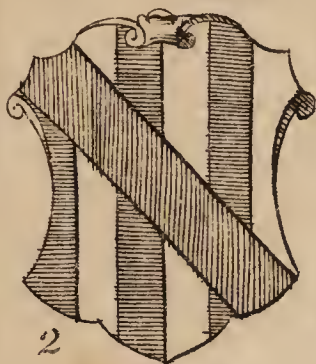
35
Beresford,
E. of Tyrone.



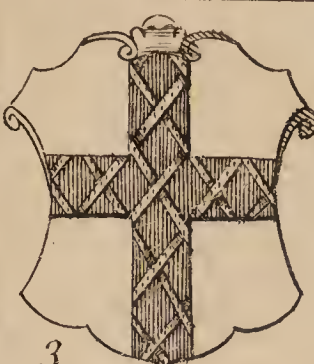
36
Butler
E. of Carrick



Butler,
Montgarret.



2
Annesley,
V. Valentia.



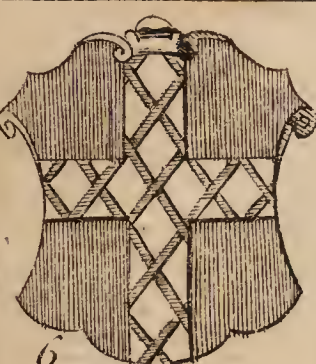
3
Nettirkill,
V. Nettirkill.



4
Needham,
V. Kilmurry.



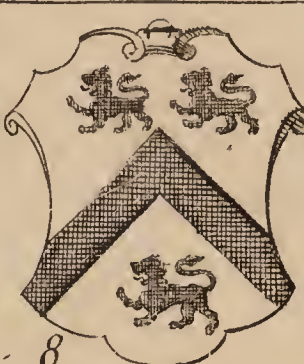
Curk,
Layo.



6
Taaf,
V. Taaf.



7
Lumley,
V. Lumley.



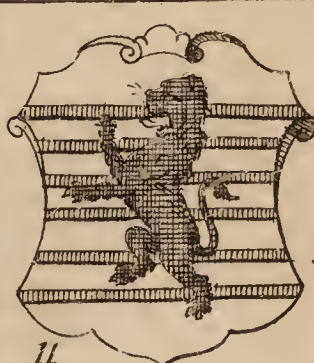
8
Smith,
V. Strongford.



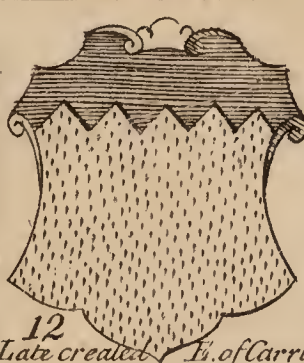
Man,
enman.



10
Molyneux,
V. Molyneux.



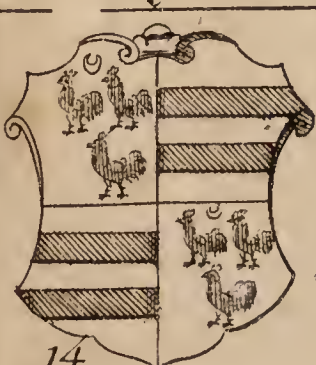
11
Fairfax,
V. Fairfax.



12
Late created E. of Carrick
Butler,
V. Ikerrin.



William,
William.



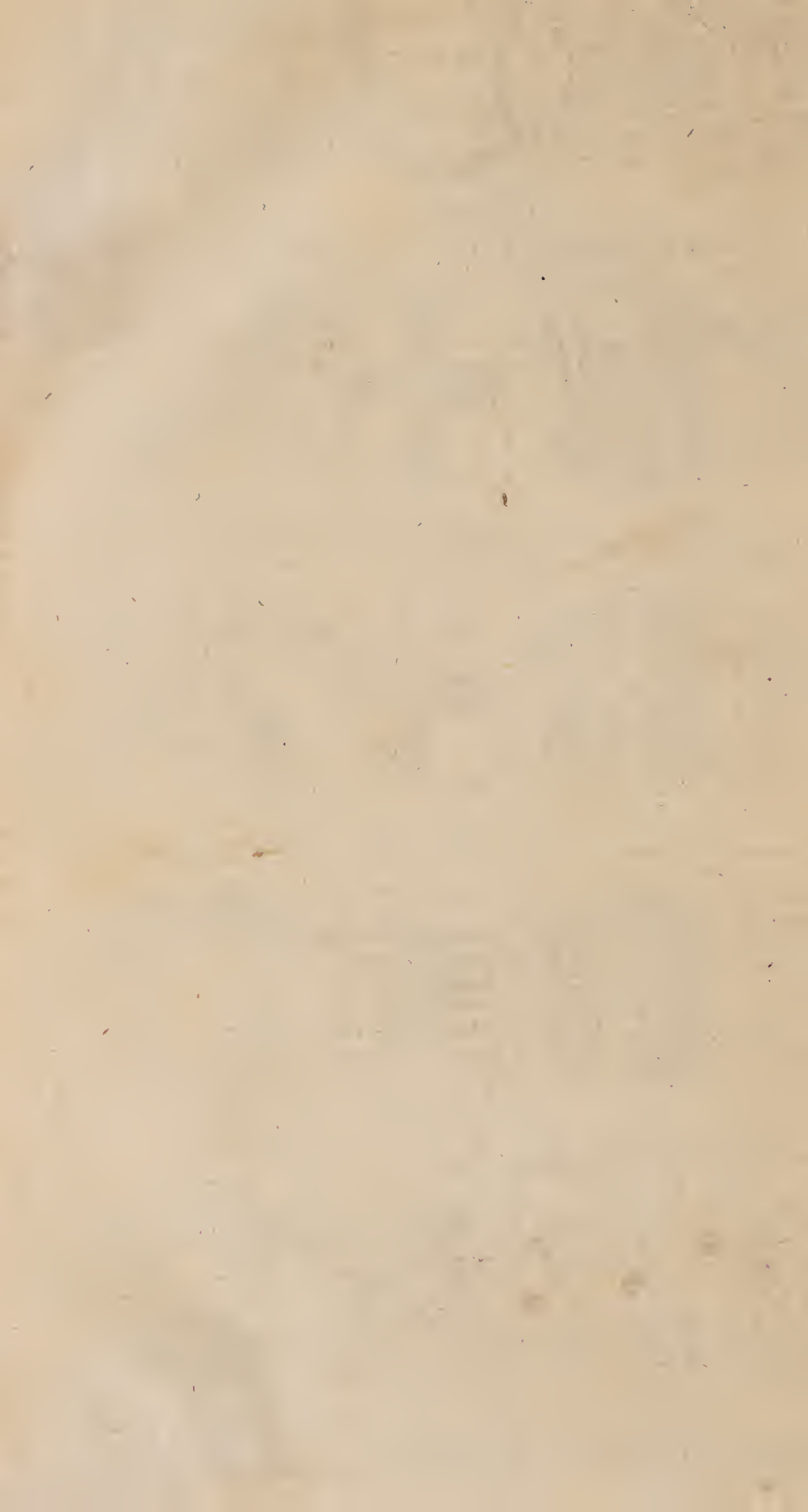
14
Cockaine,
V. Cullen.



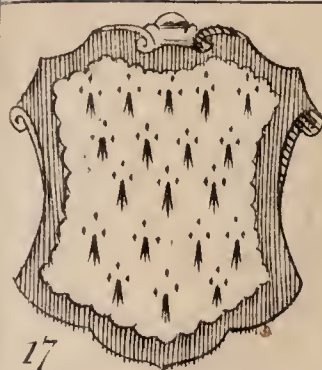
15
Tracy,
V. Tracy.



16
Bulkely,
V. Bulkely.







17

Barnwall,
V. Kingsland :



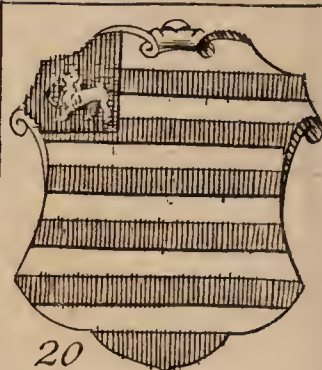
18

Skeffington,
V. Massareen .



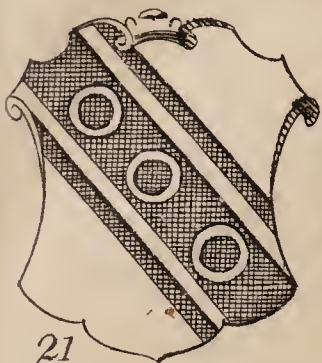
19

Cholmondeley,
V. Cholmondeley.



20

Caulfield,
V. Charlemont.



21

Danney,
V. Downe .



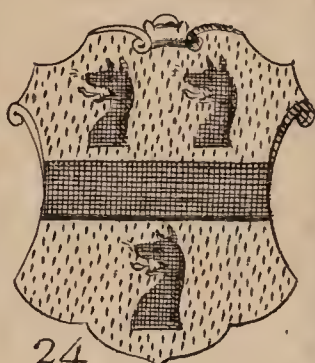
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Vaughan,
V. Lisburne .



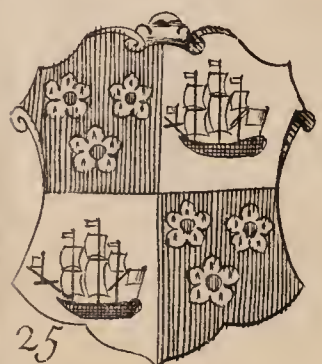
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Hickman,
V. Windsor .



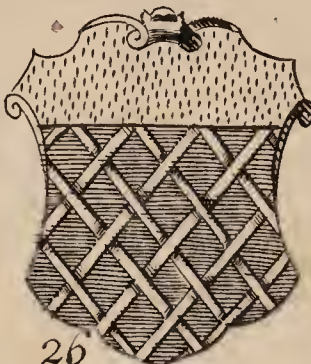
24

How,
V. How .



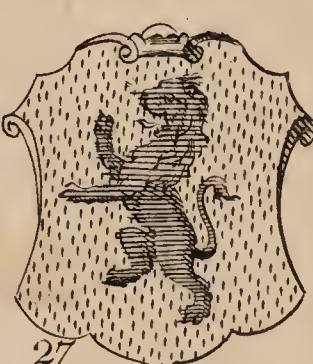
25

Hamilton,
V. Strabane .



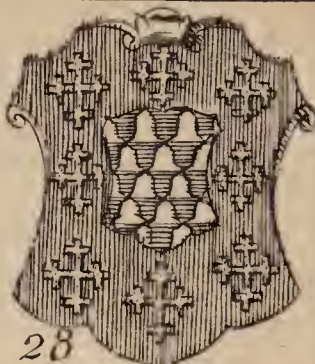
26

S. Leger,
V. Donnerayl.



27

Wandesford,
V. Castlecomer.



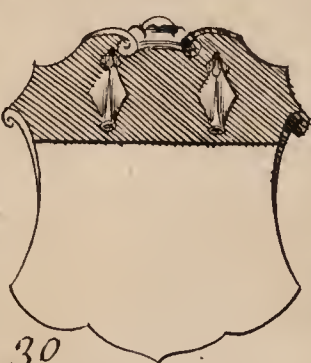
28

Molesworth,
V. Molesworth.



29

Chetwynd,
V. Chetwynd.



30

Brodrick,
V. Brodrick.



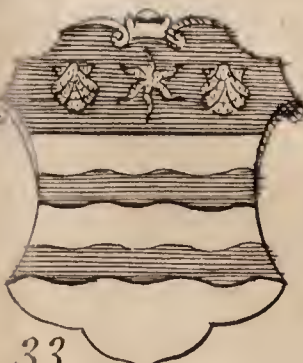
31

Hamilton,
V. Boyne .



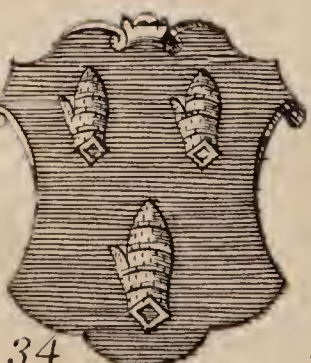
32

Hill,
V. Hillsborough.



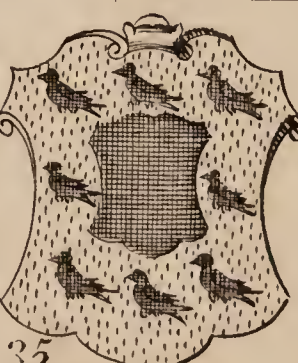
33

Allen,
V. Allen.



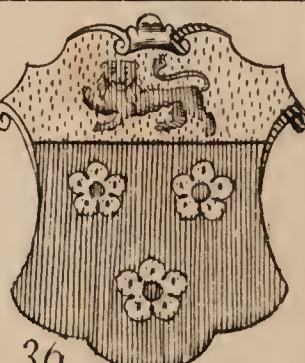
34

Fane,
V. Fane.



35

Brownlow,
V. Tyrconnel.



36

Hamilton,
V. Limerick.

Camp to the D. of Cumberland. §.

Arms] Or, a fess, between three wolves heads coup'd, sable.

Motto] *Utcunque placeret deo.*

25. Hamilton, V. Strabane, 1701.

Titles] James Hamilton, V. Strabane, and B. of the same.—(He is likewise Earl of Abercorn in Scotland.)

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, three cinquefoils pierced, ermine, for Hamilton; 2d and 3d argent, a ship with its sails furl'd up, sable, for the Earldom of Arran.

Motto] *Sola nobilitat virtus.*

Created by Q. ANNE.

26. St Leger, V. Donnerayl, 1703.

Titles] Arthur Mobun St Leger, V. Donnerayl, and B. of Kilmaiden; one of the Lds of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. §.

Arms] Azure, fretty argent, a chief or.

Motto] *Hote et bon.*

27. Wandesford, V. Castlecomer, 1706.

Titles] George Wandesford, V. Castlecomer, and B. Wandesford.

Arms] Or, a lion rampant azure.

Motto] *Tout pour l'eglise.*

Created by K. GEORGE I.

28. Molefworth, V. Molefworth, 1716.

Titles] Richard Molefworth, V. Molefworth of Swords, B. of Philips-Town; Col. of the royal Irish dragoons, Master-General of the Ordnance there, a Lieut. Gen. and F.R.S.

Arms] Vair, on a border gules, eight cross croissants or.

Motto] *Vincit amor patriæ.*

29. Chetwynd, V. Chetwynd, 1717.

Titles] John Chetwynd, V. Chetwynd of Beer-Haven, and B. of Rathdown; High-Steward of Stafford.

Arms] Azure, a chevron, between three mullets, or.

Motto] *Probitas verus bonos.*

30. Brodrick, V. Brodrick, 1717.

Titles] Alan Brodrick V. Brodrick of Middleton, and B. of the same.

Arms] Argent, on a chief vert, two spears heads erect of the field, the points imbrued gules.

Motto] *A cuspide corona.*

31. Hamilton, V. Boyne, 1717.

Titles] Frederic Hamilton, V. Boyne, and B. of Stackallan.

Arms] Gules, three cinquefoils pierced, ermine.

Motto] *Nec timeo, nec sperno.*

32. Hill, V. Hillsborough, 1717.

Titles] Wills Hill, V. Hillsborough, and B. of Kilwarling. §.

Arms] Sable, on a fess argent, between three leopards passant-guardant, or, as many escallop-shells gules.

Motto] *Ne tentes, aut perfices.*

33. Allen, V. Allen, 1717.

Titles] John Allen, V. Allen, and B. of Stillorgan.

Arms] Argent, two bars wavy, azure, on a chief of the latter, an estoile, between two escallop-shells, or.

Motto] *Vita vel morte triumpho.*

34. Fane, V. Fane, 1718.

Title] Charles Fane, V. Fane, and B. of Loughburre.

Arms] Azure, three dexter gauntlets, with their backs forward, or.

Motto] *Ne vile fano.*

35. Brownlow, V. Tyrconnel, 1718.

Titles] John Brownlow, V. Tyrconnel, Ld Brownlow. F. R. S. §.

Arms] Or, an orle of eight martlets, and an escutcheon, sable.

Motto] *Esse quam videri.*

36. Hamilton, V. Limerick, 1719.

Titles] James Hamilton, V. Limerick, and B. of Claneboy. §.

Arms] Gules, three cinquefoils pierced, ermine; on a chief or, a lion passant-guardant of the first, holding in his dexter paw, a gal-trap azure.

Motto] *Qualis ab incepto.*

37. Grimston, V. Grimston, 1719.

Title] William Grimston, V. Grimston, and B. of Dunboyne.

Arms] Argent, on a fess sable, three mullets or.

Motto] *Mediocria firma.*

38. Chute, V. Barrington, 1720.

Titles] William-Wildman Barrington Chute, V. Barrington of Araglass, and L. Barrington of Newcastle; one of the Lords of the Admiralty. §.

Arms] Argent three chevrons gules, a label of three points, azure.

Motto] *Honestu quam splendida.*

39. Vane, V. Vane, 1720.

Titles] William Vane, V. Vane, and B. of Dunganon.

Arms] Azure, three left-hand gauntlets or, on a canton ermine, a pile sable, charged with a mullet of five points, argent.

Motto] *Pulchra pro libertate.*

40. Gage, V. Gage, 1720.

Titles] Thomas Gage, V. Gage of Castle-Island, and B. of Castle-Bar; Steward of the Household to the Prince of Wales, F. R. S. §.

Arms] Quarter per saltire, azure and argent, a saltire gules, a crescent for difference.

Motto] *Courage sans peur.*

41. Blundell, V. Blundell, 1720.

Titles] Montague Blundell, V. Blundell, and B. of Edenderry.

Arms] Azure, ten billets, 4, 3, 2, and 1, or, on a canton of the latter, a raven proper.

Motto] *Unus et idem fecit.*

42. Temple, V. Palmerston, 1720.

Titles] Henry Temple, V. Palmerston, of Palmerston,

Palmerston, and *B. Temple of Mount-Temple*; Chief-Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and a Privy-Counsellor, in Ireland.

Arms] Or, an eagle display'd fable.

Motto] *Fleſſi, non frangi.*

43. Bateman, *V. Bateman*, 1725.

Titles] *John Bateman, V. Bateman*, and *B. of Culmore*. §

Arms] Or, on a fess fable, between three sheldrakes or *Muscovy* ducks proper, a rose of the first.

Motto] *Nec prece, nec pretio.*

Created by K. GEORGE II.

44. Monkton, *V. Galway*, 1727.

Titles] *John Monkton, V. Galway*, and *B. of Killard*; Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests. §

Arms] Sable, on a chevron, between 3 martlets, or, as many mullets of the field.

Motto]

45. Butler, *V. Lanesborough*, 1728.

Titles] *Humbrey Butler, V. Lanesborough*, and *B. of Newton-Butler*.

Arms] Argent, three cover'd cups in bend, between two bendlets ingrail'd, fable.

Motto] *Liberte tout entiere.*

46. Wingfield, *V. Powerscourt*, 1743.

Titles] *Richard Wingfield, V. Powerscourt*, *Ld Wingfield*.

Arms] Argent, on a bend gules three pair of wings conjoin'd, of the first.

Motto] *Fidelite est de dieu.*

B A R O N S XXXII.

Created by K. EDWARD II.

1. Bermingham, *Ld Athenry*, 1316.

Title] *Francis Bermingham, Ld Athenry*.

Arms] Party per pale indented, or and gules.

Motto]

2. Courcy, *Ld Kinsale*.

Titles] *Gerald de Courcy, Ld Kinsale*, and *B. Courcy of Courcy*, and *Ryne-Rone*.

Arms] Argent, three eaglets display'd gules, each crown'd with a ducal crown, or.

Motto] *Vincit omnia veritas.*

Created by K. EDWARD IV.

3. St Laurence, *Ld Hoath*, 1461.

Title] *Wm St Laurence, Ld Hoath*.

Arms] Gules, two swords in saltire, the pomels and hilts or, between four roses argent, barb'd and seeded proper.

Motto] *Que pance.*

Created by Q. ELIZABETH.

4. Butler, *Ld Cahir*, 1582.

Title] *Theophilus Butler, Ld Cabir*. †

Arms] Or, a chief indented azure.

Motto] *God be my guide.*

Created by K. JAMES I.

5. Maynard, *Ld Maynard*, 1620.

Titles] *Charles Maynard, Ld Maynard* of

Wicklow.—(He is likewise *Ld Maynard of Estaines Parva* in England.)

Arms] Argent, a chevron azure, between three sinister hands erect, coup'd at the wrist, gules.

Motto] *Manus justa nardus.*

6. Digby, *Ld Digby*, 1620.

Title] *Wm Digby, Ld Digby of Geashill*.

Arms] Azure, a fleur de lis argent.

Motto]

7. Blaney, *Ld Blaney*, 1621.

Title] *Charles Blaney, Ld Blaney of Mo-naghan*.—(He is a clergyman.)

Arms] Sable, three nags heads erased argent.

Motto] *Integra mens, augustissima possessio.*

8. Calvert, *Ld Baltimore*, 1624.

Titles] *Cba. Calvert, Ld Baltimore*; *Ld Proprietor of Maryland*, *Cofferer to the Prince of Wales*, *Surveyor-General of Dutchy Lands in Cornwall*, one of the *Elder-Brethren of the Trinity-House*, and *F. R. S.* §

Arms] Pally of six, or and fable, a bend counterchanged.

Motto] *Fatti maschi parole femine.*

Created by K. CHARLES I.

9. Hare, *Ld Colerain*, 1625.

Titles] *Henry Hare, Ld Colerain*. (Extinct)

Arms] Gules, two bars, and a chief indented, or.

Motto] *Odi profanum.*

10. Sherrard, *Ld Sherrard*, 1627.

Titles] *Philip Sherrard, Ld Sherrard of Leetrim*.—(He is likewise *Earl of Harborough* in England)

Arms] Argent, a chevron gules, between three torteauxes.

Motto] *Hostis bonori invidia.*

11. Hawley, *Ld Hawley*, 1646.

Title] *Francis Hawley, Ld Hawley of Duncannon*.

Arms] Vert, a saltire ingrail'd, argent.

Motto] *Suiwes moy.*

Created by K. CHARLES II.

12. King, *Ld Kingston*, 1660.

Title] *James King, Ld Kingston*.

Arms] Gules, two lions rampant, supporting a dexter hand, coup'd at the wrist, and erect, argent. *Motto*] *Spes tutissima cælis.*

Created by Q. ANNE.

13. O Hara, *Ld Tyrawly*, 1706.

Titles] *James O Hara, Ld Tyrawly*, and *B. of Killmain*; *Governor of the Island of Minorca*, *Col. of a regiment of dragoons*, a *Lieut. Gen.* and a *Privy-Counsellor in Ireland*.

Arms] Vert, on a pale radiant, or, a lion rampant, fable. *Motto*] *Try.*

14. Conway, *Ld Conway*, 1702.

Titles] *Francis Seymour Conway, Ld Conway of Killultagh*.—(He is likewise *Ld Conway of Wragley* in England.)

Arms]



9

Hare,
L. Colerain.



10

Sherrard,
L. Sherrard.



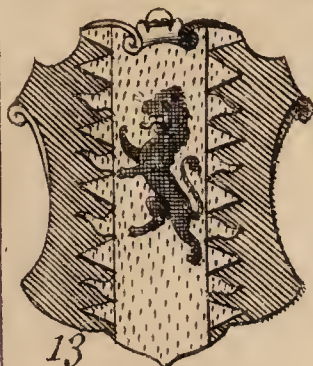
11

Hawley,
L. Hawley.



12

King,
L. Kingston.



13

O'Hara,
L. Tyrawly.



14

Conway,
L. Conway.



15

Cole,
L. Ranelagh.



16

Fitzpatrick,
L. Gowran.



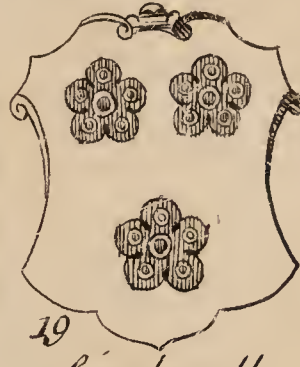
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Evans,
L. Carberry.



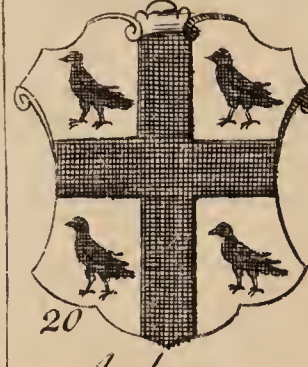
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Moore,
L. Tullamore.



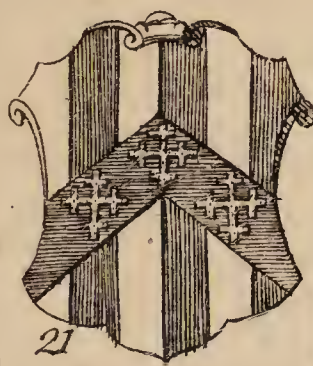
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Southwell,
L. Southwell.



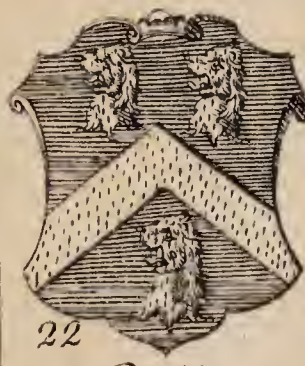
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Aylmer,
L. Aylmer.



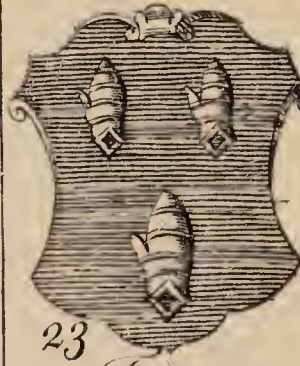
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Carpenter,
L. Carpenter.



22

Wyndham,
L. Wyndham.



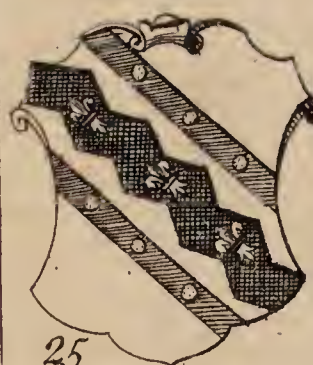
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Fane,
L. Caterlogh.



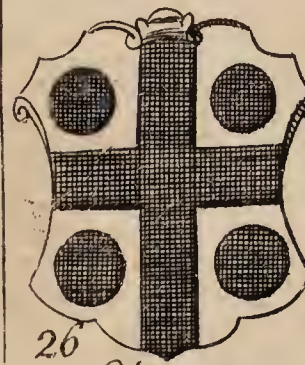
24

Flower,
L. Castledurrow.



25

Cuff,
L. Desert.



26

Clayton,
L. Sundon.



27

Duff,
L. Braco.



28

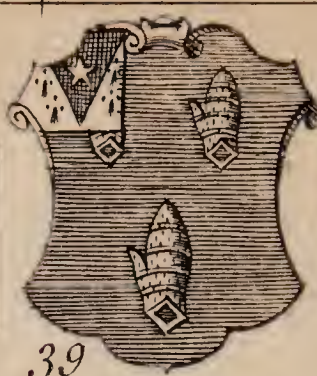
Rochfort,
L. Belfield.



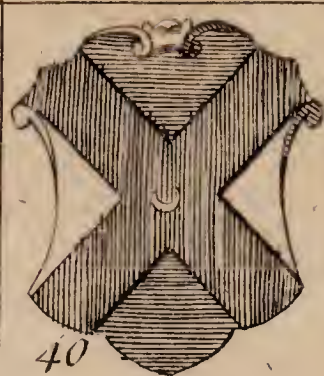
37
Grimston,
V. Grimston.



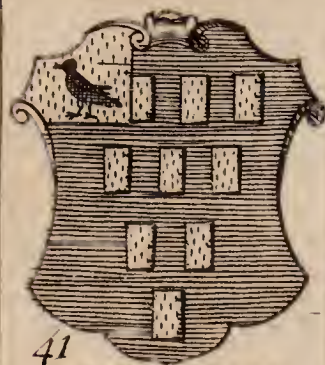
38
Chute,
V. Barrington.



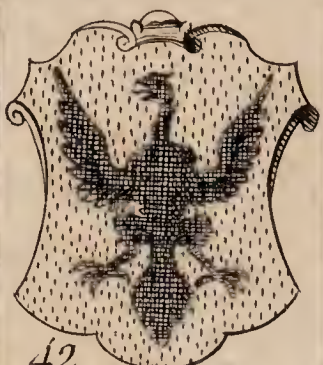
39
Vane,
V. Vane.



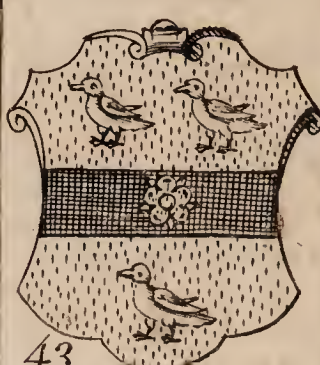
40
Gage,
V. Gage.



41
Blundell,
V. Blundell.



42
Temple,
V. Palmerston.



43
Bateman,
V. Bateman.



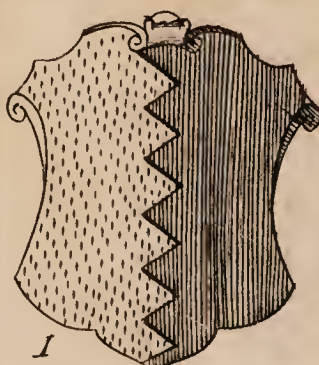
44
Monkton,
V. Galway.



45
Butler,
V. Lanesborough.



46
Wingfield,
V. Powerscourt.



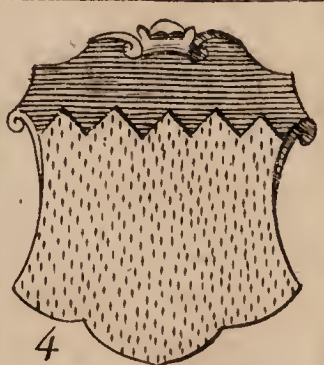
1
Bermingham,
Lord Athenry.



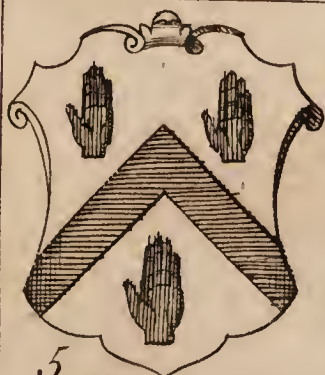
2
Courcy,
L. Kinsale.



3
S.^t Laurence,
L. Hoath.



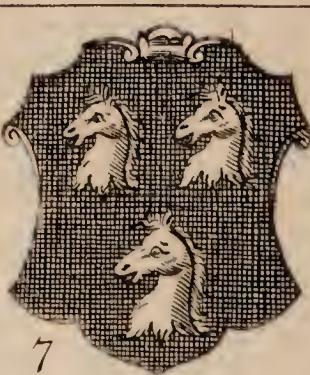
4
Butler,
L. Cahir.



5
Maynard,
L. Maynard.



6
Digby,
L. Digby.



7
Blaney,
L. Blaney.



8
Calvert,
L. Baltimore.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th fable, on a bend cottized argent, a rose between two annulets gules, for *Conway*; 2d and 3d grand quarters quarterly, 1st and 4th or, on a pile gules, between six fleurs de lis azure, three lions of *England*, being an augmentation, 2d and 3d gules, two wings conjoin'd in lure or, for *Seymour*.
Motto] *Fide et amore*.

Created by K. GEORGE I.

15. Cole, *Ld Ranelagh*, 1714.

Title] *Arthur Cole*, *Ld Ranelagh*.

Arms] Argent, a bull passant fable, arm'd and unguled or, within a border of the second bezantee; in the dexter chief, on a canton azure, an harp or, string'd argent.

Motto] *Deum cole, regem serva*.

16. Fitzpatrick, *Ld Gowran*, 1714.

Title] *John Fitzpatrick*, *Ld Gowran*.

Arms] Sable, a saltire argent, on a chief azure, three fleurs de lis or.

Motto] *Fortis sub forte fatiscet*.

17. Evans, *Ld Carberry*, 1714.

Title] *George Evans*, *Ld Carberry*.

Arms] Argent, three boars heads coup'd, fable.

Motto] *Libertas*.

18. Moore, *Ld Tullamore*, 1715.

Title] *Charles Moore*, *Ld Tullamore*; muster-master general, and clerk of the cheque, of all his Majesty's forces and garrisons in *Ireland*.

Arms] Azure, on a chief indented or, three mullets pierced, gules, a crescent for difference.

Motto] *Fortis cadere, cedere non potest*.

19. Southwell, *Ld Southwell*, 1717.

Title] *Thomas Southwell*, *Ld Southwell* of *Castle-Matresfs*.

Arms] Argent, three cinquefoils gules, each charged with six annulets or.

Motto] *Nec male notus eques*.

20. Aylmer, *Ld Aylmer*, 1718.

Title] *Henry Aylmer*, *Ld Aylmer* of *Balrath*; comptroller of his Majesty's mint.

Arms] Argent, a cross fable, between four Cornish choughs proper.

Motto] *Steady*.

21. Carpenter, *Ld Carpenter*, 1719.

Title] *George Carpenter*, *Ld Carpenter* of *Killaghy*.

Arms] Pally of six, argent and gules, on a chevron azure, three cross crozlets, or.

Motto] *Per acuta belli*.

Created by K. GEORGE II.

22. Wyndham, *Ld Wyndham*, 1731.

Title] *Thomas Wyndham*, *Ld Wyndham* of *Finglafs*.

Arms] Azure, a chevron between three lions heads erased or.

Motto]

23. Fane, *Ld Caterlogh*, 1733.

Titles] *John Fane*, *Ld Caterlogh*.—(He is likewise E. of *Westmorland* in *England*, a Lt Gen. and L.L.D.)

Arms] Azure, three right-hand gauntlets, with their backs forward, or.

Motto] *Ne vile fano*.

24. Flower, *Ld Castledurrow*, 1733.

Title] *William Flower*, *Ld Castledurrow*.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, on a chevron voided, fable, three pellets, between as many ravens, each having in his beak an ermine proper; 2d and 3d gules, three towers argent.

Motto] *Mens conscia recti*.

25. Cuff, *Ld Desert*, 1733.

Title] *John Cuff*, *Ld Desert*.

Arms] Argent, on a bend indented fable, three fleurs de lis of the field, between two cottizes azure, each charged with three bezants.

Motto] *Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ*.

26. Clayton, *Ld Sundon*, 1735.

Title] *Wm Clayton*, *Ld Sundon* of *Ardagh*.

Arms] Argent, a cross fable, between four pellets.

Motto]

27. Duff, *Ld Braco*, 1735.

Title] *Wm Duff*, *Ld Braco* of *Kilbryde*.

Arms] Vert, a fess dancetté, ermine, between two escallop-shells in chief, and a buck's head cabosh'd in base, or.

Motto] *Virtute et opera*.

28. Rochfort, *Ld Belfield*, 1737.

Title] *Robert Rochfort*, *Ld Belfield*.

Arms] Azure, a lion rampant argent.

Motto] *Candor dat viribus alas*.

29. Jocelyn, *Ld Newport*, 1743.

Title] *Robert Jocelyn*, *Ld Newport*, Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*.

Arms] Azure, a circular wreath, argent and fable, with four hawks bells join'd thereto in quadrature, or.

Motto] *Faire mon devoir*.

30. Wesley, *Ld Mornington*, 1746.

Title] *Richard Wesley*, *Ld Mornington*.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, a saltire pater-noster, over all a cross, argent; 2d and 3d or, a lion rampant gules.

Motto]

31. Knight, *Ld Luxborough*, 1746.

Title] *Robert Knight*, *Ld Luxborough*.

Arms] Argent, three bendlets gules, on a canton azure, a spur, with the rowel downwards, or.

Motto]

32. Fortescue, *Ld Fortescue*, 1746.

Title] *John Fortescue Aland*, *Ld Fortescue* of *Credan*.

Arms] Azure, a bend ingrail'd argent, cottized or.

Motto]

33. King, *Ld Kingsborough*, 1743.

Title] *Robert King*, *Ld Kingsborough*.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st gules, two lions rampant, supporting a dexter hand, coup'd at the wrist, and erect, argent, 2d or, three barrulets nebulee, fable; 3d fable, three nags heads erased,

erased,

raised, argent; 4th gules; a fess, between three cross crosslets fitchy, or. And over all, the arms of *Ulster*, viz. an escutcheon argent, charged with a sinister hand, coup'd at the wrist, and erect, gules: as being a baronet.

Motto]

ARCHBISHOPS VI.

1. Archbishop of Armagh.

Name] Dr George Stone.

Arms] Azure, a pastoral staff in pale, ensigned with a cross pattee, or, surmounted by a pall silver, edged and fringed gold, charged with four crosses pattee fitchy, sable. (By mistake, the pall is charged in the Plate with five crosses.)

2. Archbishop of Dublin.

Name] Dr Charles Cobb.

Arms] Azure, a pastoral staff in pale, ensigned with a cross pattee, or, surmounted by a pall silver, edged and fringed gold, charged with five crosses pattee fitchy, sable.

3. Archbishop of Cashell.

Name] Dr Arthur Price.

Arms] Gules, two keys in saltire, or.

4. Archbishop of Tuam.

Name] Dr Josiah Hort.

Arms] Azure, three persons erect, under as many canopies of stalls, their faces, arms, and legs proper; the first represents an archbishop, habited in his pontificals, holding a crozier in his left hand; the second, the blessed Virgin, crown'd, with our Saviour on her left arm; and the third, an angel, having his right hand elevated, and a lamb on his left arm, all or.

BISHOPS XVIII.

1. Bishop of Clogher.

Name] Dr Robert Clayton.

Arms] Azure, a bishop habited in his pontificals, sitting on a chair of state, and leaning to the sinister side thereof, holding in his right hand a crozier, his left being extended towards the sinister chief of the escutcheon, all or, and resting his feet on a cushion gules, tassell'd or.

2. Bishop of Clonfert.

Name] Dr John Whitcombe.

Arms] Azure, two crossiers in saltire, or.

3. Bishop of Cloyne.

Name] Dr George Berkeley.

Arms] Azure, a mitre with labels, between three crosses pattee fitchy, or.

4. Bishop of Cork.

Name] Dr James Braxton.

Arms] Argent, a cross pattee gules, charged in the center with a mitre label'd, thro' which is a crozier pale-ways, all proper.

5. Bishop of Derry.

Name] Dr Wm Barnard.

Arms] Gules, two swords in saltire argent, their pommels and hilts or; on a chief azure, an harp or, string'd argent.

6. Bishop of Downe.

Name] Dr John Ryder.

Arms] Azure, two keys in saltire or, 1st press'd by a lamb passant in fess, argent.

7. Bishop of Drumore.

Name] Dr George Marley.

Arms] — two keys in saltire, — 1st press'd by a bible expanded in fess, between crosses pattee fitchy in pale, sable.

8. Bishop of Elphin.

Name] Dr Edward Synge.

Arms] Sable, two crossiers in saltire or, base a lamb couchant argent.

9. Bishop of Kildare.

Name] Dr Thomas Fletcher.

Arms] Argent, a saltire ingrail'd sable, on chief azure, a bible expanded proper.

10. Bishop of Killala.

Name] Dr Mordecai Carey.

Arms] Azure, a crossair in pale or, suppressed in the fess point by a bible expanded, proper.

11. Bishop of Killaloe.

Name] Dr Nicholas Synge.

Arms] Argent, a cross gules, between three trefoils slip'd, vert; on a chief azure, a key erect in pale, or.

12. Bishop of Kilmore.

Name] Dr Joseph Story.

Arms] Or, on a cross azure, a crozier through a mitre of the first.

13. Bishop of Leighlin.

Name] Dr Robert Downes.

Arms] Sable, two crossiers in saltire, suppressed by a mitre label'd, in fess, or.

14. Bishop of Limerick.

Name] Dr Wm Burscough.

Arms] Azure in the dexter chief, a crozier erect, in the sinister, a mitre with labels, and in base, two keys in saltire, all or.

15. Bishop of Meath.

Name] Dr Henry Maule.

Arms] Sable, three mitres with labels, or.

16. Bishop of Ossory.

Name] Dr Michael Cox.

Arms] — a bishop in his pontificals, standing between two pillars —, holding in his right hand, a bible close, proper, and in his left, a crozier or.

17. Bishop of Raphoe.

Name] Dr Philip Twysden.

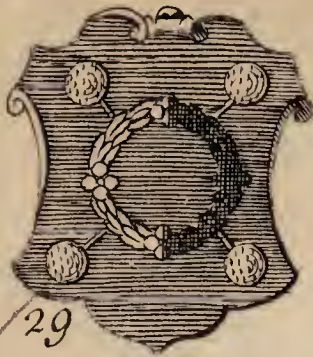
Arms] Ermine, a chief party per pale, azure and or; on the first, the sun in its splendor, on the second, a cross pattee gules.

18. Bishop of Waterford.

Name] Dr Richard Chenewix.

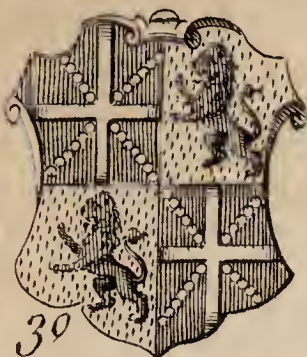
Arms] Azure, a bishop habited in his pontificals, holding before him in pale, a crucifix, with the body on it, proper.

IRISH PEERS *Barons & Bishops*



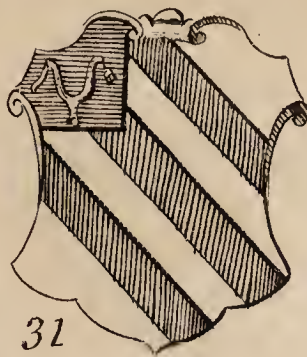
29

Jocelyn,
L. Newport.



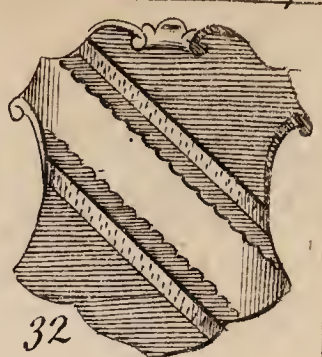
30

Wesley,
L. Mornington.



31

Knight,
L. Luxborough.



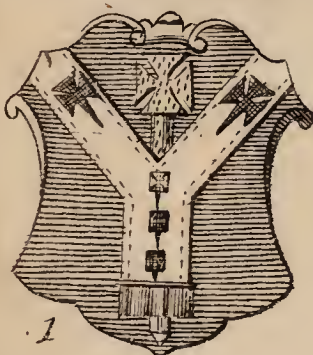
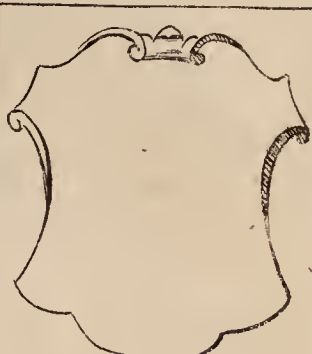
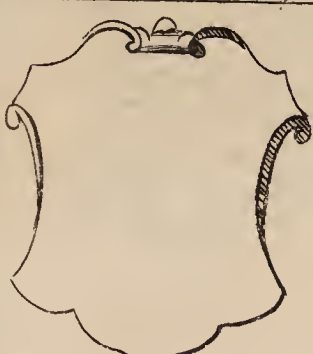
32

Fortescue,
L. Fortescue.



33

King,
L. Kingsborough.



1

Archbishop
of Armagh.



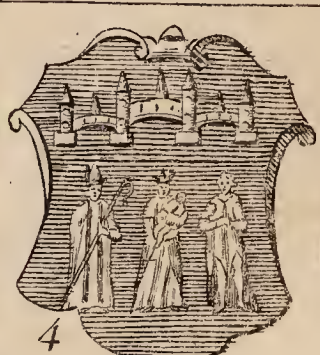
2

Archbishop
of Dublin.



3

Archbishop
of Cashell.



4

Archbishop
of Tuam.



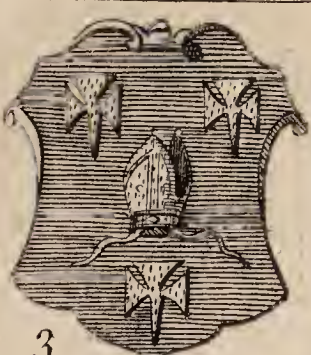
1

Bishop
of Clogher.



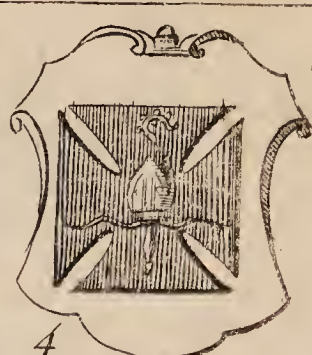
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Bishop
of Clonfert.



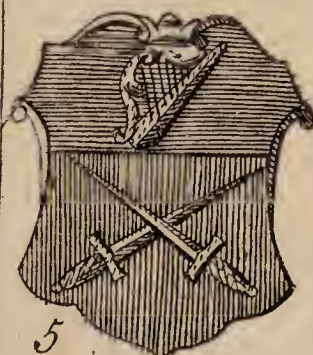
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Bishop
of Cloyne.



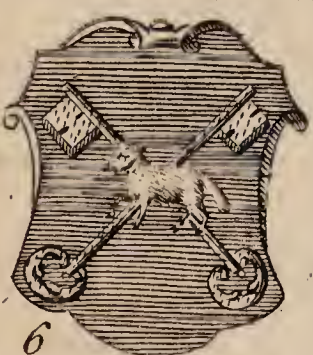
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Bishop
of Cork.



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Bishop
of Derry.



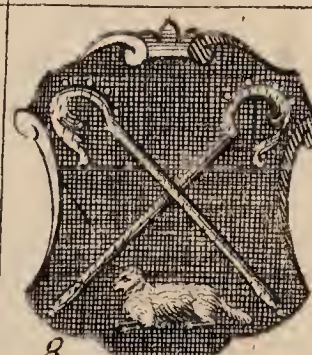
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Bishop
of Downe.



7

Bishop
of Dromore.



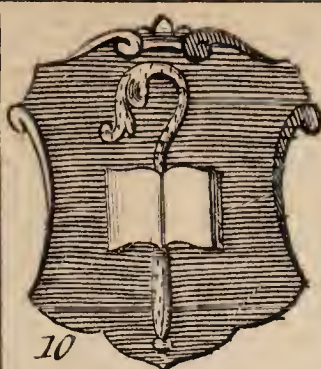
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Bishop
of Elphin.



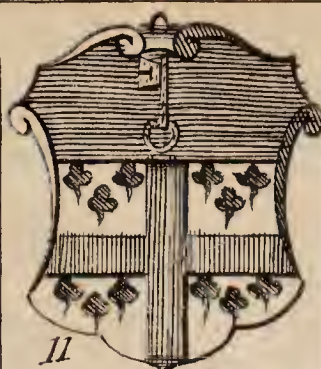
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Bishop
of Kildare.



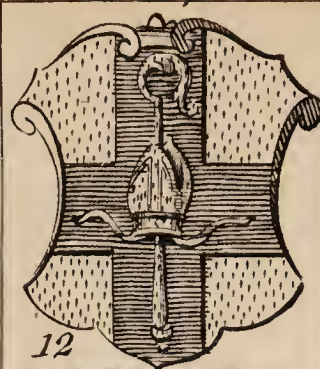
10

Bishop
of Killala.



11

Bishop
of Killaloe.



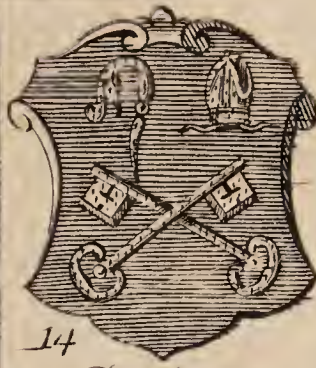
12

Bishop
of Kilmore.



13

Bishop
of Leighlin.



14

Bishop
of Limerick.



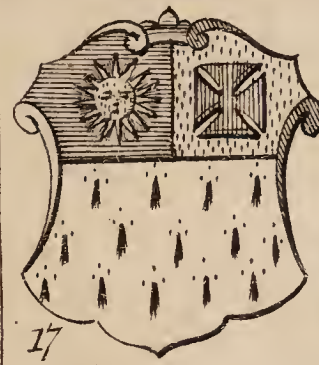
15

Bishop
of Meath.



16

Bishop
of Ossory.



17

Bishop
of Raphoe.



18

Bishop
of Waterford.



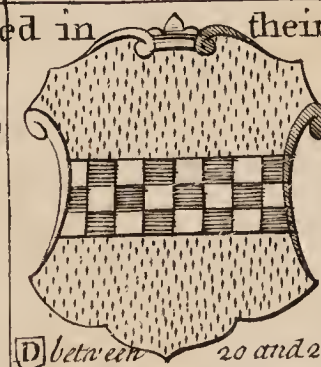
B between 11 and 12

Fleming,
Earl of Wigton.



C between 18 and 19

Wemyss,
E. of Wemyss.



D between 20 and 21

Stewart,
E. of Traquair.



41 after 40

Scott,
E. of Deloraine.

Scots Earls Omitted in their Places

Continuation of the Enquiry into the Extent, &c. of the Levitical Degrees; from p. 358.

UPON the foregoing rule (*six*. parity of reason) which we also find to be acknowledged, and laid down by the books of common-law (2 Instit. p. 683. 2 Ventris, p. 12) rests the prohibition against marrying the wife's sister; which I cannot better explain (says Dr Gibson) than in the words of Bp Jewel, in his printed letter on that point: "Albeit, &c. (see it below) —And when it came under consideration in the King's-bench, 25 Car. II. Michmas Term, *Hill v. Good* (See Vaughan's Reports, p. 302. 3 Keble, 166.) tho' it was alleged that the precept, at first sight, seemed to be only against the having two sisters at the same time, and prohibition to the spiritual court was granted: yet in Trinity Term, 26 Car. II. after hearing Civilians, they granted a consultation, as in a matter within the statute 32 Hen. VIII. tho' the former statute, 28 Hen. VIII. had never been revived after the repeal of Q. Mary, which yet it virtually was; and there, as in 25 Hen. VIII. the wife's sister is expressly prohibited.— (See Gibson's Codex, Vol. 1. Tit. 22. p. 498.)

The precept above referred to is Lev. xviii. 18. "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister, to vex her, to uncover her nakedness besides the other, in her life-time." It has been much disputed whether the original phrase אִשָּׁה אֶל אִשָּׁתָּהּ should be translated a wife to her sister, as in the text; or one wife to another, as in the margin of our Bibles. One of your correspondents (See Vol. xvi. p. 659) seems to have been convinced by Dr Hammond's arguments (which omit not to see at large in his 2d and 3d Queries, especially Query 2. §. 19 & 26) that the marginal translation is the true one, and that polygamy, or the having more wives than one at the same time, is here forbidden. The substance of this dispute, with the arguments on the other side, may be seen in the following comment of Dr Patrick on the text: "There are (says he) a great many eminent writers, who following our marginal translation (one wife to another) imagine that here plurality of wives is expressly forbidden by God. And they think there is an example to justify this translation in Exod. xxvi. 3. where Moses is commanded to take care the five curtains of the tabernacle were coupled to-

gether;—one to its sister (as the Hebrew phrase is) i. e. one to another. And so the Karaites interpret this place, that a man having a wife, should not take another while she lived; which, if it were true, would solve several difficulties: but there are such strong reasons against it, that I cannot think it to be the meaning. For as more wives than one were indulged before the law, so they were after. And Moses himself supposes as much, when he provides a man should not prefer a child he had by a beloved wife, before one by her whom he hated, if he was the eldest son; which plainly intimates an allowance in his law of more wives than one. And so we find expressly their kings might have, tho' not a multitude, Deut. xvii. 17. And their best king, who read God's law day and night, and could not but understand it, took many wives without any reproof: Nay, God gave him more than he had before, by delivering his master's wives to him. 2 Sam. xii. 8."

To this I answer, with all due submission, that Moses does not express himself so clearly in Deut. xxi. 15. "If a man have two wives," &c. to which he here alludes, whether he meant two wives together, or in succession: nor do we find it so expressly, Deut. xvii. 17. where the words are, "Neither shall (the king) multiply wives to himself, that his heart turn not away," that the law allowed him more than one. The Jewish fancy of fixing their number to 18, from the above text, 2 Sam. xii. 8. is certainly a very silly one.—It is there said, "And I gave thee thy master's house, and thy master's wives into thy bosom, and gave thee the house of Israel and of Judah; and if that had been too little, I would moreover have given unto thee such and such things:" i. e. say the Jewish commentators, I would have given thee so many and so many more wives than thou hast already. Now David, having then 6 wives, so many, and so many more, would make 18 (to which number they therefore think their kings restrained by this precept of Deut. xvii. 17.)—I propose it therefore as a doubt, whether we may fairly gather any more from the practice of some holy men under the law, as of Ekanab, 1 Sam. i. David, &c. than that this law (supposing it to be against polygamy) was soon after its promulgation, perhaps generally (tho' tacitly) dispensed with for a time, by the Almighty Lawgiver, as that of Gen. 16, in our

one case, was expressly, *Deut. xxv. 5.* and this most probably for some such reason as our Saviour mentions on another matrimonial occasion, *Mat. xix. 8.* tho' from the beginning it was not, neither ought it to be so, as he there sufficiently intimates.—I propose this but as a probable conjecture, but which seems, however, to stand rather on a better footing than that of particular dispensations to the patriarchs before the law. I shall close this surmise with a note on both of them, from our laborious *Peole*: See his *Synopsis* on *Lev. xviii. 18.*—where he observes, amongst many other things, “† that polygamy was forbidden from the beginning of the world, both by the law of God, and by that of Nature; but was permitted to many of the fathers by divine dispensation. Thus *Hammond*, *Sect. 19.* and *26*; thus all the best divines; and thus the *Karaites*. He adds, from *Drusius*, ‡ that polygamy is no where forbidden in the law of God, but in this place, unless to the king, *Deut. xvii. 17*; which yet *Christ* speaks of as forbidden, *Matt. xix. 5.* and *St Paul*, *1 Cor. vi. 16.* (Perhaps more plainly, *Chap. vii. 2.*) ¶ I always thought polygamy forbidden by the law, and allowed by custom only; on which point I yet continue in great doubt.” *Ibid.*

What follows in *Dr Patrick's* Comm. may perhaps be of more avail. “And besides all this (says he) *Moses* speaking all along in this chapter of consanguinity, it is reasonable (as *Schindlerus* observes) to conclude he doth so here: not of one woman to another, but of one sister to another.—There being also the like reason to understand the word *sister* properly in this place, as the words *daughter* and *mother* in others (*ver. 17.* and *cap. xx. 14.*) where he forbids a man to take a woman and her daughter, or a woman and her mother, as *Theodorick Hackspan* judiciously notes.” (*Disp. 1. de locutionibus sacris*, n. 29. See *Selden de Jure Nat. & Gent. lib. 5.*

† Interdicta erat (polygamia) à mundi exordio, & jure divino, & naturæ; sed multis patribus divinâ dispensatione permissa. Ita *Hamm. Sect. 19 & 26*; ita optimi quique theologi; & ita *Caraitæ*.

‡ Nusquam in lege Dei, nisi hoc loco, polygamia cuiquam interdicitur, nisi regi, *Deut. xvii. 7.* quam tamen prohibitam statuunt *Christus*, *Matt. xix. 1.* *Paulus 1 Cor. vi. 16.*

¶ Semper existimavi polygamiam lege vetitam, sed consuetudine concessam; in quâ sententiâ dubius adhuc animi pendeo, & fluctuo. (*Drusius. — V. Poli Synopsis in Lev. xviii. 18.*)—

cap. 6.—& *Buxtorff de Sponsal.* *p. 28, 29.—“The meaning, therefore is, that, tho' two wives at a time, or more, were permitted in those days, no man should take two sisters (as *Jacob* had formerly done) begotten of the same father, or born of the same mother, whether legitimately, or illegitimately (as *R. Levi Barcelonita* expresses it, *precept 206.*) which, tho' it may seem to be prohibited before, by consequence and analogy (because the marriage of a brother's wife is forbidden, *ver. 16.*) yet it is here directly prohibited, as other marriages are, which were implicitly forbidden before. For, *ver. 7.* the marriage of a son with his mother is forbidden; and *ver. 10.* the marriage of a father with his daughter.” (Note, It is of a grand-father with his grand-daughter, not of a father with his daughter).

To vex her!—On these words he observes, “that there were wont to be great emulations, jealousies, and contentions between wives (some of them being more beloved than others, and also superior to them) which between two sisters would have been more intolerable than between two other women, who not being of the same consanguinity (as two sisters are) might live with more quiet minds under the same husband (as *Petrus Cunæus* speaks, *lib. 2. de Repub. Heb. cap. 23.*)—The vulgar *Latin* understands this, as if *Moses* forbade them to make one sister their wife, and the other their concubine; which could not but beget the greatest discords between them.”

It is remarkable that this learned author, after all that has gone before, which may seem to favour the legality of marrying two sisters in succession, concluded against it, in the following manner: “In her life-time”] From hence some (says he) infer, that a man was permitted to marry the sister of his former wife, when she was dead. So the *Talmudists*; but the *Karaites* thought it absolutely unlawful, as *Mr Selden* observes.

* Here (*Lev. xx. 14.*) seems, perhaps, as plain an hint of polygamy, as any in the Pentateuch, after the giving of the law; viz. If a man take a wife, and her mother, it is wickedness; they shall be burnt with fire, both he and they; where the husband and both wives are mentioned together: but the Jews, it seems, explain the word *they* to mean the offending party only: I suppose they understand the party thus married after the other's death or divorce. (See *Patrick's* Com. on the *ver.*)

serves. (*De Uxore Heb. lic. 1. cap. 4.*) For it is directly against the scope of all those laws, which prohibit men to marry at all with such persons as are here mentioned, either in their wife's life-time, or after. And there being a prohibition, *ver. 15*, to marry a brother's wife, it is unreasonable to think *Moses* gave them leave to marry their wife's sister. These words, therefore, "in her life-time," are to be referred, not to the first words, "neither shalt thou take her," but to the next, "to vex her—as long as she lives." (*Chaskuni* refers it to both the sisters, according to the *Targum*) In this the antient Christians were so strict, that, if a man, after his wife died, married her sister, he was, by the 10th canon of the council of *Eliberis*, to be kept from the communion five years. (From *Patrick's comment on Lev. xviii. 18. Vol. 1. p. 469.*) —This case of marrying two sisters, says Mr King, in his answer to Mr *Blount*§ (who had undertaken, in his *Oracles of Reason*, p. 136, to enter the lists of argument in defence of it against any *Levitical* or canonical gamester whatever) was much agitated in the primitive times; of which the apostolical canons, and the council of *Eliberis* are sufficient proofs. In the time of *St Basil* (in the 4th Cent.) it was much controverted, especially between him and one *Diodorus*, as appears from his works (*Ep. 197*) in which he undertakes to refute his adversary, without having recourse to the original; for he makes use only of the septuagint translation.

We are asked (says *St Basil*) whether it is not written, that a man might marry his wife's sister? We say, it is a certain truth that no such thing is written. No person, but the legislator, ought to infer any thing from the silence of a law: for, if this liberty be allowed, a man may marry his wife's sister, tho' his wife be living. For this sophism may serve that turn too: 'tis written, Thou shalt not take the sister, that she may not vex thy wife; there-

§ One of your former correspondents (*Vol. C. xvi. p. 659*) has observed that that unhappy gentleman, not being able to convince his own wife's sister, whom he passionately loved, of the legality of this match, it was thought to hasten his untimely end.—See a story, exactly similar to this, very pathetically told, in the ingenious Mr's *Rowe's* 6th Letter from the dead to the living, supposed to be written by the deceased wife, after her husband's death, to the surviving sister, desiring her care of their orphan child.

[Supplement to *Gent. Mag.* 1749.]

fore, where there is no vexation in the case, the thing is lawful. They who are for this opinion, may soon pretend, that there will be no vexations nor jealousies between the two sisters: wherefore, the cause being removed, for which the legislature prohibited the man to have two sisters to wife at one time, what should hinder it? But, you will say, this is not written in the law; neither (say I) is the other. But, if consequences be allowed, the consequence is equal on either side; it grants equal liberty and license [*From King's Ans. to Blount's Oracles of Reason*, p. 141—4.

After all, it must be allowed that this precept, *Lev. xviii. 18*, is (through the labours of the learned) become of very difficult interpretation. We see that two as good divines as have adorn'd the christian church (*Dr Hammond* and *Bp Patrick*) have differed widely in their sense of it. If the marginal sense were certain, it would (as the latter of them observes) solve several difficulties. But if that interpretation should not be allowed, I believe, with Mr *Reperet* (*see Vol. xvi. p. 461*) that nothing can be built on any contrary explanation of it, of consequence enough to overthrow the prohib. of *ver. 16*. which is plain and express, and repeated again, *cap. xx. 21*; and to make such marriage appear lawful, beyond doubt, to any reasonable enquirer.

The force of the argument drawn from those texts will best appear from the letter above referr'd to, of *Bishop Jewell* to *Archbp Parker*, concerning the lawfulness of marrying two sisters successively, written in 1561; which Mr *Strype* gives us at large as follows: —“After my hearty commendations: Whereas ye desire to understand my poor advice, touching certain words in *Lev. xviii.* by which ye think it not unlawful for a man to marry, successively, his own wife's sister, I would ye had rather taken in hand some other matter to defend. For it is not the best way, in my judgment, neither in these troublesome and doubtful times, to call more matters in doubt without just cause, nor in this intemperance and science of life, to open a gate to the breach of laws. I reckon the words in *Lev.* whereupon ye build, are those of *ver. 18, Uxorem & sororem suam, ad laceſſendam eam, ne ducas, ut retegās turpitudinem ejus, illa adhuc vivente*: which words, I know, have been diversly construed by divers men, and in some men's judgment seem to sound of your side.

F f f f

F f f

Pellican, Paul Fagius, and Lyra, with certain others, think such marriage to be lawful; and that God forbade the having of two sisters in matrimony at one time, both of them being together onlyve. And that for the spiteful and continual contention and jealousy which must needs grow betwixt them, as appeared in the example of *Jacob* and his two wives, *Rachel* and *Leah*. And, therefore, some think the *Jews* continue such marriages among them as lawful, until this day."

"All these things hitherto make on your side; and the same would not greatly mislike me, saving that I find the judgments of the best learned men now living, and the continual practice of all ages, and in maner very publick honesty, to the contrary. — There be otherwise women enough to have choise of, so that no man can justly say necessity drove him to marry her whom in our manner of speech he first called sister."

"The practice of former times appeareth by the canons; whereas it is decreed, that only *carnalis copula cum puella septem annorum dirimit matrimonium cum ejus puellæ sorore postea secutum*. But I know you make small stay upon the canons, and sooner rest yourself upon these words in the text, *illa adhuc vivente* (in her life-time. And, therefore, thus you ground your reason, 'A man may not marry his wife's sister, while she is onlyve: Ergo, he may marry her after she is dead.' — This reason, *a negativis*, is very weak, and makes no more proof in logic than this doth: The raven did not return to the ark 'till the waters were dryed up; therefore he return'd again after the waters were dried up: or such other."

"Yet will you say, altho' this manner of reason be weak, and the words make little for you, yet this far, the reason is good enough: for these words make not against you; which, tho' notwithstanding I might grant, yet will not this reason follow of the other side. There are no expresse words in the *Lev. law*, whereby I am forbidden to marry my wife's sister; therefore by the *Lev. law* such marriage is to be accounted lawful. For, notwithstanding the statute in that case makes relation unto *Lev. xviii.* as unto a place, whereunto the degrees of consanguinity and affinity are touch'd most at large, yet you must remember that certain degrees are there left out untouch'd; within which, nevertheless, it was never thought lawful for men to marry. For example, there is nothing provided there by expresse

words, but that a man may marry his own grandmother, or his grandfather's second wife, or the wife of his uncle by his mother's side. No, nor is there any expresse prohibition in all this chapter, but that a man may marry his own daughter; yet will no man say, that any of these degrees may join together in lawful marriage. — Wherefore, we must needs think that God, in that chapter, hath especially, and namely, forbidden certain degrees, not as leaving all marriages lawful, which he had not there expressly forbidden, but that thereby, as by infallible precedents, we might be able to rule the rest. — As when God saith, no man shall marry his mother, we understand, that, under the name of mother, is contain'd both the grandmother and the grandfather's wife; and that such marriage is forbidden. And when God commands that no man shall marry the wife of his uncle by his father's side, we doubt not but in the same is included the wife of the uncle by the mother's side. Thus you see God himself would have us expound one degree by another."

"So likewise, in this case, Albeit I be not forbidden by plain words to marry my wife's sister, yet am I forbidden so to do by other words, which, by exposition, are plain enough. For, when God commands me I shall not marry my brother's wife, it follows directly by the same, that he forbids me to marry my wife's sister. For between one man and two sisters, and one woman and two brothers, is like analogy or proportion, which in my judgment in this case, and other such like, ought to be taken for a rule. And, therefore, the *Rabbins* of the *Jews* have expressly forbidden divers degrees by this rule, which God, by plain words, forbade not."

"And this is one part of the tyranny of the *Bp of Rome, &c.*" [See the remainder of this letter, p. 301 D.]

[The rest in our next.]

[We intended to conclude this Enquiry with the year; but having received some Remarks on it, they will necessarily extend to the next Volume.]

M. le Monnier's Additions to his Account of Observations made in Scotland, on the Solar Eclipse (See p. 13 and 439.)

Translated from the French.

AS I am not yet satisfied, in the latitude of the city of *Edinburgh*, which I suspected, after several repeated trials, to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes greater than it was

was settled in round numbers by the late Mr *Maclaurin*, at $55^{\circ} 55'$, I have hitherto, for that reason only, delay'd publishing the particulars and entire result of my undertaking; and the letters which I wrote in *November* last to the president of the Royal Society of *London*, will be a lasting proof of what I here assert, and prevent all future cavils or challenges on that account. I shall, however, make some further explanations.

The 7 phases, which I measured about the middle of the eclipse, are certainly sufficient to determine the situation of the place, where I made my observation, with respect to the center or track of the penumbra; and this is the whole matter in question. But if there be any censorious persons, who are inclined to push matters so far as to raise doubts and suspicions on the like observations, the point, 'tis plain, may soon be settled by observations of the greatest quantity of the eclipse, made in *Sweden*, *England*, and even in *France*; but for this effect, we must suppose the latitude of *Edinburgh* to be rectified; and, consequently, that of the place where I made my observations.

As the annular eclipse must have extended over a very considerable part of *Scotland*, no less than from *Edinburgh* to the *Orkneys*, I determin'd, in order to be better assured of the quantity of the apparent diameter of the moon, to place myself near the border or southern limit of the annular eclipse, a sufficient number of correspondents, furnished with pendulums that swung seconds, being disposed here and there towards the center, for measuring the duration of the annular eclipse. In short, I am satisfied that the person who took his station at the northern limit, might also be of great service for deciding the question concerning the Moon's diameter, in case the weather had not prov'd favourable for my measuring it with the micrometer, and that it had been wholly visible but for a few moments only, about the middle of the eclipse.

But I had the good fortune to measure, with the greatest facility, and no less than five several times, the diameter of the Moon, which I saw entire on the Sun between 15 and 18 minutes. But it is necessary to observe here, that the base of 2570 feet, which served to verify the quantity of minutes and seconds, that corresponded to the parts of the micrometer; was not measured with a scrupulous or more than necessary exactness. For if it had been re-

quired to measure so great a length to about a single line, we should have wanted the assistance of such as work in gardens, to have carried on a right line on a level during that whole length, the avenues of a castle being, as is well known, more uneven at a certain distance*, in proportion as they run off from the front. But each time we measured this base, we stretched a long rope, as is usual in such cases, and thereby directed our measuring-rods; and as, in this direction of the base, there was no considerable unevenness of the ground, much less such things as rocks or precipices, which are not very common in the avenues of a castle, we may rest satisfied that our measure of the base was exact to 2 or 3 inches. But what must obviate all objections is, that a foot mistake in this distance will not produce a difference even of a second in the diameter of the Moon.

It remains for me to take notice, that, by the fault of the transcriber, in the *Memoir*, or in the *Extract* published last year, the beginning of the eclipse is fixed at 8 H. $50' 18''$, and the end at 11 H. $50' 18''$. These numbers agree too well as to minutes not to raise some suspicion, and point out a mistake or inadvertence. Read, therefore, 8 H. $51' 18''$ for the beginning, and 11 H. $48' 18''$ for the end, which are agreeable to M. *Catlin's* calculation, and the phasis observed in the great telescope, used on that occasion; which phasis being measured, as it was said, at 8 H. $54' 35''$, we must subtract $3' 17''$ of time, to obtain the beginning of the eclipse. Here is, then, no ambiguity.

Moreover, by the observations made at *Greenwich*, on the day of the full moon, which immediately followed the Sun's eclipse, I find the apparent diameter of the Moon, which was then near her perigee, to be $10''$ greater than I had concluded it to be from some observations made in *France*. The night of that day was quite dark in *Scotland*, which hinder'd us from observing the longitude of *Edinburgh*, by an eclipse of the Moon; but that of the Sun is sufficient for this purpose. Now, by increasing this diameter of the full Moon, we shall have $3' 55''$, instead of $3' 45''$, which had been concluded for the variation of the Moon's horizontal diameter, since the day of the Sun's eclipse, to that of the Moon immediately following.

* The ground was not like the gravel walk in the garden of the tuilleries, but as smooth as a small riding-ground.

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 13, 1748, to December 12, 1749.

Died under 2 Years of Age	8504	20 and 30 - 2291	60 and 70 - 1691	100 - - 1	105 - 3
Between 2 and 5	2028	30 and 40 - 2753	70 and 80 - 1155	101 - - 2	106 - 1
5 and 10	794	40 and 50 - 2855	80 and 90 - 533	102 - - 1	112 - 1
10 and 20	719	50 and 60 - 2113	90 and 100 - 68	104 - - 3	—

25516

DISEASES.		CASUALTIES.	
Abortive and Stillborn	611	Evil	16
Aged	1983	Fever, malignant	3
Ague	15	Fever, Mortification	201
Apoplexy & Sudden	239	Scarlet Fever, Spot-	86
Asthma & Tiffick	410	ted Fever, and Pur-	36
Bedridden	2	ples	13
Bleeding	8	Fistula	5
Bloody Flux	7	Flux	38
Bursten & Rupture	14	French Pox	73
Cancer	35	Gout	48
Canker	6	Grief	7
Childbed	187	Gravel, Strangury, and	5
Cholick, Gripes, Twist-		Stone	22
ing of the Guts	148	Head ach	0
Cold	0	Headmouldshot, Hor-	
Consumption	4623	shoehead, and Water	
Convulsion	6128	in the Head	116
Cough, and Hooping-		Jaundies	147
Cough	82	Impofthume	18
Diabetes	1	Inflammation	40
Droopy	1036	Itch	1
		Leprosy	2
		Lethargy	9
		Livergrown	2
		Lunatick	62
		Measles	106
		Miscarriage	3
		Palsy	86
		Pleurisy	36
		Quinfy	13
		Rash	6
		Rheumatism	20
		Rickets	25
		Rising of the Lights	5
		Scald Head	5
		Scurvy	5
		Small Pox	2625
		Sore Throat	3
		Sores and Ulcers	13
		St Anthony's Fire	4
		Stoppage in the Sto-	
		mach	32
		Surfeit	3
		Swelling	1
		Teeth	1147
		Thrush	152
		Tympany	3
		Vomiting and Loose-	
		ness	6
		Worms	9
		BIT by a mad Dog	1
		Broken Limbs	7
		Bruised	10
		Burnt	10
		Choaked with Fat	1
		Drowned	111
		Excessive Drinking	20
		Executed	26
		Found Dead	45
		Fractures	0
		Frighted	13
		Killed by Falls, and	
		several other Acci-	
		dents	52
		Murdered	5
		Overlaid (See p. 76)	32
		Poisoned	13
		Scalded	2
		Self-Murder	48
		Smothered	11
		Stabbed	1
		Starved	9
		Stifled	1
		Total	408

December 21, 1748, to December 21, 1749.

Parishes	Christened			Buried		
<i>All Saints*</i>	Males 41	Females 46	Total 87	Males 41	Females 43	Total 84
<i>St Sepulchre's</i>	19	13	32	24	15	39
<i>St Giles's</i>	13	16	29	17	23	40
<i>St Peter's</i>	7	1	8	4	3	7
At the Meeting in <i>St Peter's</i> Parish				7	4	11
In the whole Town	80	76	156	93	88	181

*The Bill of Mortality distinguishing Diseases, Ages, &c. of Persons *buried* within the parish of *All-Saints* (only) from Dec. 21, 1748, to Dec. 21, 1749; inclusive of buried from the *County Infirmary* 3, in the *Quakers* burying ground 3, meeting in *College-Lane* 0, meeting on the *Green* 1.

DISEASES.							
Abortive and Stillborn	2	Consumption	19	Loofenels	1	Stone	1
Aged	13	Convulsion	15	Measles	0	Suddenly	3
Atrophy	1	Chincough	6	Mortification	0	Teeth	4
Abscess	1	Dropfy	2	Palsy	0	Thrush	1
Child-bed	3	Fevers	7	Rheumatism	0	Ulcer	1
		French Pox	1	Small Pox	2	Overlaid	0

Whereof have Died,

Under 2 Years old	38	10 and 20	2	40 and 50	5	70 and 80	6
Between 2 and 5	2	20 and 30	8	50 and 60	6	80 and 90	3
5 and 10	2	30 and 40	5	60 and 70	7	90 and 100	0

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